"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Cloudy, colder Friday; Saturday probably fair; high westerly winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXII...NO. 20,124. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1913.—TWENTY-TWO PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, Jersey City, and Newark. TWO CENTS.

GOULD ASSAILED BY CITY OFFICIALS

His Tie-Up of Subways Moves Controller to Say "Spirit of Black Friday Is Not Yet Dead."

MAYOR HINTS DARKLY OF LAW

District Attorney Talks of Being Open to Suggestions—Gould and Shonts Explain.

MANHATTAN OFFERED AT 175

Interborough Insists Stock Was Tendered It at This High Figure and Gaynor Says It Is a Fact.

Theodore P. Shonts, President of the Interborough, took issue last night directly with George J. Gould. On Tuesday Mr. Gould denied absolutely that he ever had offered his stock in the Manhattan Railway Company for sale or had authorized any one to do so. Mr. Shonts sanctioned a statement on the subway situation, in which it was said in so many words that the objection had been raised by the Gould interest in opposing at the eleventh hour the third-tracking of the elevated, a feature of the proposed new subway contract with the Interborough, that there was nothing in it for the Goulds. He is the chief stockholder and President of the Manhattan Railway, which owns the elevated lines, but the Interborough is the lessee for 999 years, and, whether they make little or much, all that can accrue to the Manhattan stock is the 7 per cent. the Interborough guarantees.

It was asserted in the Interborough's statement that the only argument presented against the proposed third tracking of the Manhattan elevated lines was an offer to sell the Gould holdings in the Manhattan Railway Company at $175 a share and the promise that if this were done the control of the Manhattan board would be turned over to the purchaser immediately. The Gould family are understood to hold 85,000 shares of the Manhatan stock, which is selling at about 181½. To buy this block at $175 would mean paying about $3,800,000 above the market price.

Mr. Shonts gave his side of the controversy at the end of the day of rapid developments. It came in answer to a statement from Mr. Gould, in which it was made clear that he had no intention of receding from his position of hostility to the proposed Interborough agreement with the city unless some consideration was shown to the Manhattan Company. The Directors had met during the afternoon, and after they had been in session for an hour and a half, it was announced that they had appointed a committee to confer with the Interborough to see what adjustment could be made of the differences between the two corporations.

The injury which the third tracking of the lines might cause to the stokholders of the Manhattan was also set forth in detail.

Meanwhile the city officials stuck to their guns and made it plain that whatever might be the opposition from the Manhattan Railway Company they would rush through the Subway contracts. They held that whatever effect the third tracking of the elevated might have on the Manhattan Company the arrangement had been made known months ago to its Directors, and Controller Prendergast went so far at the meeting of the Board of Estimate as to say that the latest subway tangle showed that "the spirit of Black Friday" was not dead yet.

Looked Upon as Law Breaking.

Mayor Gaynor suggested that the latest complication might call for a Grand Jury inquiry, and District Attorney Whitman said that though no complaint had yet reached him he would certainly have any suggestion of a breach of the law investigated unflinchingly. Borough Presiuent McAneny also proposed that the action of the Manhattan Railway Company was such that it might be well to recall that its franchises to some parts of its line were by no means established, and that the city could, perhaps, with advantage take up this side of the controversy.

While the city officials were expressing their indignation at this latest move to hold up the subway settlement, the Public Service Commission was in conference with the Interborough. It was decided to accept an application of the latter to issue the third tracking certificates to it instead of the Manhattan Railway Company, and to go ahead immediately with the approval of the general plan.

It is recognized that the change in the certificate will necessitate another public hearing after two weeks' notice has been given by advertisement, but it is probable that the contracts for the B. R. T. and Interborough subways and all the elevated certificates, with the exception of that authorizing the third tracking of the Manhattan and Bronx lines, will be voted upon in the commission at the beginning of next week.

The way was cleared for this by the denial by Judge Lacombe in the Federal District Court of the application of J. Aspinwall Hodge, counsel for the Continental Securities Company, for an injunction restraining the Interborough from proceeding with the issue of its new $170,000,000 mortgage.

Gould Lines Under Scrutiny.

Borough President McAneny called the attention of the Board of Estimate yesterday to the attitude of the Manhattan Railway Company and asked the Board to take particular cognizance of the situation created by the company.

"Throughout the entire course of the negotiations," says he, "your conferees have been assured that every step taken by the Interborough with relation to the elevated lines had the approval of the Manhattan directors. Drafts were examined by their counsel and certain amendments to the law necessary to the full carrying out of the plan were made at their suggestion. They have in short been absolutely familiar with the entire matter right up to the point of the presentation of these certificates for their formal acceptance."

Such conduct, Mr. McAneny said, was "certainly amazing," and he thought that if there were any public authority competent to hold an investigation it should do so.

"Have you heard, gentlemen," put in Mayor Gaynor, "of an offer for the sale of the stock of the Manhattan Company? I think that such a fact ought to be made known to the public?"

"Mr. Mayor," replied President McAneny, "we have heard a rumor of such a proposal."

"Well," said the Mayor, "I know it as a positive fact."

"They are now trying to hold each

Continued on Page 3.

CLAIM LEWIS'S ELECTION.

Illinois Democrats Hope to Get Senatorship on Result of "Snap" Vote.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—In one of the most sensational and daring coups ever attempted in the Illinois Legislature, Speaker McKinley at Springfield to-day, with the aid of the House policemen and the gavel, almost elected Col. J. Hamilton Lewis to the United States Senate with sixty-six votes, or thirty-seven short of the constitutional majority.

As it was, Lewis's friends are claiming his election to-night, and there is a possibility of Gov. Dunne issuing the certificate and sending evidence of a prima facie case to Washington, although it is not thought probable at this hour.

It is reported on good authority that the Governor is trying to get in touch with John Sharp Williams in Washington to ascertain whether the Senate will seat Lewis on the record made to-day. If the reply from Washington is favorable it is considerel likely that Gov. Dunne will issue the certificate.

The members at the joint sessions, acting on a "gentlemen's agreement," have taken but one ballot a day since the first joint session was held. There was a general understanding that this rule would be followed to-day. In accordance with this understanding several Republicans, a few Democrats, and a few Bull Moose members had departed from the Capitol to-day to catch their trains after the first ballot had been taken.

When everybody was getting ready to leave the hall, after an adjournment had been decided on until Wednesday, March 12, Speaker McKinley suddenly gave orders for the policemen to lock the doors. He then brought his gavel down with a whack and ordered another ballot. Pandemonium broke loose. The Republican leaders saw all of the so-called Lewis men still in their seats. They protested against the violation of the agreement, but they were gaveled down. Speaker McKinley, pale and slightly nervous, stood his ground and forced the calling of the roll.

The Republicans and Progressives at once saw the danger they were in and refused to vote. The record shows that they were not present. Their plan was to show absence of a quorum, and if the official record stands they succeeded in doing this, as 103 is a constitutional majority or constitutional quorum of the two houses, while but seventy-three votes were recorded on the ballot on which Lewis got his sixty-six votes.

When the roll call showed 66 votes for Lewis, several legislators rushed to the Speaker's desk, while behi. them was a howling mob of fifty members, yelling and threatening the Speaker.

McKinley, who had showed his nerve up to this point, hesitated when the crowd pushed around him, and finally announced that there had been no election.

GETS A $25,000 TIP.

Pittsburgher Rewards Waldorf's Traffic Manager by Gift to Daughter.

Bell boys, head porters and all others who serve and also stand and wait, will learn with envy of what is probably the largest tip ever received by a hotel employe. The person who is to receive this gratuity is Josephine Hodges, 10 days old, the daughter of E. T. D. Hodges, manager of the Waldorf's Traffic Department. A trust fund of $25,000 has been established for the little girl by a rich steel man of Pittsburgh, who does not wish his name disclosed.

Hodges, from behind the head porter's desk at the Waldorf, told last evening how the good fortune came to his daughter. He said that for twelve of fourteen years, he had looked after the Pittsburgher's baggage and railroad transportation when he was in New York, bought his steamship tickets, routed his private car and looked after his mail. In all this time, Hodges said, he had never accepted a gratuity of any kind from the patron of the house.

"Well, I'll get you some time," the rich man once remarked.

"A year ago, when I told him that I had married," Hodges asserted last night, "he said to me: 'Well, I guess I'll have to fix up the heir to the throne.'

"I thought he was merely joking, and laughed with him. The other day when he came in I told him that I was a father, and that my daughter's name was Josephine. The Pittsburgher asked if he might see the child. He came up to our home, and seemed very much plased with the youngster. A few days ago I received his check for $25,000, to be put in the bank as a trust fund."

HOLD UP A DRUG STORE.

Brooklyn Thieves Raid Cash Register at 7 O'clock in the Evening.

While the rain was coming down in torrents at 7 o'clock last evening two young men with caps pulled down over their eyes entered the drug store of O. F. Bancroft, at Fulton Street and Classon Avenue, Brooklyn. One of them stepped up to the counter and asked the clerk, Frank Pelletiere, for 5 cents's worth of arnica. The clerk stooped to get a bottle, and when he straightened up again found himself looking into the muzzle of a revolver.

The store was brilliantly lighted and big windows opened on Fulton Street and Classon Avenue, but apparently the thieves were not afraid that anybody would pass during the downpour. The man with the revolver ordered the clerk to walk behind the prescription counter and keep quiet, and the frightened clerk obeyed. The other thief worked for a minute or two at the cash register—an old-fashioned one—but was unable to open it. Pelletiere was forced to open the register. The thieves got $30.50. They pushed the clerk behind the prescription counter again and warned him to remain there, saying they would kill him if he gave a warning.

Five minutes later, when a customer entered the store, the clerk summoned up courage enough to come from behind the counter and then the police of the Grand Avenue station were notified. Peiletiere was able to give a good description of the men, but no trace of them had been found late last night.

The drug store is in the most thickly populated part of what is known as the Hill section, and the police expressed wonder that the thieves dared to attempt so bold a robbery at that hour.

JOY KILLS BRIDE AGED 105.

Marcellina Leon Lives Only Five Days After Winning Fight to Wed.

LOS ANGELES, Feb. 27.—Happiness and excitement killed Marcellina Leon, said to have been 105 years old, after she had triumphed over the objections of her relatives and won the consent of the courts to become the bride of the man who for fifty years had been her sweetheart. She died at her home to-day after being a bride only five days.

Herfamily opposed her marriage to Pleasantino Leon, 82 years old. She fought them in the courts, obtained the dismissal of her niece as guardian, and established her competency to do as she chose.

Adamson's Botanic Cough Balsam. Used for 50 years by people of refinement.—Adv.

WILSON INNOVATIONS EXCITE WASHINGTON

Democratic Senators Doubt Wisdom of Visiting Capitol to Influence Legislation.

OTHERS WOULD WELCOME HIM

Society Is No Less Stirred by His Refusal to Accept Membership of the Chevy Chase Club.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27. — Official Washington is greatly stirred by the reported inclination of Gov. Wilson to visit the Capitol frequently after he is President and use the President's room there for consultations with Senators and Representatives. Such a departure will be in line with the practice Mr. Wilson has followed as Governor of New Jersey in going to the very doors of the legislative chambers to press bills in which he was interested. The possibility has occasioned much secret alarm and considerable open opposition at both ends of the Capitol to-day.

Coincident with this excitement at the Capitol is the perturbation caused in society circles by Mr. Wilson's refusal to become an honorary member of the Chevy Chase Club, to which both Presidents Taft and Roosevelt belonged. These two departures from precedent are making Washington wonder in what other direction the coming President will strike a new line.

The President's room is for ordinary purposes a part of the Senate lobby. Senators lounge in it when the Marble Room is crowded and receive callers there. Only on one day in each session does it become properly the President's room; that is on the last day of the session, when the President visits the Capitol with his Cabinet to expedite the final business of the session by signing bills as fast as they can be engrossed. Between times it is one of the show places for tourists.

Fear Executive Interference.

The use of this room for informal conferences between the President and members of Congress would enable a freer interchange between the legislative and executive branches of the Government than has existed since the Government was founded.

Democratic Congressmen, many of whom are warm supporters of Gov. Wilson, have of recent years condemned what they called executive usurpation, and the growing influence of the White House upon legislation. Now that Mr. Wilson is credited with planning a more direct influence on legislation than even President Roosevelt attempted, a few continue to criticise the tendency, while others comment guardedly or vaguely that the President will be welcome at the Capitol. That is about the position of Senator James A. O'Gorman of New York, who is considered to be close to Gov. Wilson.

"The President will be pretty busy at the other end of the avenue," said Mr. O'Gorman with a smile, "but he will always be welcome when he can come."

It is evident that the Democratic Senators are rather afraid of the twitting they will get from their Republican colleagues at the careful watch of Mr. Wilson over his followers if he should habitually visit the Capitol. Others regard more seriously the new President's expected attendance at the Capitol, coupled with the announced candidacy of his brother, Joseph Wilson of Tennessee, to be Secretary of the Senate.

Brother May Disclose Secrets.

"You know, we sometimes speak out in executive session," said one Democratic Senator, "and we talk at times about the President. Well, even if his brother, as Secretary, behaves with perfect propriety, there would always be charges that he told the President of our doings. There are leaks to the White House now, but the suspicions and charges will be much worse then. I know, too, that if I were a Republican I would taunt the Democrats with the severe censorship under which they spoke, and the Democrats, you may be sure, would bitterly resent it."

The Republican view was bluntly stated by Senator William O. Bradley of Kentucky, who said:

"If Mr. Wilson comes to the Capitol to influence legislation he will be more foolish than the donkey that swam the river to get a drink of water."

Senator Benjamin B. Tillman of South Carolina, who has been one of the sharpest critics of the extension of Executive power, but who is a strong Wilson man, said:

"If he comes as an advisor, it is all right; if he doesn't, it is all wrong."

It was Senator Tillman who designated as "spaniel Senators" those of his Republican associates who kept President Roosevelt in close touch with what was being done at the Capitol, or, as he put it, acted as "retrievers" for the President.

A Republican Senator of the regular school thought that a President would subject himself to great humiliation if he came to the Capitol pleading for his bills.

Senator Hoke Smith of Georgia seemed pleased at the prospect.

"It would not be surprising," he said, "if Mr. Wilson put on his carpet slippers and his sack coat and came to the Capitol. It is very democratic, and if he felt that he wanted to come here instead of inviting Congressmen to the White House he would come."

Senator Thomas P. Gore of Oklahoma said: "I hope there will be the closest relations between the White House and the Capitol. The President will always be welcome."

Chevy Chase Club Incident.

Regarding Gov. Wilson's refusal to accept honorary membership in the Chevy Chase Club, which is the foremost topic of discussion in society circles, no action has been taken by the club's Board of Governors, but there is talk of having a meeting to discuss the advisability of making a public statement. Gist Blair, a member of a prominent Washington family, who was President of the club until recently, and is still a member of the Board of Governors, commented thus on the subject to-day:

"The Chevy Chase Club is not an aristocratic, exclusive club in any sense of the phrase. We welcome people to Washington, in the hope of making them happy here, and in the hope of giving them a chance to get out into the country to get some exercise and fresh air in pleasant surroundings.

"As a member of the Board of Governors I wanted to extend this courtesy of honorary membership to the President-elect as the first citizen in the land. I am sure that when he understands our point of view and that we are voluntarily opening our doors to him to honor him, he will be reciprocal in his attitude, as he is a very charming gentleman in every way. He has misunderstood the purposes of the club and the purpose of the invitation to him, that is all."

The offer of honorary membership in the Chevy Chase Club was made to Gov. Wilson in accordance with the following provision of the club's constitution: "The Board of Governors may admit by invitation as honorary members of the club the President and Vice President of the United States, the persons who have held those offices, such distinguished visitors and such Masters of the Hounds of other hunting clubs as it may deem proper."

Thomas R. Marshall will become an honorary member when he is sworn in as Vice President on March 4. He has already accepted the invitation of the Board of Governors extended at the same time as Gov. Wilson was asked to become an honorary member.

An Autographed Portrait of Woodrow Wilson

will be one of the features of next Sunday's Times, reproduced by a new process on heavy paper from a photograph selected for The Times by Mrs. Wilson. Be sure to order in advance

Next Sunday's Times.

HORSE RACING TO BE REVIVED IN JUNE

Four New York Tracks to Open Their Gates for the Summer Season.

UNDER CO-OPERATIVE PLAN

Belmont Park, Aqueduct, Yonkers, and Saratoga to Complete the Circuit for the Present.

There will be horse racing on four New York tracks next Summer under the jurisdiction of The Jockey Club. While this announcement did not come officially from any of the racing associations, it bears the stamp of authority from an official of The Jockey Club, which is sufficient indication that the sport will be resumed here after the Spring meetings are held on the courses in Maryland and Virginia, which will close on May 20. It is expected that recing will begin on one of the Long Island tracks early in June.

All that remains to be done now is for the various track directors to agree on a schedule of racing time. The sport will be confined to a few courses, and the ones that have been chosen are Belmont Park, the home of the Westchester Racing Association; Aqueduct, the home of the Queens County Jockey Club; Yonkers, where the Empire City Racing Association holds its meeting, and Saratoga Springs. This schedule would take the sport up to the end of August and the success that attends the scheme up to that time will determine whether or not there are Fall meetings.

To firmly establish the sport again it has been decided that the same scheme that was tried so successfully in 1910 will be revived. That year the racing was conducted on a co-operative or subscription plan. A fund was raised by the various associations, and they all shared losses and profits alike. The managers this year do not expect any profits, but they will share the expense. Subscriptions will be asked from associations, breeders, turfmen, and lovers of the sport generally, and with this fund the sport will be revived.

This scheme was talked of at the meeting held Wednesday in the offices of The Jockey Club, but owing to the absence of several of the officials of racing associations no definite announcement was made of the plan. There will be another meeting within a short time, when ways and means will be gone into carefully, but all that remains now is to settle the details and announce the dates.

No doubt exists of the ability to raise a fund that would make certain a good season of sport. When the call went out in 1909 the response was so liberal that that at the end of the racing year there was no one racing association that had been badly hurt, though the sport was conducted at a loss.

A member of The Jockey Club, in speaking of the proposed plans for the coming season, said that he wished to correct the erroneous idea that The Jockey Club had direct control over the acts of the associations. The Jockey Club, he said, cannot say whether or not there shall be racing. That is a matter for the Directors to decide themselves. The decision that has been handed down by the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court has very clearly established the rights of the associations, and there is surely no legal barrier to their conducting their meetings.

Asked if he thought there would be any trouble arise from a resumption of the sport, he said: No. The Appellate Division clearly defines the law and no Magistrate could go beyond that decision."

The reason advanced for not naming Sheepshead Bay and Gravesend in the list of tracks to operate under the co-operative plan is that both are under a heavy expense, and the season that is looked forward to would be easily taken care of at the courses selected.

This same member of The Jockey Club said that under the proposed plan for the season nothing in the nature of open betting would be countenanced. The various courses will be carefully policed, and in every respect the sport will be kept strictly within the law. It is expected that for a time it will be hard to educate the public to that order of things, but it is contended that there are enough real sportsmen left to make certain the support of racing for its own sake.

With the return of racing under these conditions it will mean that the day of the big prizes has gone by. The horsemen will have to be content to race for moderate purses, though they will doubtless be the equal of any that are now offered in the country. In this connection the horsemen have shown that they are willing to remain loyal and be content with half a loaf as their contribution toward the rehabilitation of the sport.

It was announced yesterday that Gov. Sulzer will probably appoint William E. Lewis, Charles Kohler, and Montague Gerans as Racing Commissioners

HOEFER QUITS UNDER FIRE.

State Architect Resigns After Gov. Sulzer's Threat of Removal.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Herman W. Hoefer, the State Architect, a Dix appointee, whom Gov. Sulzer reappointed two months ago, saying that he was "peculiarly fitted" and "one of the best men in the State for the position," resigned to-night under fire. His resignation was demanded by Gov. Sulzer under threat of removal after reports received from a committee, appointed by the New York Chapter of the American Institute of Architects, had pronounced both Hoefer and his deputy, J. P. Powers, unfit for the places they held.

These reports were supplemented by another made by John A. Hennessy, Executive Auditor, who, after examining the Capitol repair work, now being done under Mr. Hoefer's supervision, found that opportunities for extravagance abounded.

Charles H. Sussdorf, for seventeen years an Assistant Deputy State Architect, was selected to fill the vacancy temporarily. Gov. Sulzer told him to dismiss to-morrow Deputy Powers and Secretary William Costa.

All Deerfoot Farm Sausages are made at the farm, in Southboro, Mass. Their success is owing to choice materials and the neatness and cleanliness of the preparation.—Adv.

THAW CASE GOES TO MR. WHITMAN

Governor Sends Bribery Testimony for Grand Jury—Prosecutor Acts Promptly.

RUSSELL QUITS MATTEAWAN

Resigns by Telephone Two Hours Before Executive Calls for His Removal.

OFFICIAL ANSWERS SULZER

Denies Charges Were Made Against Benham—Scott Demands Sifting of Prison Department.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—Steps were taken by Gov. Sulzer late this afternoon apparently looking to criminal charges against more than one person as a result of disclosures made before the Commission of Inquiry in regard to the alleged underhand attempts to get Harry K. Thaw, slayer of Stanford White, out of the Matteawan Asylum.

The Governor directed his legal adviser, Valentine Taylor, to send to District Attorney Whitman of New York a transcript of the evidence taken by the graft hunters. He also, after receiving a preliminary report from the commission, sent a letter to Col. Joseph F. Scott, State Superintendent of Prisons, commanding him to take steps for the removal of Dr. John W. Russell, Superintendent of the State Hospital for the Criminal Insane in Matteawan. Mr. Sulzer was angry when he learned shortly after sending the letter that Dr. Russell had resigned by telephone two hours before, and that Col. Scott had accepted the resignation immediately, designating Dr. Roy L. Leeke of Watertown, Assistant Superintendent, to take the place temporarily.

The Governor, in ordering Mr. Taylor to send a copy of the testimony to Mr. Whitman, referred particularly to that part of it bearing on John Nicholson Anhut of 60 Wall Street, New York, the lawyer, who substantially admitted on the stand that he had accepted a fee of $25,000 from Thaw on condition that he get him out of the asylum in six weeks. Speaking of the testimony, Mr. Sulzer said to-night:

"I desire District Attorney Whitman to lay the matter before the Grand Jury and to have it sifted to the bottom. I also am anxious to have the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association look closely into the conduct of John N. Anhut and take such action as the circumstances seem to warrant."

Resignation Angers Sulzer.

It was not through tardiness of action that the Governor lost the chance to have a removal proceeding begun against Dr. Russell. As soon as he had read the preliminary report telling him officially what he already knew, that the Matteawan Superintendent admitted he had not permitted an alleged bribery offer of $25,000 from Mr. Anhut to end his social relations with the lawyer, Gov. Sulzer dictated his letter to Col. Scott calling on the State Superintendent to act. When he learned that the physician whom Mr. Anhut had accused of demanding a bribe of $20,000 for certification that Thaw was sane had got to Scott first, he seemed disturbed.

"I am sorry to hear that Dr. Russell was permited to resign," was Gov. Sulzer's comment. "He could be removed only by the State Superintendent of Prisons. I wanted him thrown out of office, and I consider it a disgrace that he has been permitted to stay as long as he has. Just what I shall do further in this whole matter I shall determine after I receive the final report of the Commission of Inquiry."

The Governor has directed the Inquiry Commission to wind up its investigation of the Thaw case and hand in its final report to-morrow before he leaves Albany for New York. There still are two witnesses of importance to be heard. One is Alfred Henry Lewis, the magazine writer, who is a close friend of William F. Clark, until recently Secretary of the commission, who seems to have had a free run of the State Hospital in Matteawan through instructions from Gov. Sulzer, and who even was permitted to call in outside allenists to examine White's slayer. The other witness is H. A. Hoffman of Poughkeepsie, Thaw's business agent, who is asserted to have acted as go-between in the retainer paid to Mr. Anhut.

Mr. Lewis has not been subponaed, but the commission has received word that he will be on hand to-morrow to testify. The process servers have searched in vain for Hoffman.

Although Gov. Sulzer had censure for almost every one whose name had been mentioned in connection with recent revelations in the Thaw incident, he was silent about his friend, Mr. Clark, who did much to promote his boom for Governor. Mr. Clark has submitted nothing except his own statement to disprove the charge that he used Mr. Sulzer's name in an alleged effort to prevail on Dr. Russell to free Thaw.

On the other hand, there is the testimony of Dr. James V. May, President of the State Hospital Commission, and Dr. Russell, intended to show that Clark asserted it was the wish of Gov. Sulzer that Thaw should be set free. So far the investigation has been focused on others against whom Mr. Clark, in seeking to explain his own conduct, made charges.

Hopes Hoffman Will Be Found.

This is the preliminary report of the Thaw investigation made by the Inquiry Commission to the Governor:

Your Commissioner of Inquiry has been advised of your desire to have a report made to-day in reference to the investigation conducted by your Commission in the last few days touching matters connected with the imprisonment of Harry K. Thaw.

Every effort within the power of the Commission has been put forward to subpoena a witness reputed to be the agent of Thaw whose name is Hoffman, but thus far the Commission's efforts have been unavailing. We are, however, hopeful that Hoffman will be subpoenaed and produced before the Commission to-morrow.

In addition to that, the Commission has been compelled to await the arrival of Alfred H. Lewis, who is an important witness upon certain features of this matter, if we are correctly advised. We have been unable to subpoena Mr. Lewis, but have word from him that he will voluntarily appear to-morrow.

In view of these considerations, it is the opinion of the Commission that a proper report upon this subject may not be made at this time. The Commission realizes that it must close this matter as promptly as possible, both in view of the importance of the matter investigated, and in view of the necessity under which the Commission is

Continued on Page 2.

WILSON AGAINST CANAL ACT.

Is Said to Have Written Saying He Is Opposed to Free Tolls.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 28.—The Morning Post gives prominence to a dispatch from its Washington correspondent, who stated that President-elect Wilson, after listening to arguments for and against discrimination in favor of American vessels, has written to one of the leading Democratic Senators stating in plain and unequivocal language that he is in favor of the passage of Senator Root's bill repealing that portion of the Panama Canal act which exempts American vessels from paying tolls.

WILSON'S LIQUOR VIEWS.

Quoted as Giving Them as He Drank a Highball and a Couple of Beers.

Speaking at the Wine Growers' Association dinner at the Waldorf last night, Dudley Field Malone, assistant corporation counsel, told of a visit of President elect Woodrow Wilson to Milwaukee. He said:

"Mr. Wilson was in a café drinking a Scotch highball and a couple of beers. Mr. Wilson was asked how he stood as to the liquor question in New Jerasey. Mr. Wilson replied that as long as he was Governor the liquor question would have no place in politics while he could help it."

This was greeted with long cheers. Mr. Malone then promised to do all that he could to see that American wines were installed in the White House.

PLAN TO WITHDRAW ENVOYS.

Report That Three Republics May Join Us In Rebuking Huerta.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Feb. 27.—During the last few days many cablegrams have passed between the Government of the United States and the Governments of Argentina, Brazil and Chile on the Mexican situation.

To-night it was learned from a diplomatic source that the four republics are prepared to act in concert on the subject by withdrawing their representatives in Mexico unless a more satisfactory explanation is made concerning the death of President Madero.

MORGAN BUYS PAPYRI.

Amherst Collection Now Here—Contains Great Treasures.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 28.—The Times says it is authorized to state that J. Pierpont Morgan has purchased from Lady Amherst of Hackney the important collection of Greek, Egyptian, and other papyri formed by her father, the late Lord Amherst.

The collection is now in Mr. Morgan's library in New York. It contains a number of important theological and classical fragments, besides many well-preserved documents of Ptolemaic, Roman, and Byzantine times.

Among the chief treasures is a considerable portion of the ancient apocryphal work known as "The Ascension of Isaiah" in the original Greek.

The Egyptian papyri include a series of Books of the Dead, the finest papyrus being a document written in the small hieratic character of the Twenty-second Dynasty, elaborately illustrated with vignettes.

WRIGHTS WIN; CURTISS LOSES

Latter Is Restrained from Using Certain Aeroplane Attachments.

BUFFALO, Feb. 27.—Judge John R. Hazel, in the United States District Court, granted to-day the Wright Brothers' petition for a permanent injunction restraining Glenn H. Curtiss and others from manufacturing and selling aeroplanes, important parts of which were alleged to have infringed on Wright patents. A stay was granted by Judge Hazel pending further appeal on the condition that the appeal be taken promptly.

The chief infringement alleged by the Wrights was upon attachments for maintaining equilibrium of the machine while in flight. On the Wright machines this is accomplished by a warping of the planes by the operator and the use of horizontal and vertical rudders, while on the Curtiss machine the same result was obtained, it was said, by allerons, or small auxiliary planes attached to the ends of the main planes.

FINDS SUN IS A MAGNET.

Dr. George Ellery Hale Describes Recent Discovery at Mount Wilson.

PASADENA, Cal., Feb. 27.—In a lecture to-night on "The Earth and Sun as Magnets," Dr. George Ellery Hale, Director of the Mount Wilson Solar Observatory, announced that observations made on Mt. Wilson in the last year proved the sun to be a magnet.

Its magnetic poles lie near the poles of rotation and correspond in direction with the magnetic poles of the earth. The rotation of the sun on its axis will account for its magnetism, on the theory that the sun contains nearly equal charges of positive and negative electricity, the negative charge being predominant. The magnetism of the sun has no appreciable effect on the earth.

LEAP FROM SCHOOL WINDOWS

Lecture Interrupted by Fire, Which Destroys West Orange Building.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 27.—The West Orange High School was burned to-night, and an audience of almost 200 that filled the auditorium on the third floor barely escaped. Three were hurt jumping from windows, and one man was slightly burned. Miss Mary Knevels, secretary of the publicity department of the Anti-Tuberculosis League of the Oranges, broke three ribs. She was the first to jump. Robert E. Dudley of 9 Birch Street, West Orange, had his hands burned. Most of the audience escaped by the fireproof stairways, which were filled with smoke, but twenty persons were taken out of the blazing building on ladders. The loss is estimated at $100,000. The fire was caused by a defect in the heating apparatus. A lecture on tuberculosis by Dr. Willard Knowlton of the State Board of Health had been in progress twenty minutes when thick smoke drifted up the stairs into the room, and the cry of fire was raised.

Latest Shipping News.

BY MARCONI WIRELESS.—SS Italia, (Anchor Line,) Palermo to New York, was 445 miles east of Sandy Hook at 11:55 P. M.; due March 1, 9 A. M.

Cut fruits, jellies, water-ices made delicious with ANGOSTURA BITTERS.—Adv.

$1,200,000 A YEAR IN EXCISE GRAFT

Whitman Strikes New Trail Believed to Lead Straight to Police Headquarters.

TOLL FROM 10,000 SALOONS

Saloon Keeper Before Grand Jury Trapped Into Revealing the Method of Collection.

NEW SWEENEY INDICTMENTS

Jerome and Philbin Assail the Present Police System at Legislative Inquiry.

The trail of excise graft yielding about $1,200,000 a year was struck by District Attorney Whitman yesterday in a sensational manner. Two of the startling details of the new graft field that may be fully exposed within a fortnight are that the payments of $10 a month by at least 10,000 saloons in this city began about two years and a half ago. The start of these payments was coincident with the order of Mayor Gaynor that policemen in uniform should keep out of saloons, and also with the date set in the confession of Capt. Walsh. He said:

"I collected twice as much from my precinct before the excise payments were taken away from me. I was told to let the saloons alone, that they were being looked after by bigger men than I was. This order reached me about two and a half years ago."

Many of the biggest police officials have always indignantly denied that they ever took a cent of "dirty money," meaning that they would take no part of any collections gathered from keepers of disorderly resorts. Efforts to connect them with graft from these places always led Mr. Whitman and his assistants up against a stone wall. The trail got to an Inspector here and there, and then it became a blind trail that could not be followed.

Mr. Whitman knew that bigger officials than a Captain or even an Inspector shared somewhere in some kind of graft. He knew this because he discovered that a Captain who pulled with the Inspector over him always clung to his precinct when other precinct commanders were frequently shifted. This assured him that only those Captains who were willing to accept that part of the graft allotted to them, and to show no curiosity about any other pickings, were allowed to remain undisturbed in fat sections of the city.

The Captains, as explained in the confession of Walsh, could do what they pleased in the matter of shaking down the little gambling houses and disorderly resorts and no questions were ever asked. But the minute any Captain or Inspector tried to wring a cent from a saloon he was sharply and quickly commanded to keep his hands off. That has been the situation during the last thirty months.

The new revelation in the graft hunt came to Mr. Whitman yesterday as the logical result of a searching investigation outside the line of blackmail uncovered by the confessions of Walsh and Fox. These two men had told him how tribute was wrung from the little gamblers and the disorderly women and keepers of disorderly hotels. So he eliminated them from his new line of inquiry. He sent some of his skilled investigators into the excise field. On Monday Mr. Whitman was told that if he would subpoena J. J. McGrath, who owned two saloons in Harlem, and question him sharply about paying for protection, he might learn something of importance.

With this information Mr. Whitman was handed a crumpled and dirty slip of coarse brown paper on which was written a message to Henry White, who was identified as the bartender in one of McGrath's saloons.

The message was an order to White to pay John Mustard of 1 Manhattan Avenue $20 for the months of April and May if the matter had not already been attended to. Inquiry developed the fact that John Mustard was the local President of the Liquor Dealers' Association in that district. In order to connect Mustard more closely with the situation, the precise boundaries of the section over which he had supervision for the association were learned. Mr. Whitman would not give these boundaries last night, but he said a sufficient knowledge of the matter would be obtained by the statement that one of McGrath's saloons was at 132d Street and Seventh Avenue, and that the other was near 131st Street and Lenox Avenue.

McGrath Before Grand Jury.

McGrath was called before the Extraordinary Grand Jury earlier in the day and questioned by Mr. Whitman. He was cool and defiant at the outset. Asked if he had ever paid any money to the police for protection, he indignantly denied that he ran any places that were in need of protection. Pressed upon the point of the question, he asserted in a most determined manner that he had never at any time given any policeman a cent for any purpose whatever. He went into a long description of the kind of places he conducted, and solemnly assured the members of the Grand Jury that his saloons were of the highest respectability; that he always obeyed the excise laws, and that he never harbored dissolute characters.

His manner was convincing and evidently impressed the jurors that he was telling the truth. Mr. Whitman also believed him and that cleared the police off the field and brought the liquor association into it. Mr. Whitman changed his questions. He asked McGrath if he had ever paid any money to anybody, policeman or civilian, for any favors in connection with his business of selling liquors. McGrath was less determined in his manner in answering this question. He wanted to know what Mr. Whitman meant, and he wriggled uneasily, but Mr. Whitman said the question was plain enough, and he would insist upon having a categorical answer to it. Then he repeated the question. McGrath was puzzled. He seemed to be desirous of answering the question truthfully, and at

the same time to word it so as not to commit himself. He gave an evasive reply. Then Mr. Whitman showed him the dirty scrap of paper directing White to pay Mustard $20 if the payment had not already been made.

McGrath stared at the paper like a man fascinated. He blinked his eyes and stared at it again and again. He began a mumbled answer, but Mr. Whitman stopped him by asking sharply:

"Did you write that order to White?"

McGrath hesitated. Then Mr. Whitman asked in still sharper tones:

"Is that your writing?"

"It is," admitted McGrath in a burst of desperation.

McGrath Covers Whole Story.

Then McGrath was put under a rigid examination, and he was compelled to cover the ground many times, adding a little additional information each time as the facts occurred to him or as it dawned upon him that it would be better for him to tell everything he knew as clearly and as quickly as he could. What he told pretty well covered the whole story of excise graft. Mr. Whitman later refused to furnish any information about what was elicited in the Grand Jury room, but it was learned that McGrath explained that there were about 12,500 saloons in the city and about 10,000 of them were members of the Liquor Dealers' Association. It looks after the interests of its members. Its duty is to protect them from oppression, to have the excise laws made as easy and as free from restraint as possible, and to shield its members from any unjust burdens, either from attacks from the outside or from assaults from dealers not among its members.

Mustard will be called before the Extraordinary Grand Jury to-day and examined as to the money paid him by McGrath, what it was collected for, and into whose hands it passed. He will also be invited to give a full history of his work as the head of the local Association of Liquor Dealers and just what he was supposed to do. A full and satisfactory explanation will be demanded of him.

Trail to Police Headquarters.

Mr. Whitman plainly intimated last night that he considered this graft trail the most important he has yet struck. The general impression in his office was that it would lead directly into Police Headquarters. Many of the big officials, it was said, were still averse to taking "dirty money," but that they clamored for clean money such as could be wrung from saloons. During the confessions of Capt. Walsh, Mr. Whitman was very much interested in that part of the confession that told of the orders that came to the Captain to cut the saloons out of his field of graft. He frankly said that he had demurred at the order, and pointed out that this incision into his field would cut his revenues in half. He could see no reason why such an operation should be performed.

It was explained to him that Mayor Gaynor objected to the police method of getting evidence against saloons and had given an order that policemen should stay on the outside of all saloons. Walsh was told the order would have to be obeyed and he obeyed it and withdrew his collectors from the saloons. But he was not satisfied that this rich graft had been entirely eliminated and he tried to discover whether it was still being collected. He did not succeed in learning much about it. His suspicions pointed mainly at Inspector Sweeney, who he thought was trying to get all of this graft for himself.

It was said that Inspector Sweeney could probably amplify the statements made by McGrath before the Grand Jury and tell Mr. Whitman where this excise graft went to. But it was also said that all the indications now were that Sweeney would not confess until he was actually facing a long prison sentence. Even then he might decide to remain silent and go down into police history as a martyr. Walsh said that during one of the talks he had with Sweeney about the collection and the division of graft he got the idea that the excise money got to Headquarters and was handled exclusively there.

New Sweeney Indictments.

Whatever Sweeney decides to do in the way of confessing he will have to do pretty soon or else go through the ordeal of a trial.

If he escapes conviction on one indictment he will be immediately arraigned on another, and there are now enough indictments against him to keep him at the bar for a long time. Yesterday the Grand Jury indicted him on eleven more separate counts. Six of them are based on payments received by him from Walsh every month from July, 1911, to December, and the others are based on payments made to Sergt. Duffy by Thomas J. Dorian and Leroy Wilkins in January and February, 1912, and payments made by Dorian for the Hotel Avenel in March, April, and May, 1912.

Among the witnesses before the Extraordinary Grand Jury yesterday were Policeman Eugene Fox, Leroy Wilkins, Capt. Walsh, Thomas L. Lloyd, and William Newman, the Harlem saloon keepers; Dorian, George A. Sipp, and Mrs. Abraham Jacobs. But the most important witness of the day was Ashley Shea, the gambler, who got in line with the other men who are helping Mr. Whitman. Shea went back over the three years he had been paying graft and collecting in the Sixth Inspection District. He reached back to the time when Thompson and Hussey were in command, and gave Mr. Whitman the names of two collectors who were busy in the district during the whole time these two men were in charge.

The Extraordinary Grand Jury will meet again to-day when Mr. Whitman hopes to clean up the work to the point that will enable him to begin preparing seriously for the trial of Policeman Hartigan that will probably begin week after next.

ADVOCATES A POLICE CHIEF.

Special Squad Idea Bad, McCullagh Tells Curran Inquiry.

Ex-Chief of Police John McCullagh and Deputy Commissioner Dougherty were the important witnesses before the Curran Committee yesterday. Mr. McCullagh said he was Chief of Police at the time of his retirement in May, 1898. Questioned by Emory R. Buckner, counsel to the committee, he explained that he acted under the orders of a bi-partisan board. He reviewed the many changes that had taken place in the department since he left it. Getting down to the recent city administration, Mr. McCullagh said:

"When the force was turned over to the present administration it consisted of a demoralized mob of country constables with power. It had passed through the hands of Commissioners until all it needed was to put Mrs. Goodwin, the woman detective, at the head of it to disrupt it entirely. Now it has come to the point of no policeman knowing who his commanding officer is."

Mr. McCullagh said special squads should be abolished and that he had predicted serious results when Becker was placed at the head of the Strong Arm Squad. Then Mr. McCullagh said:

"Mr. Waldo is up a tree. I don't want to criticise him, because he has some ability in certain directions, but for a Mayor to hand over orders to a Commissioner and to use him only as a recording clock is the same as having no Commissioner at all."

Mr. McCullagh said he favored the appointment of a Chief of Police, who should be removable only on charges. He did not think the Chief should be chosen by a general civil service examination, but that he should be selected by the Civil Service Board from the ranks of Inspectors only. Asked what he thought of the various police benefit associations that have been so severely criticised, Mr. McCullagh said he thought they served a good purpose. He saw no harm in them. Then he said:

"I know those organizations work for legislation, but I think they have a right to do that. I have gone to Albany in the interest of one of them, but I never used any money to influence legislation. I have heard, however, that money had been used in a subsequent campaign, but I know nothing about that."

Dougherty on Detective Force.

Mr. Dougherty was questioned mainly about the organization of the detective force. He said there were 501 men detectives, and that while the number had been reduced from time to time, the tendency now was to increase it. He thought the detectives should be recruited from the uniformed force and was of the opinion that 1,500 good detectives could be easily developed from the materials on hand. Horace E. Deming, who questioned Mr. Dougherty, asked him why so many changes had taken place in the personnel of the Detective Bureau. Mr. Dougherty said he supposed it was because some of the men were found to be inefficient and that their places were taken by better men.

Mr. Dougherty said that this city was the worst place in the world for crime, because criminals from all over the world come here. He said of the large army of pickpockets, and said that the persons who had their pockets picked were the same kind of persons who get run over by automobiles, and who lost their hats and coats in restaurants, because they do not look after themselves or their property. Asked what he thought of special squads, Mr. Dougherty replied that he believed in them. He said he was now engaged in trying to construct a special squad to get after the men who were holding up paymasters all over the city. Then he said:

State Identification Bureau.

"We keep in close touch with the movements of criminals in other States through the State Identification Bureau at Albany. When a high-class professional criminal is released from a prison in another State a confidential circular with a photograph of the criminal is forwarded here with the criminal's record so we can keep track of him in case he should try to operate in this city. The Police Department is not represented when the Pardon Board is hearing applications for prisoners for parole. I think it would be a good thing if the records of the men eligible for parole should be placed at the service of the members of the board by representatives of the Department."

"The first qualification of a good detective is a good common school education, at least. He must have good reasoning power and he must be persistent and industrious. We need 100 extra men in the bureau in order to lighten the work and to improve it. It is no exaggeration to say that there are more crooks who have never been convicted than those who have. Members of the bureau have to serve all the warrants issued. In the last fourteen months there were 24,000 issued and 16,000 served. This entails a good deal of labor."

The committee will meet again at 11 o'clock to-day.

ASSAIL POLICE DISCIPLINE.

Philbin and Jerome Attack Present System at Legislative Hearing.

Testifying before the joint legislative committee at the Hall of Records yesterday afternoon, ex-District Attorney Eugene A. Philbin said he believed that with the proper administration and discipline of the police force the Becker case would never have occurred. Ex-District Attorney Jerome, preceding Mr. Philbin in the witness chair, said he thought that experience had shown that the present system of discipline was neither efficient nor conducive to the best kind of conduct in the department itself.

"The great trouble to-day," said Mr. Philbin, "is that the police force have not nor have they had for years absolute confidence in the Commissioner of Police. I do not mean in the honesty and integrity, but they have never felt that between him and themselves on a question of discipline could any one interfere.

"I do not think Becker would be in the death house at Sing Sing to-day if he had been subject to proper discipline. I knew Becker years ago when I was District Attorney. He came to me to complain of an injustice that had been done him by a transfer from one of the uptown precincts to Staten Island. While I told him I could not interfere with his transfer, because that was a question of police administration, yet I could and did prosecute the man he had arrested, thereby incurring the displeasure of his superiors, but I firmly believe if we had a proper police administration the Becker case would never have occurred, and to-day we would not have the disorder that does exist, notwithstanding the earnest efforts that Mr. Waldo is making, according to his understanding, in the way of government of men, in the way of shooting, in the way of bombs, and all that.

Not Insisting on Responsibility.

"Now, to give you an illustration of what I mean by Mr. Waldo, according to my point of view, not having a correct theory as to the administration of the force, it is his failure to insist upon the responsibility of the Inspectors and Captains in the various precincts as to their jurisdiction.

"Now take, for example, the case which I once heard Commissioner Waldo speak of—the case of Sam Paul. Sam Paul was a notorious gambler. I heard Commissioner Waldo state that Sam Paul had been arrested and of the refusal of the Magistrates to hold him, and that was the point of his statement, that they could not get any support from the courts. I asked him if these offenses occurred in the same precinct or in the same inspection district, and he said they did. He said they all occurred, possibly four or five of them, in the same jurisdiction. I asked him if anything was done to the Inspector or Captain. He said, 'No.' The raids were made by this so-called vice squad, and who was the head of this vice squad? Was it a Captain, Inspector, or Deputy Commissioner? No, it was the subordinate of the man in whose jurisdiction he entered, and nothing was done.

"Now the law is very plain about convicting or punishing a police Captain for failure to perform his duty, and when I was District Attorney we procured the conviction of Capt. Diamond just for that very thing."

Jerome in Witness Chair.

Ex-District Attorney Jerome gave the first testimony of the afternoon session and at the outset he said:

"My observation over a good many years has led me to believe that the average policeman, as he goes on the force, is mentally and morally and physically higher than the average man in the community, and that the results of our police management in this city have been so unsatisfactory to the people, leads one to believe that there is some kind of mechanism that could be invented or devised that might help the situation, and I believe that there can in a measure be provided by legislature a system that will abate, if not entirely exterminate many of the evils that in the past have been complained of."

Mr. Jerome suggested that the office of Police Commissioner should have a tenure sufficiently long to induce the most competent men to accept it, and then he said it should be made attractive for such a man. Another plan he commended to the committee was that a trial court of probably three members should relieve the Commissioner of that kind of work, such a court, however, having nothing to do with the imposition of the penalty. Punishment, he thought, ought to be by a system of demerit leading to demotion rather than payment of fine.

"There is one thing that remains," Mr. Jerome continued "that affects this whole situation that has always been true, but I hope always will not be, and that is this question that years and years has been agitated periodically and goes on between the periods of agitation—the question of graft in the department. You can organize this department any way you please. You can make it the most perfect theoretical organization the brain of man is capable of thinking out, and if at the same time you pass laws or allow laws to remain on your statute books which are calculated to hold out temptations that no large group of men will permanently resist—in other words, laws which are as well adapted to corrupt and demoralize a police force as if they were enacted for that and no other purpose—you leave those laws unchanged on your statute books and use your best efforts to reduce the condition of graft in a large force, but they will not—no system will eliminate it while such laws exist."

McClellan Assails the System.

Ex-Mayor George B. McClellan was the first witness at the morning session. He said:

"At the outset the question that presents itself is whether anything is wrong with the Police Department, and, if so, that any one who has had dealings either directly or indirectly with the department must necessarily reach the conclusion that there is in the department a force sometimes latent, sometimes openly expressed, that for want of a better word has been called the system.

"Now, whether the system includes all the members of the uniformed force or not; whether, as an eminent authority has stated, there are only 50 men on the force who are corrupt, or whether there are 5,000, is absolutely aside from the question. The police is discredited in the minds of its constituency.

"I do not for a moment believe that the system is so widespread as to implicate all the police officers of the City of New York. I should like very much to agree with the eminent authority, whom I quoted just now, in thinking that there are only 50 members of the police force who are unworthy of confidence, but if there are only 50, they are certainly a very able and a very active body.

"The question arises, How is the system to be abolished? First, by improvement in the force itself, and, second, by minimizing as far as possible the temptations. The improvement of the force, of course, depends largely on how deep-rooted the condition of rottenness may be. If there are only 50 corrupt policemen, then I believe it will be possible for an active Police Commissioner, with the co-operation of an active District Attorney, to find the 50 and send them where they belong, to Sing Sing."

Police Commissioner Waldo was the next witness, and he mentioned many reforms, such as Mayor Gaynor had spoken of the day before, which he said had been brought about in the department. He said:

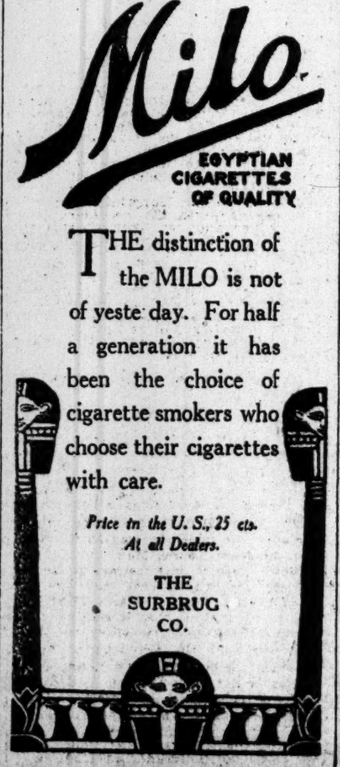
"We have had a great criticism of the Police Department and a great hue and cry about the conditions. Just stop and remember how these scandals arose. Every one of them arose because I did not allow gambling houses to run. I did not allow public nuisances to be maintained, and I insisted upon the police doing their duty, and when they began to do their duty the people, to whom some of them had been selling protection, began to howl that they were not getting their protection, and then we had one man convicted of murder. We had one who has confessed to grafting before my administration, and we had two or three more under indictment, most of which was before my time. Last year I dismissed from the department 113 men, 40 of whom were charged with offenses of a criminal nature. Nothing was said about that at all. It is only when you maintain a squad of publicity agents that the fact that you convict a man acquires much public merit. I convicted forty-six. That has never been mentioned at all in any wise."

Commissioner Waldo was asked what he thought of the proposal to have a special department to handle vice, and he said that such a department would not eliminate graft, but that it might increase it. However, it would remove the police force from the odium of the graft charges. He thought that gambling ought to be licensed, and said he did not believe the social evil could be segregated. He was in favor of the Sunday sale of liquor.

When he was asked what he thought of giving the Police Commissioner a ten-year term of office he said:

"It would keep him from being a political storm centre, as at present. If you had a good Commissioner, it would be a good thing; with a bad Commissioner it would be practically ruinous."

The hearing will be resumed this morning, and the committee will hear suggestions from Starr J. Murphy, John Purroy Mitchel, Thomas C. Wood, Henry de F. Baldwin, and A. Leo Wild, a Pittsburgh attorney.



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BIG FERRYBOAT ASTRAY IN THE FOG

Pittsburgh Drifts About the Upper Bay for More Than Two Hours, Landing in the East River.

LINERS FORCED TO ANCHOR

Passenger Commits Suicide from a Ferryboat in the Fog and Steamer Goes on the Mud.

The dense fog that hung over the harbor yesterday from early dawn until a heavy rain dispelled it in the evening seriously interfered with river traffic and compelled a fleet of ocean liners to anchor inside the bar. Among the ships thus detained were the White Star liner Cedric, from Naples, with 101 first cabin, 330 second, and 1,849 steerage passengers; the American liner New York, from Southampton, Cherbourg, and Queenstown, with many passengers and mails; the United Fruit Company's steamship Zacapa, from Panama with tourists and bananas; the Italian steamship Eugenia, and the Re d'Italia.

The Re d'Italia was the only ship that managed to creep up to her pier before the fog lifted. It was her first appearance in New York for eighteen months, as she was taken for transport service by the Italian Government in the Turkish war. The French liner France, which should have sailed at 10 o'clock in the morning for Havre, was tied up at her pier until 6:30 o'clock in the evening, with nearly 1,000 passengers of all classes on board. There were narrow escapes from collisions in the course of the day, one ship went ashore for a short time, and the ferryboats crawled about in the fog, their passengers glad to land anywhere.

Among those who congratulated themselves on their escape from a dangerous predicament were the passengers on the Pittsburgh of the Pennsylvania Railroad, which runs between Jersey City and Desbrosses Street.

The ferryboat departed from her slip on the Jersey side at 8:13 o'clock in the morning with 500 men, women and children on board and several trucks laden with market produce. There was an ebb tide and a thick bank of fog hung over the middle of the river so that the Captain had to slow down and proceed on a diagonal course to Desbrosses Street. Instead of making headway, the Pittsburgh drifted south in the fog and when half an hour had passed, the passengers became alarmed. After drifting for an hour some of the passengers said that the ferryboat was approaching Sandy Hook. They feared that she might drift to sea. The mate and deckhands quieted the nervous passengers and assured them that they would not be carried beyond the bay. An hour and a half after the Pittsburgh departed from Jersey City she ran out of the fog and the Captain saw that he was a short distance from the west shore of Governors Island. He put about and headed upstream, entering the fog bank once more. The next time the fog lifted the ferryboat was in midstream in the East River and the Captain decided to land at any pier he could reach.

At 10:15 o'clock he managed to make the boat fast at Pier 8 in the East River, at the foot of Coenties Slip, which is leased by the Spanish Line. A gangplank was rigged and the passengers went ashore. It was impossible to land the trucks there so the Pittsburgh backed out again into the fog to find the North River. After drifting for two hours more the Captain made the Cortlandt Street ferry slip.

The steamship Naugatuck of the New England Navigation Company departed from Pier 19 in the East River at 11 o'clock in the morning for Bridgeport, Conn., and ran aground in the fog off the north shore of Blackwell's Island an hour later. The Captain whistled for help and several tugs responded. She was soon pulled off the mud and went on her way undamaged.

The fog was so thick off the Battery in the morning that "Bill" Quigley, the well-known boatman, got lost, and after pulling for an hour found himself back in the place he started from. Percival J. Mivvins, a customs broker, walked around Battery Park in the fog for more than an hour trying to get to State Street, but every time he quit the stone path he ran into a tree. Finally he was rescued by a policeman, into whom the broker had bumped four times.

On the deck of the ferryboat Baltimore of the Pennsylvania Railroad, bound from Cortlandt Street to Jersey City yesterday afternoon, passengers in the cabin noticed a well-dressed man pacing up and down and muttering to himself. As the ferryboat arrived in midstream the man threw down his umbrella on the deck, tossed his hat overboard, and then jumped after it.

Several women in the cabin, who had seen him jump, screamed to attract the attention of deckhands. The boat was stopped at the cry of "Man overboard!" and a small boat was lowered astern to search for the missing passenger. In the rain and fog he could not be found, and after ten minutes the small boat put back.

Later on, a hat was found floating near the place of the suicide. On a small piece of cardboard inside the sweatband was a name that seemed to be either "Lubenstein" or "Reubenstein," followed by the words "Passaic, N. J."

At Passaic it was recalled that Emanuel Reubenstein, general advertising solicitor for the Curtis Publishing Company of Philadelphia, had formerly lived there. He had previously been general advertising manager for the Passaic Daily Herald and before that worked for the Paterson Press and the Paterson News. He married Miss Hazel Klevit, daughter of ex-Councilman Edward N. Klevit, but separated from her about two years ago, leaving their boy with her. He was said to be in good circumstances financially when he departed from Passaic a year and a half ago, but where he went thereafter was not known. It was thought that he lived somewhere in Brooklyn.

ONE STAMP BRINGS $455.

Generally Good Prices at the J. R. Walker Sale.

The first session of the sale of the postage stamp collection of J. R. Walker of Freehold, N. J., by John A. Klemann at 179 Broadway last evening drew a large attendance of philatelists. Some big prices were paid for rarities. The highest price was $455 for a ninety-cent blue, unused copy, of the August issue of 1861. It was bought on order for an English collector.

The second highest price was $350 for a five-cent green Uniontown, Ala., one of the Confederate provisional issues. It is a used specimen on the entire envelope. It was knocked down to Alexander Maddox of this city.

The ten-cent St. Louis Postmaster stamp, issue of 1845, on green paper, was bought on order for $75, and a five-cent on lilac, same issue, went for $105. Much interest was shown in the sale of these two stamps, owing to the recent discovery of a large number of them in a Philadelphia paper dealer's stock.

A Baltimore 1-cent blue carrier stamp, unused, catalogued at $20, brought $26, being knocked down to J. C. Morgenthau. Of the regular Government issue of 1847, a strip of three 5-cent black on the entire letter sheet, went for $25. The half of a 2-cent black of 1861, used as 1 cent on the original envelope, went for $24 to Arthur D. Ballard of New York. A Baton Rouge, La., 5-cent green and carmine, used in New Orleans, Dec. 6, 1861, brought $35. A Lynchburg, Va., 5-cent blue, used copy, on the original cover, went for $29. A 2-cent red New Orleans, on the original wrapper, was bought by Eugene Klein of Philadelphia for $73, the record price for this rarity.

A shifted die variety of the 1847 10-cent black brought $23.50. A block of four of the 24-cent Interior Department, on soft paper, went to J. C. Morgenthau for $90, and a block of six of a special printing of the green registration stamp, issue of 1872, brought $55. A 6-cent brown, issue of 1895, with the error in water mark of U. S. I. R. instead of U. S. P. S., went for $40 to George R. Tuttle. A $2 green and black State Department stamp, surcharged "Speaman," was bought on order for $150. It is a great rarity, there having been only twelve issued by the Government at full value in 1879.

The sale will be concluded to-night.

THAW CASE GOES TO MR. WHITMAN

Continued from Page 1.

laboring to finally conclude its labors. Therefore, it is the intention of the Commission to close all hearings upon this matter to-morrow, and then after careful consideration of the matter, in which the Commission is now engaged in so far as the testimony has been adduced, to make a final report covering everything connected with this matter and containing such recommendations as in the opinion of the Commission may properly be set forth.

Should the commission of inquiry follow the Governor's direction and drop the Thaw matter to-morrow, perhaps the chief sufferer would be Col. Scott. It has been common gossip in the capital that Gov. Sulzer has had it in for Col. Scott ever since the Colonel refused to appoint Charles F. Rattigan Warden of Auburn Prison—something on which Mr. Sulzer has set his heart. The Governor has entered a vigorous denial of those rumors of late, but the friends of Col. Scott still feel that Mr. Sulzer would be very happy if he could find any pretext for getting Col. Scott's scalp. Those friends assert that if it were not for the fact that the Colonel is capable and highly thought of throughout the State he would have been thrown out of office by Gov. Sulzer long ago.

The Governor's graft hunters have spent much time in an effort to "get" Col. Scott. Last night, however, the Governor, much to his chagrin, it is said, was told that the commission had not been able to unearth anything that would warrant the Colonel's removal. But for all that, Col. Scott's friends assert that irreparable injury has been done to him through the campaign that has been conducted against him throughout the State and the insinuations that have gone forth from the Commission of Inquiry to reflect on the Colonel's conduct of the Prison Department. Supt. Scott made a demand on the commission to-day for a thorough investigation of his department.

"I have demanded," said Col. Scott this evening, "that the Commission either convict or exonerate me and not leave the investigation at a point where there will be room for insinuation or innuendo reflecting on me. I cannot force the Commission to continue its investigation. The Commission is amenable to the Governor alone. If he has directed that the investigation be closed I suppose it means that he is willing to see this injustice done."

It was pointed out this evening that the Prison Superintendent had another recourse—that of demanding an investigation by the Legislature to adjudicate between him and a hostile administration. No step in that direction has been taken, but it is not beyond possibility that such action will result.

The Governor was asked if he intended to take any action against Superintendent Scott.

"Col. Scott offered to resign several weeks ago," Mr. Sulzer said, "and I asked him not to. I want to make clear that I never tried to influence Col. Scott in any manner. There is nothing in the report that I am against him because he failed to appoint Thomas F. Rattigan Warden of Auburn Prison.

"The man Benham is not a fit man to be Warden of that prison. That was demonstrated by the Commission of Inquiry. He resigned and ought to be relieved. It is true I did ask Col. Scott to appoint Rattigan. I said he was a good man, all of which Col. Scott concedes.

It was stated to the Governor that Col. Scott did not wish to appoint Mr. Rattigan because he did not want a Warden who was the local political leader of the neighborhood.

"He left Benham in," the Governor said, "knowing that he was the Republican boss of that county. He holds Benham there, knowing that I filed charges with him against Benham."

The Governor was informed that the fact that he had filed charges against Benham was unknown before. He was asked as to the nature of the charges.

"They are in McMahon's report and Van Kennen's report, filed a year ago," the Governor said, but he refused to be more explicit. Then he returned to the case of Dr. Russell.

"I want Dr. Russell suspended, tried, and dismissed because he is a disgrace to the State," he said.

The Governor was asked if he agreed with the Commission of Inquiry that it would be unwise to call Thaw as a witness in Albany on the ground that it might be construed as a part of the plan to bring about Thaw's release.

"Chairman Carlisle of the Commission," Mr. Sulzer replied, "is satisfied that Thaw is a lunatic. He comes to that conclusion from his appearance and from his answers before the Commission yesterday. Mr. Carlisle believes that Thaw's reason for refusing to testify was that he was cuning enough to believe that if he were summoned to Albany to testify, it would be accepted as an evidence of his sanity. He may see it in that light, but I do not. told the Commission it could do as it pleased. I don't take the view that it would help him. I don't believe he will get out of a lunatic asylum while I am Governor."

The Governor's attention was called to the statement that through Thaw's influence Superintendents of Matteawan could not keep the position.

"It is a sad commentary on public officials that they are afriad of a lunatic," he remarked.

Then Gov. Sulzer made his usual statement of antagonism to graft.

"I am going to run down every grafter in the State," he said, "no matter who he is or where he is or who is back of him—and we have got a lot of them."

Col. Scott, when told of the Governor's statement that he (Mr. Sulzer) had made charges against Warden Benham to the Prison Department, threw the files open to the newspaper correspondents, including the McMahon and Van Kennen reports. It may be stated on the best authority that neither the Governor nor anybody else has filed charges against Warden Benham with Col. Scott, and that neither the Van Kennen nor the McMahon report contains a word of censure against the Warden of Auburn Prison.

"If Gov. Sulzer says there are charges against Benham he is either lying or else he has been misinformed or is mistaken or mixed up," said Secretary McDowell of the Prison Department. "You can go and tell the Governor that I said so."

Col. Scott was asked if the resignation of Dr. Russell had been prompted by him as the result of the demand made in the Governor's letter.

"I have received no letter from the Governor to-day," said the Colonel. "Dr. Russell rang up on the telephone in connection with another matter, and, incidentally, tendered his resignation. This was about 2 o'clock this afternoon. I asked him if he resigned of his own free will—if he really desired to resign his position. He told me that such was his desire. Then I accepted his resignation and appointed Dr. Leeke to take charge temporarily. Dr. Russell's successor will be selected from the civil service list by me."

Chairman John N. Carlisle was asked this evening if the report of his commission would reflect on Col. Scott.

"I prefer not to say anything about that until our report is finally made to Gov. Sulzer, which probably will be to-morrow," was his reply.

WILL SIFT ANHUT'S ACTS.

Bar Association to Move—Whitman to Investigate Russell.

District Attorney Whitman and Edward Chrystie, attorney for the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association, held a long conference last night with a messenger from Gov. Sulzer who brought a transcript of the minutes of the investigation into the alleged bribe offered to procure the release of Harry K. Thaw from Matteawan. As a result of the conference, it was said, steps would be taken toward investigating the course of J. Nicholson Anhut and charges against Dr. John R. Russell of the Matteawan Hospital for the Insane would be sifted by the District Attorney.

Mr. Whitman received a message from Gov. Sulzer yesterday afternoon in which he was requested to meet a messenger in the Bar Association room at 10:30 last night. Shortly after 8:45 o'clock the Governor's messenger arrived and immediately was closeted with Mr. Chrystie. He submitted a complete transcript of the record taken in the Thaw hearing in Albany.

The transcript not only includes the testimony given by Mr. Anhut, but also that of Dr. Russell, Dr. May, William F. Clark, Col. Scott, Thaw, and Gustave Roeder, a reporter.

After Mr. Whitman left the Bar Association he had a long talk with Charles Albert Perkins, Assistant District Attorney, in charge of the Indictment Bureau of the District Attorney's office. The exact result of that conference could not be learned, but it was understood that in his message to Mr. Whitman Gov. Sulzer said the investigation had shown that a certain man was involved in the case in such a way as to make a criminal charge against him possible.

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They Do prevent skidding and you don't have to bother with chains.

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ROB STATE ROADS OF VAST REVENUES

Many Towns and Cities Fail to Pay Automobile Fines Into Treasury at Albany.

CALLAN LAW IS IGNORED

Mitchell May, Secretary of State, Discovers That Highway Money Has Been Diverted to Local Uses.

That the highways of New York State have failed to receive the benefits of funds amounting to several hundred thousand dollars which should have been available for them in the last two and a half years, has been discovered by Mitchell May, Secretary of State, through an examination of the payment of automobile fines. The National Highways Protective Society was apprised of Mr. May's discovery last night.

This information shows that the State Treasury has received less than $35,000 in automobile fines since the Callan motor vehicle law went into effect on Aug. 1, 1910, and that no fines have been turned in since that time by the majority of the communities or localities of the State, notwithstanding the specific provisions of the law. The loss of revenue which the Treasury has thus suffered may amount to half a million dollars.

Only the fines collected for violation of the State law are at present turned over to the treasury, while the far more frequent penalties for the violation of local ordinances, such as those concerning speed, smoke and noise, are retained by the communities in which the fines are imposed. The Motor Vehicle law provides, however, that all fines collected by the various towns and cities for violation of "any of the provisions of this law, or any act regulating the use of the public highways, now in force or hereafter enacted," shall be paid over to the State Treasury. The section quoted is Section 291, Subdivision 2, of Chapter 374 of the Laws of 1910, as amended by Chapter 491 of the Laws of 1911, and reads:

"On the first day of each month, or within ten days thereafter, all fines, penalties, or forfeitures collected for violations of any of the provisions of this article or of any act in relation to the use of the public highways by motor vehicles, now in force or hereafter enacted, under the sentence or judgment of any court, Judge, Magistrate, or other judicial officer having jurisdiction in the premises, shall be paid over by such court, Judge, Magistrate, or other judicial officer to the Treasurer of the State, with a statement accompanying the same setting forth the action or proceeding in which such moneys were collected, the name and residence of the defendant, the nature of the offense, and the fine, penalty, sentence, or judgment imposed."

The disposition of the funds thus supposed to be paid into the State is also specifically provided in the law under Subdivision 3 of the section already quoted, as follows:

"All moneys paid into the State Treasury pursuant to this article shall be appropriated and used for the maintenance and repair of the improved roads of the State, under the direction of the State Commission of Highways."

The action of the various communities in withholding sums collected from motor vehicle offenders has thus not only robbed the Treasury, but also has resulted in the loss to the communities themselves of the direct benefits of highway maintenance and repair, which the law intended them to receive under the direction of the Highway Commission.

Secretary May and the Highways Protective Society are much interested in finding out what has become of the money which has been collected in automobile fines since the Callan law was enacted.

Although there is nothing to indicate that the fines collected in this city have not been paid into the State Treasury, the manner of handling them there has not been in accordance with the letter of the law. The method here is to forward to the Controller of the City a statement of the fines collected and showing from what source they were derived, instead of sending them direct to Albany. Fines collected for offenses against excise, health and other local ordinances have been retained by municipalities entirely legally, it is understood, but the motor vehicle fines are in a class by themselves as the law indicates.

It was said at the Finance Department last night that the modification of the method of procedure followed in New York had been found necessary in order to facilitate the auditing of the accounts. The system of having the fines pass through the Controller's Office was inaugurated on March 1, 1911. From that date until Jan. 31, 1913, $24,793 in automobile fines was sent to the State Treasury from that office.

When the fines from New York City, between Aug. 1, 1910, and March 1, 1911, of which no record was kept by the Finance Department since they were sent direct from the courts, are added to this sum it will be seen that this city alone must have contributed nearly all of the $35,000 which the State has received since 1910.

BILL INCREASES AUTO FEES.

Senator Cullen Offers New Measure to Regulate Motor Vehicles.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—A doubling of the existing registration fees for motor vehicles, and a provision to secure to the State the proceeds from fines imposed for violations are striking features of the administration Automobile bill which will be introduced in the Senate to-morrow by Senator Cullen of Kings.

According to a statement made by Mr. May, Secretary of State, the provision in the present law which requires the remittance of all fines collected as a result of violations of the automobile law by the county authorities to the State Treasurer, has been more or less a dead letter.

Twenty-eight of the sixty-one counties of the State have failed to make any remittances whatever, although the law has been in force two years, and such remittances are required to be made monthly. Altogether only about $35,000 has been received by State Treasurer Kennedy from this source, where it is estimated that at least three or four times that sum should have been derived from the fines imposed on violators of the motor vehicle law.

Jury Disagrees in Triangle Fire Suit.

The jury in the case of Anne Gulle, who brought suit against Harris & Blanck, proprietors of the Triangle Shirtwaist Company, for $2,000 for injuries which she said she received, while an employe, in the fire at the factory two years ago, disagreed yesterday and were discharged by Judge McAvoy in the City Court. The plaintiff brought suit originally for $5,000 damages, but $2,000 is the largest sum obtainable in a City Court.

$97,065 FOR PALACE JADES.

Collection of Prince Kung of China Sold at American Galleries.

The wonderful old jades of the collection of the Imperial Prince Kung of China of the recently deposed Manchu Dynasty, sold by Yamanaka & Co. at the American Art Galleries yesterday afternoon, brought $97,065. There was a large gathering of prominent people at the sale. Following are some of the pieces, their purchasers, and prices:

Large white carved jade coupe; Seaman, agent; $2,600.

Two carved round moss green boxes, Clinton, $800.

Large shallow, carved white jade bowl, ring handles; Seaman; $800.

White jade incense burner, set with semi-precious stones; Seaman; $1,225.

Pair carved moss green table screens; Bernet; $800.

Moss green lotus vase jade; Bernet; $675.

Pair white jadite dishes; R. C. Moore; $760.

Rock crystal figure, Taoist fairy queen; Mrs. C. B. Alexander; $825.

Sculptured mountainous landscape, malachite; R. E. Moore; $1,550.

White jade swan vase, loose rings and chain; Oshima; $1,000.

Flower vase and tree, white jade; W. Lewis; $1,200.

Emerald green jadits buckle; Mrs. Ogden Mills; $105.

White jade plum tree vase; Chart & Vooran; $1,250.

Wonderful pure white vase, sculpture in bold relief, fabled phoenix on rocky ladge, carved blossom and linked chain over cover; Chart & Vooran; $2,030.

White jade dragon vase, with cover; Bernet, agent; $1,050.

Rock crystal vase, 12¾ inches high, with cover; Ainsworth; $1,750.

Carved white jade brush holder, with fittings—jade sceptre, incrusted with stones; two jade brushes, carved handles; tai ping ch'e, for massage, combination of stones and gold stone rollers, all in yelow silk panel; Col. Robert Woodward; $1,575.

The sale, continued this afternoon, will include many of the fine old bronzes.

PERMITS FOR NEWSSTANDS.

Bill Gives Alderman Power to Allow Them at Subway Entrances.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—A bill has been introduced into the Assembly by Mr. Levy to amend the New York City Charter relating to the power of the Board of Aldermen to issue permits for the sale of newspapers and periodicals.

The bill gives the Board of Aldermen authority to issue such permits for the erection of newsstands on streets where there is no stoop line, providing the owners of the premises adjacent do not object, as well as at Subway entrances.

The bill, which, if passed, would take effect immediately, was referred to the Cities Committee. Only newspapers and periodicals must be sold on the stands thus authorized.

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DRIVEN FROM HOMES BY A FACTORY FIRE

300 Families Face Heavy Storm When Davis & Quick Dye Plant Burns in Brooklyn.

MENACED BY EXPLOSIONS

Chemicals Stored in Five-Story Building Set Off by Flames Where Firemen Were at Work.

More than 300 families were driven from their homes in the heavy rain last evening by a fire which destroyed the five-story brick building at 307 to 315 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, occupied by the firm of Davis & Quick, one of the largest dyeing concerns in this city. Four alarms were turned in before the firemen had the blaze under control. The damage was estimated at $200,000.

Three hundred persons, men and girls, are employed by the firm. The fire was discovered soon after they had departed from the building. Only four persons were in the place when the fire started in the finishing room on the fourth floor. On the fifth floor, Edward Moore, a foreman, and two girls were at work. Moore smelled smoke and found that it came from the floor below him.

He called to Joseph Sambrook, the watchman, who was on the ground floor, and Sambrook turned in the fire alarm in the building. Moore assisted both girls to the elevator and took them to the street. Policeman Michael Rogers of the Grand Avenue Station saw the flames from the street, and he turned in another alarm from the fireb

On the Level

is a piece of slang so impressive that one almost wishes to see it take its place among other slang phrases that have received the sanction of good use.

Really, many of our tenants have discovered important advantages, hitherto unsuspected, in being able to operate their plants on one level.

Our industrial buildings are so designed that we can supply, all on one level, bright quarters 75 wide and as long as 1450 feet, or 125 wide and as long as 1065 feet.

In the light of what this statement implies by way of lowered cost of production and enhanced quality of products the slang phrase takes on new significance. A book called "How to Reduce Overhead Expense" sheds enlightenment of considerable value. A copy of it will be sent by request of responsible business men.

BUSH TERMINAL COMPANY, General Offices, 100 Broad St., New York.

EAST SIDE THEATRES CLOSED BY STRIKE

Actors and Stage Hands Join to Stop Benefits at the Kessler and National.

CROWD IN RAIN PROTESTS

Police Reserves Necessary to Clear Second Avenue of Angry Holders of Tickets.

Practically all the employes of the National Theatre, Houston Street and Second Avenue, and the David Kessler Theatre, Second Avenue and Second Street, except the box office and ticket men, went on strike just before 8 o'clock last night, the strikers including 12 stage carpenters, 4 electricians, 12 dressers, 22 ushers, 28 chorus men and women, 40 actors, 4 costumers, 20 musicians, and 4 property men. As a result there was no performance in either house.

Rain was falling when the stage folk announced their strike and the lobby of the Kessler Theatre and the street in front of the National, which has no lobby, were filled with men and women. Inside the theatres, Samuel Schmer, leading man at the Kessler, and Harry Gotty, Assistant Treasurer of the National, did everything but tear their hair. Last night was to have been benefit night for each of them and their friends had bought out the houses.

Max R. Wilner, manager of both theatres, was called from his office in the Kessler Theatre when the strike was announced and he ran fro mtheatre to theatre, trying to expiam to the crowds that there would be no performance. They refused to listen to him and tried so hard to get into the theatres out of the rain that Wilner had to call for police aid. Capt. Cray and the reserves of the Fifth Street station made the crowds understand that the theatres would not be opened last night, but that all tickets which had been issued would be redeemed or exchanged for other performances.

The strike was called by Philip Kelly, business agent of Theatrical Protective Union No. 1. Mr. Wilner said Kelly had acted under a misapprehension of the true facts of the case, but Kelly said he had been quite sure of his facts before he acted.

The trouble, according to Kelly, resulted from the failure of the new Mount Morris Theatre, at 116th Street and Fifth Avenue, which opened last night, to employ union carpenters and stage hands. Kelly said that the theatre had been built by the Ancient Order of Hibernians and leased to Isidor Edelstein, the son of one of the Directors of the National and the Kessler Theatres. Kelly said he had interviewed Edelstein on the subject of employing union help and had been told that Edelstein would endeavor to persuade the Directors of his theatre to employ union men. These Directors, Kelly said he was informed, included Jacob Adler, the Jewish actor and manager; Boris Thomashefsky, a well-known Jewish player, and others prominently connected with the National and Kessler Theatres. Later, he said, Edelstein told im that his Directors not only had declined to employ more than two stage carpenters, the union having insisted on three, but had determined to employ non-union workmen, anyway.

Kelly reported immediately to his union, and later called on the directors of the National and Kessler Theatres. They assured him that they had no connection with the Mount Morris Theatre, but Kelly, acting on the information he says Edelstein gave him, decided they were trying to fool him, and so called the strike.

Mr. Wilner said last night that the National Theatre would be reopened to-night with a full staff of non-union workers. He said any of the strikers would be welcome to take their old jobs back, but they must do so as non-union men. The Kessler Theatre would be reopened also shortly, he said, and also as a non-union house.

The interrupted performances last night were to have been "The Silver King" at the Kessler and Tolstoy's "Living Corpse" at the National, with Jacob Adler and his daughter Frances as co-stars.

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Pennsylvania R.R.

CARRANZA SUBMITS TO HUERTA'S RULE

Fighting Governor of Coahuila Explains He Was Held Back by His Legislature.

GENERAL AMNESTY PLANNED

Mexican Government Orders New Coinage to Relieve Banks—Zapata Treating for Surrender.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 27.—Five hundred Federal soldiers were sent to Aguas Callentes to-day with orders to act drastically. Almost all the States now have recognized the Huerta administration. Gov. Camara Vales of Yucatan, father-in-law of the late Vice President, Pino Suarez, has resigned.

Antonio Hidalgo, formerly Governor of Tlaxicala, who rebelled against Gen. Huerta, was captured to-day by Commandant Cruse Guerrero. He will be judged summarily.

Emissaries from Gen. Zapata conferred with President Huerta to-day to arrange terms for Zapata's adhesion. The Minister of the Interior said to-night:

"The Government desires that all the wholesome elements of the republic shall co-operate with it, and to obtain this end it will respect State rights and take no hand in internal affairs, nor will it make impositions. The Government will not adopt an exclusiveist policy, and there are means by which it hopes to calm the spirits of all in a short time, but if in some States there may be elements of disorder, the Government will use al its energy to re-establish peace."

Gov. Carranza of the State of Coahuila to-day, through emissaries, recognized the Huerta Government. He explained that his delay was due to the action of the Legislature, which invited other Legislatures to join in repudiation of the Huerta Administration.

The general sentiment to-day, is optimistic, owing to the quick and energetic action of the Government toward the re-establishment of railway communication and achievement of other improvements.

The Government to-day ordered the mintage of $1,250,000 in pesos and half-pesos to relieve the heavy drafts on the banks due to the export of coins instead of bullion.

The body of President Madero was sent from Colonias, Coahuila, last night in a special car attached to a passenger train. Great secrecy was observed, but the fact came out to-day.

ASSAILS OUR GOOD FAITH.

Daily News Suspects That Powerful Interests Disliked Madero.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 28.—An editorial in The Daily News entitled "The Mexican Murders and After" says:

"Very strange is the way in which America, by which one means the American press and the American public men, are taking the Diaz-Huerta murders. While Madero was alive America was threatening intervention if he killed any one. While Madero was still holding his own against the rebels the American press was demanding intervention. Now that Madero is dead, the American Ambassador in Mexico announces that he is satisfied that Diaz and Huerta had nothing to do with the affair, and declares that the early establishment of peace throughout Mexico is certain, while all talk of intervention suddenly dies out in the press. This swift change of sentiment is strange enough to invite inquiry, and will hardly bear inquiry. The American Ambassador in Mexico doubtless, like the rest of the world, has trusted official accounts for the truth.

"On the death of Madero the Mexican Government issued two stories, each contradicting the other and neither one credible. The American Ambassador who can swallow either or both must at best be a very naive person. Again, although we strongly denied that there was any right on the part of the United States to intervene in Mexico, we are still at liberty to ask why American journalist who pressed such a right should be convinced that intervention is no longer necessary, by reason of a series of ferocious murders which do not bring peace obviously nearer. We shall not be thought too suspicious if we conclude that very powerful interests in the United States welcomed the fall of Madero and the succession in office of the Diaz-Huerta gang. There is no clear evidence that these American interests financed the coup d'état, but its is plain euough that their approval of it is not at all qualified by the accompanying murders. Nobody will be simple enough to believe that American concessionaires are not thinking of theri own profits. The name of Diaz for them represents an age of unlimited concessions of the whole country for sale to the highest bidder. Doubtless they expect that Golden Age will return under the auspices of Feliz Diaz and Huerta. Madero, on the other hand, had set his face against foreign speculators who drained the wealth of his country and reduced the masses to misery. The coup d'état which overthrew Madero, like the coup d'état which overthre wCastro and the coup d'état which robbed Colombia of Panama, has very much the air of being just an episode in the history of American finance."

ARRESTS FOR MADERO ATTACK.

Six Members of Party That Attempted Rescue Are Taken.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 27.—That the investigations now being conducted to determine the responsibility for the death of ex-President Madero and ex-Vice President Pino Suarez, are tending to support the official statements, relative to an attacking party, is indicated by the arrest to-day of José Zamarcona and five others, alleged to have been members of the party, which tried to rescue the former heads of the State.

These men are of no public prominence. Zamarcona is classed as their leader. As yet no statement has been given out as to the result of the investigations.

Provisional President Huerta has caused to be drafted a bill granting an amnesty to all political offenders in Mexico who shall present themselves to the authorities in fifteen days after the promulgation of the act. The measure was sent to the Chamber of Deputies, in extraordinary session.

Gen. Felipe Angeles, who was in the assault by Federal troops on the Arsenal when it was occupied by Gen. Felix Diaz, and who was arrested for failure to conform to the programme drawn by Gens. Huerta and Blanquet in connection with the overthrow of President Francisco I. Madero, Jr., was made Military Attaché to the Mexican Legation in Belgium. Col. Victor Hernandez Covarrubias, once Director of the Chapultepec Military College, has been appointed Military Attaché to the Mexican Legation in France.

Seventeen Zapatistas were put to death near Tlalnepantla, eight miles from here, this morning by the Jefe Politico, Juan Vargas. Gen. Huerta commended the action.

Not only have the last twenty-four hours brought news of many additional adhesions of rebels, but the announcement of the action by the Finance Committee on the question of providing funds has promised monetary relief. The latest rebel to lay down arms is Col. Gaudencio de la Llave, who left the army a month ago, and, after successfully eluding Madero's army, operated in the States of Vera Cruz and Oaxaca.

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, Feb. 27.—The American battleships Georgia and Nebraska at 8 o'clock this morning went ten miles outside the harbor and engaged in target practice. The flagship Vermont remained at anchor. She will go out with the Georgia to-morrow for practice, and the Nebraska will take her station in the harbor.

All is quiet here.

REPORT FIGHT WITH CARRANZA.

Loyalists and Rebels Said to be Fighting Near Coahuila.

EAGLE PASS, Texas, Feb. 27.—Loyal troops from Lampasas engaged the forces of Gov. Carranza of Coahuila near Monclova, 150 miles south of the border, this afternoon, according to a dispatch received to-night.

The dispatch related briefly that a battle was in progress and the fighting was desperate, but did not state the number of men engaged or whether either force had gained an advantage.

Gov. Carranza sent a messenger to this town to-day with the following statement:

I wish to emphatically deny all reports to the effect that I am dealing with the so-called Huerta Government, and to state further that I have no intention ever of considering any sort of compromise.

Gov. Carranza added that Gen. Huerta could give him no satisfactory explanation by what right he claimed the Presidency of Mexico. The Governor said he would stand out for the constitutional government against all odds.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 27.—Withdrawal of the four companies of Texas National Guardsmen from Brownsville was ordered by Gov. Colquitt to-day.

EL PASO, Texas, Feb. 27.—Francisco Villa, whom President Madero converted from banditry, making him a General, is reported to have taken the field in Sonora, seeking vengeance for the death of his former chief. He disappeared yesterday from this town. He has a strong following.

GEN. CARTER IN GALVESTON.

Thinks Massing of Troops There Is Only a Big Manoeuvre.

Special to The New York Times.

GALVESTON, Feb. 27.—Major Gen. William H. Carter, in command of the Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Brigades, constituting the Second Division of the reorganized United States Army, arrived here this afternoon. He brought forty officers of his staff.

Three thousand eight hundred soldiers are encamped here, including those halted at Texas City, where eight hundred men of the Fourth Field Artillery and eight hundred mules were detrained this morning. Thirteen trains, each bearing soldiers or equipment, are due to-morrow. By to-morrow night five thousand men should be encamped in or near Galveston. The entire Fourth, Fifth, and Sixth Brigades will be here by the night of March 1, Gen. Carter thinks.

The local Quartermaster's Depot, under command of Capt. Gasser, has made arrangements to care for three brigades, or twelve thousand men, for four months. Gen. Carter said that was not significant as the orders for such encampment were issued before the trouble in Mexico City was quieted.

"I believe this merely is a giant manoeuvre," the General added. "Since all signs of trouble have vanished in Mexico, I can see no reason why we should be ordered to proceed further than Galveston. However, such manoeuvres as this are of the greatest benefit to the army from many standpoints. The soldiers get used to leaving their barracks for foreign duty on a minute's notice. On that account, mobilization is of value to the army."

MEXICO TO EXPEL TURNER.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The State Department received word from Ambassador Wilson to-day that the Huerta Government had stated that John Kenneth Turner, who wrote "Barbarous Mexico," and was arrested by Gen. Felix Diaz after the recent insurrection, would be expelled from Mexico.

The Ambassador says that after his release Turner began writing newspaper articles criticising Huerta and Diaz and defending the Madero Government. Turner will be taken to Vera Cruz and put on the next steamer for New York with a warning not to return.

EQUITABLE NOT INTERESTED.

Madero's Insurance Was with New York Life and Mutual.

An effort will be made by the New York Life Insurance Company and by the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York to obtain an explanation of the circumstances under which Francisco I. Madero and Vice President Suarez were killed. Both officials, it was learned, held life insurance policies in one or both of those companies, and before payments are made, it was said yesterday, an explanation must be rendered of the fight between the Federals and the Maderistas, when the deposed President was shot near the penitentiary.

Madero held life insurance policies amounting to $38,000 in the New York companies. His policy in the New York Life Insurance Company, taken out in 1904, was for $25,000. Suarez had insured his life in that company for $5,000. In the Mutual Life Insurance Company Madero was insured for $13,000. His wife is the beneficiary of both his policies.

It was denied at the office of the Equitable Life Assurance Society that a large policy insuring the life of Madero was held there. For more than a year and a half, it was said, no new policies had been drawn up for Mexicans.

MARSHALL TO HELP GOVERN THE COUNTRY

For First Time in Many Years Vice President Will Not Be a Figurehead.

WILSON TRUSTS HIS ABILITY

Praises Him Warmly, and After Long Conference Says Second In Command Will Help Command.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 27.—Vice President Thomas R. Marshall will be the first Vice President since the time of John C. Calhoun to take an active part in the Administration. As a rule, Vice Presidents have, as Gov. Wilson said to-day, about the same part as is played by the English King. But it is going to be entirely different with Vice President Marshall. Aside from Mr. Bryan, he will be the most influential figure in the next Administration, and it is not at all certain that his influence will not outweigh Mr. Bryan's. Probably he will not have a seat at the Cabinet table, but that is a much overestimated matter. If he is to be the President's private counselor, it will make no difference whether he has a seat with the Cabinet or not.

The President-elect and the Vice President-elect held a four hours' conference to-day about the policy of the Administration. That in itself was unprecedented, for as a rule the last person a President-elect has ever been willing to talk such matters over with has been the Vice President-elect. But Mr. Wilson went even further and told the newspaper men, after Mr. Marshall had gone, of his great confidence in him and his disposition to take him into consultation.

THE NEW YORK TIMES reporter reminded the Governor that Vice Presidents in the past had usually been very little considered by Presidents and almost never taken into conference over policies, and the President-elect replied that, with all due respect to recent Vice Presidents, that matter depended a good deal on the quality of the man who filled the office.

He then went on to pay a tribute to Mr. Marshall which was almost extravagant in its terms. He and Mr. Marshall have been closely acquainted for years and he cherishes the utmost respect and admiration for Mr. Marshall's opinions and judgment. Furthermore, the two are in close accord on matters of policy and their idea of the administrative programme for the next four years is the same.

The conference which they held was the longest the Governor has ever held with anybody. Both Mr. Marshall and Mr. Wilson said afterward that the whole conference had been devoted to the policy of the Administration.

"I learned many of his ideas and found that they were the same I had held for many years," said Mr. Marshall.

"I learned Mr. Marshall's views and found that they were exactly in accord with mine," said Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Wilson devoted the whole of his time with the newspaper men to praise of Mr. Marshall. He developed more enthusiasm over his second in command than he has done over anybody who has ever come to see him. It is evident that Thomas Riley Marshall is going to be an important factor in the Government of the United States.

Mr. Wilson pointed out that there had been Vice Presidents in the past that had played an important part in the Government. So there have been, but aside from John Adams, Jefferson, and Calhoun, it would be hard to recall any of their names.

Mr. Wilson made it absolutely clear that the reason for the inactivity of Vice Presidents has been simply that they did not have the calibre, and that he is thoroughly convinced that Mr. Marshall has it. So, in addition to the other surprises that Washington has been getting from this unusual President, it will have to prepare itself for a new shock and get ready for a Vice President who will not be a figurehead.

"Have you engaged a house in Washington?" a reporter asked Mr. Marshall as he left the State house.

"What," said the Vice President-elect, "would a poor Hoosier lawyer, living from hand to mouth, do with a house in Washington? I am going to live at the Shoreham Hotel."

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—When Vice President-elect Marshall and Mrs. Marshall arrive at the Union Station here shortly after noon to-morrow they will be met by a Reception Committee and escorted to the hotel. The Reception Committee, headed by Henry D. MacFarland, will represent the Inaugural Committee. To-morrow night a dinner will be given for Mr. Marshall by John E. Lamb, to which the entire Indiana delegation in Congress has bten invited.

WILL COME BACK TO FIGHT.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Feb. 27.—Public denunciation by the President of the United States of New Jersey Sheriffs and others held to be responsible for delay in enacting jury reform legislation was promised by Gov. Wilson again to-day, when he said that the road from Washington to this city was open and that he was in the fight to stay.

"I am convinced," said the Governor to-day, "that the referendum will go through. The opposition of the Sheriffs is perfectly natural. I know well the character of the rest of the lobby against the bill. It is composed largely of men who represent interests that will be endangered if these men do not control the Grand Juries.

"I shall take pains to let the people know just who are fighting this thing. They will have to come out in the open, even if their names have to be publicly called. The people of New Jersey demand jury reform, and they are going to get it. The longer it is opposed the worse it will be for those who oppose it."

But jury reform is not the only matter that may bring the President back to Jersey. He said to-day that he wanted the Constitutional Convention case satisfactorily settled, and that he considered it of enough importance to bring him here. In this matter, however, he feels that it is not opposition to such a convention that is back of the Legislature's delay, but an honest division of opinion as to the provisions of the bill providing for such a meeting. The fight is between the larger counties in the northern section of the State and the less populous ones in South Jersey. There will be a hard fight when the lawmakers meet again, and the Governor threatens to come to Trenton to see to it that a constitutional bill is passed.

"FIX HOME AFFAIRS FIRST."

Mrs. Thomas R. Marshall Makes Known Her Views on Suffrage.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27. — Mrs. Thomas R. Marshall, wife of the Vice President-elect, gave her views to-day on life, people, and institutions in general and the rôle of "second lady of the land" in particular.

"Of course I'm glad of the honor which has come to my husband, and I'm looking forward to life in Washington with pleasure," she said, "but we will live in the simplest manner possible, as we must meet all our expenses with the Vice President's salary."

Mrs. Marshall described the "hike" of the suffragists to Washington as "too silly for anything," and blamed the American men for thoughtlessness and lack of interest in affairs, which made women try to right political wrongs.

"I don't belong to an anti-suffragist society, because I wouldn't do anything to oppose the vote, if women got it, and I would certainly exercise the right of franchise," she added, "but women have yet to bring about dress reforms and settle the domestic problem before they endeavor to handle men's affairs."

Mrs. Marshall said that personally she was delighted at her husband's acceptance of membership in the Chevy Chase Club, which Gov. Wilson refused.

JUDGE THRASHES LITIGANT.

Speer Resents Insulting Remark Made to Him and Daughter.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Feb. 27.—Judge Emery Speer of the United States Court, thrashed a man on the street here for making a remark derogatory to him and then insulting Miss Speer, who was with her father. The man is said to be John Clarkson, who is a litigant in Judge Speer's court.

The Judge and his daughter were walking when the man passed and made a remark about Judge Speer being the man who was "trying to convict him." Miss Speer, who partially overheard the remark, asked the man what he had said. He replied with an oath that it was none of her business. Judge Speer struck the man in the face knocking him down, the man in the face, knocking him down, again. The man ran off with a bleeding face.

WOULD DISBAR UNTERMYER.

Illinois State Attorney to Proceed Against Lawyers in Guggenheim Case

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Feb. 27.—Samuel Untermyer of New York, counsel for the Pujo Committee, heads a list of six lawyers against whom disbarment proceedings will be filed next week by Maclay Hoyne, State Attorney of Illinois. The proceedings grow out of the Guggenheim divorce case.

The other attorneys involved are Louis Werner, New York; Eli B. Felsenthal, Jacob Newman, Chester E. Cleveland, and Salmon Levinson. All of the lawyers, except Werner, acted in behalf of William Guggenheim.

The action was decided upon this afternoon at a conference between Chief Justice Jesse A. Baldwin, Judge Oscar E. Heard, and the State Attorney. In connection with the disbarment proceedings Mr. Hoyne will file a bill of review of the case to determine whether the State can intervene where a decree of divorce has been obtained by fraud and collusion.

MESSAGE TO WILSON TAKEN FROM HIKERS

Gen. Jones's Suffragist Army Will Enter Washington as Independent Body.

GRUMBLING IN THE RANKS

Students of Maryland Institution Annoy the Army—Walking in Oilcloth.

Special to The New York Times.

BLADENSBURG, Md., Feb. 27.—Repudiated by the National Woman Suffrage Association of America, Gen. Rosalie Jones will lead her hikers into Washington to-morrow as an independent organization. Gen. Jones to-night handed the message which she had carried 240 miles to Miss Alice Paul, Secretary of the Congressional Committee of the association, and by that action was relieved of all obligation to the organization. Gen. Jones was told that the women pilgrim suffragists who had walked all the way could attend the luncheon to be given to-morrow, but the others would be excluded. Gen. Jones said nothing, but the hikers said that they would not attend any functions and would march at the end of the big parade with the men pilgrims and the war correspondents.

Gen. Jones is much disappointed. It was, she said, as if a message had been given to some one to carry to Washington and a lot of suspicious women had on a fast train overhauled the messenger at a way station, got the message, and delivered it themselves. Gen. Jones was assured, she said, by Dr. Anna Shaw, President of the National Woman Suffrage Association, and other officers that she was to carry the suffrage message to President Wilson.

"I told her," said the General, "that if we did not carry a message from that organization we would carry one from some other suffrage organization. I got a message from Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett saying that I could carry the message for the organization. Mrs. Dennett seemed anxious to have me carry the message, and gave me an unsealed letter signed by the board of the National association. Now I am instructed to turn that letter over to the Congressional National Board. I am a soldier who obeys orders."

There was a rather stormy meeting at the roadside, but Gen. Jones remained firm. Some of the hikers wanted her to write a letter of her own. She would not do so. In this decision she was guided by the fact that the letter which she took to Gov. Sulzer for the New York organization meant nothing, and was not addressed correctly.

Miss Alice Paul visited Gen. Jones tonight, and said to her:

"I have come for the letter you are carrying."

"I turned the letter over to Miss Paul without comment," said Gen. Jones. "If the New York suffragettes feel it is better for the Congressional Committee to deliver the letter there seems little else for me to do than to bow to its wishes. As for my feelings on this matter I have little to say, other than I am willing to make any sacrifice for the cause."

The suffragists arrived here in a rain storm to-night. The pilgrims were entertained at the village armory. Many of the women, wearing oilcloth table cloths, with holes cut for their heads, were glad enough to find shelter where they could. Gen. Jones and the army encountered more insults and rowdyism to-day than at any time during the 240-mile hike from New York. Some of the students of the Maryland Agricultural College at College Park were responsible for the rowdyism. In front of the college were 200 boys as the hikers marched by. Insult after insult was hurled by them at the pilgrims. Some of the remarks caused the war correspondents to halt and resent them. One of the younger women was hustled across the campus. She cried, and the students ran away to insult another pilgrim. Two women were jostled, and one was knocked down. Students in uniform by their hooting compelled Gen. Jones to stop speaking. They pushed against one of the automobiles. They then tore the pennant off the baggage automobile, and tried to get the baggage from the machine. The great banner was stolen.

Gen. Jones is very glad that to-morrow will see the end of the hike. The marchers are tired and discouraged over the treatment they have received. Mrs. Marie Baird, who had to ride on the scout car from Princeton to Wilmington, collapsed in the road to-day, and was assisted into this village. Some men who were passing hooted at her. Mrs. John Boldt, who has a slight attack of tonsolitis, was also subjected to insult.

The army is encamped at Bladensburg, half a mile from Hyattsville, because no rooms were obtainable at that place. At Muirkirk some women appeared carrying a banner with the inscription, "Votes for Negro Women." The colored women marched for a mile, and then dropped out of line.

The hikers left Laurel about 9 o'clock this morning. Gen. Jones was dressed in oil skins. The march was a rather monotonous wade through Maryland mud. At one place school children appeared and joined the hike. Suddenly a cry was raised, "Here comes the Truant Officer!" The children went by devious ways back to school. At Cedars some whistling girls appeared only to be admonished by an old women "that whistling women and crowing hens always come to some bad end."

Some of the pilgrims are quartered tonight at the famous Palo Alto Hotel in this place. The Manhattan cocktail was concocted for the first time here at 8:15 A. M. on April 17, 1846. On the evening of April 16 Baron Henri Devrie Challono, French Ambassador, with the Attaché of Legation as his second, and John A. Hopkins of Fairfax, Va., with Col. Denmeade Maglone, U. S. A., his second, and a number of friends arrived at the Palo Alto Hotel. They fought a duel. According to the local historian, the Baron was wounded. Hopkins, unnerved by the sight of blood, collapsed on the old dueling grounds and was assisted back to the hotel by his friends. It was then that Jack Welby Henderson, the bartender and a North Carolina man, came to the rescue. He saw that Hopkins needed heroic treatment and he, to quote local history, took a champagne glass and filled it half full of Maryland rye whisky. To this he added a few drops of bitters and some syrup. Hopkins recovered and ordered a second drink. Into this Henderson dropped a brandied cherry. This is the Manhattan cocktail of to-day. It was first called the Royal Jack in honor of Jack Henderson, the barkeeper, but within a year the vogue of the drink had spread throughout the country and it was renamed the Manhattan cocktail.

Major Sylvester, Superintendent of Police, having given the necessary permit, Gen. Jones and her band of suffragists will make their entry into Washington to-morrow with ceremony. They will parade from Fifteenth and H Streets down Maryland Avenue to the Peace Monument, up Pennsylvania Avenue to Fifteenth Street, up Fifteenth Street to F Street, and thence to suffrage headquarters, where an open-air meeting will be held.

On this last march the suffragists will be led by a brass band.

WHY MESSAGE WAS TAKEN.

Presentation to President Wilson in a Formal Manner Planned.

Members of the Executive Board of the National Women's Suffrage Association said last night that the meaning of a telegram sent to Gen. Rosalie Jones by Mrs. Mary Ware Dennett had been misinterpreted. The telegram was as follows:

Rosalie Jones, Laurel, Md.:

Board voted to have message presented by officers and Congressional Committee. Letter following. MARY WARE DENNETT.

It was explained that it was not the intention of the Executive Board to deprive the hikers of the privilege of greeting President Wilson after the inaugural ceremonies, but that it had been decided that the presentation of the suffrage message should be made in a formal manner. For this reason Miss Alice Paul, the Secretary of the Congressional Committee of the National Suffrage Association, was seeking to arrange matters so that the committee and the officers of the association would be received officially by Mr. Wilson together with the members of the "pilgrim army."

Carstairs Rye

Established 1788

"There's something about Carstairs Rye that always *Touches The Spot.* The *blend* of *pure ryes,* is the secret.

The Numbered Label shows our bottling.

NEW MUSIC HALL ON CONTINENTAL PLAN

The Coliseum, in West 56th Street, to Offer After Sept. 1 Operettas and Ballets.

HIGHEST PRICED SEAT $1.00

F. C. & B. C. Whitney and Alfred E. Aarons the Managers—Restaurant and Ballroom for Patrons.

Announcement was made yesterday that the construction of a large music hall, to be run on continental lines, would be started within a few days in West Fifty-sixth Street. The new theatre will be known as the Coliseum Music Hall and will be conducted by a corporation in which F. C. Whitney, B. C. Whitney, and Alfred E. Aarons will be the active members. The plot, which was sold through Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, has a frontage on West Fifty-sixth and Fifty-fifth Streets, respectively, of 100 feet and is 200 feet deep from one street to the other. W. S. Mason owned the property, on which stood a large stable, formerly known as the Dickel Riding Academy. It is between Sixth and Seventh Avenues.

Foreign music hall artists and novelties, ballets, operettas, and pantomimes will be presented. There will be an orchestra of seventy-five pieces, led by the announcement says, "a composer and director internationally famous." This is thought to refer to Strauss, composer of "The Chocolate Soldier." An operetta of his is announced as the first attraction. General admission will be 50 cents, and the highest price will be $1. There will be a large restaurant connected with the music hall, which is expected to be ready about Sept. 1. Negotiations are now under way with Louis Martin to have him take entire charge of the restaurant, with the stipulation that the highest price to be charged for a table d'hote is to be $1.

The capacity of the house is to be 3,000. About one-half of the lower floor will be equipped with revolving orchestra chairs; the other half with tables and dining chairs. There will be no balcony or gallery, but encircling the auditorium there will be three tiers of commodious boxes seating from eight to fifteen persons each, each equipped with tables and dinner service, and each large enough to accommodate private dinner and supper parties. These boxes are so arranged that for larger parties all of the boxes may be thrown together en suite.

Another feature of the enterprise is that patrons attending another theatre in the early evening may, upon presenting the coupons for their reserved seats at that other theatre, receive general admission at the Coliseum upon payment of 25 cents. The orchestral concert will begin with dinner at 6 o'clock; the stage performance at about 8. About 11 o'clock the more important features of the bill will be presented, thus enabling patrons who have attended another theatre to enjoy the best part of the entertainment.

There will be on the second floor a ballroom with an orchestra in attendance available for the Coliseum's patrons. In the building there will be maintained also 150 lockers in charge of valets for the accommodation of the downtown men and commuters who may wish to dress for the evening.

The management promises the elimination of waiters' tips and announces a free coat checking service. In the Summer a glass-topped sliding roof will be thrown back and the place operated as an open air garden.

Alfred Aarons was the general manager of Koster & Bial's, and at Hammerstein's Olympic. The operettas, which will run only thirty minutes, will be produced under the direction of F. C. Whitney, head of the Whitney Opera Company. The plans for the building were designed by McElfatrick & Co.

GOULD ASSAILED BY CITY OFFICIALS

Continued from Page 1.

other up, are they?" asked President Mitchel, who is opposed to the entire bargain with the Interborough and the Manhattan Companies.

"This is more than a rumor," said Controller Prendergast. "It's a fact. They have actually offered to sell their stock to the Interborough at 175. I have no hesitation in saying it was the Gould stock which was offered for sale. They said, 'Buy us out.' I think that ought to be understood by the people of New York. It is evident that the spirit of Black Friday is not yet dead."

"The whole thing should certainly be looked into," said the Mayor. "The Grand Jury might be the proper body to conduct the inquiry."

Mr. McAneny then brought up the question of the rights which the Manhattan Railway Company actually did possess in its lines.

"Since the Manhattan Directors," said he, "have raised the question of the possible injury to their property rights, the city should have careful inquiry made into the status of these rights. The title of the company to every rod of its line and to the third tracks, as already laid, should be determined. The right to those tracks has been in litigation, and it was the frank purpose of the pending contract as part of the consideration to the company to validate them. If it is agreeable to the board to look into the matter through my committee, I shall submit a report when the board next meets."

The matter was then dropped, as the board adjourned subject to the call of the chair. Mr. McAneny explained afterward that the rights of the Manhattan to the tracks through Battery Park and in certain places in the Bronx and to the partial third tracks which have been erected on the Third and Ninth Avenue lines and for which no authorization was ever obtained should be investigated.

At 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Directors of the Manhattan Railway Company was held in the offices of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company at 165 Broadway. It lasted for about an hour and a half and arrived at the determination to continue the fight against the proposed third tracking of its lines on the ground that the bargain neglected the interests of the Manhattan stockholders, leaving them in case or a default of the Interborough on its lease in the position of having to run a very much enlarged system without adequate equipment. It was decided to appoint a committee to discuss the matter with the Interborough. At the conclusion of the meeting this statement was issued by Mr. Gould on behalf of the Directors:

A Statement from Gould.

Replying to Mr. Shonts's statement of day before yesterday, Mr. Gould briefly stated that the following were the reasons why the Manhattan Railway Company refused to make the applicaton requested by the Interboro Company:

First—By such application the question is raised as to whether the Manhattan Company, having obtained the right to construct such tracks, may not be compelled to operate them in the event of the termination of the lease by a default upon the part of the Interborough.

Second—There are no reasonable terms provided by which the Manhattan Company, if it terminates the lease for default upon the part of the Interborough can take over the extensions constructed.

Third—The improvements contemplated become, upon their construction, an integral part of the Manhattan system, and are not practically removable without interference with the public service.

It should, therefore be provided that all such improvements, third tracks, &c., should be and remain the absolute property of the Manhattan Company in case of a default by the Interborough with its ensuing termination of the lease.

It is not in ordinary cases permitted to the lessee upon the termination of a lease for default upon his part, to remove the improvements, nor is it common to make any provision for reimbursing him the cost. It would be decidedly to the interest of the Manhattan Company that the Interborough should not be permitted to default without paying the penalty of the money invested in the improvements, and it is likewise fair that this should be so.

The Interborough Company proposes to expend $3,000,000 of our company's money derived from the proceeds of our company's bonds upon power houses, sub-stations, &c. If the license should be terminated ten years after the beginning of operations, the payments to be made by the city will not cover payments made upon power houses and sub-stations for the operation of third tracks, &c., and hence the city will not reimburse the Manhattan Company any part of the $3,000,000 which it is proposed by the Interborough to expend upon power houses and sub-stations out of the proceeds of the Manhattan Company's bonds, and if the new contract should be discontinued at the expiration of ten years, the Manhattan Company would not derive any benefit from such expenditures.

Fourth—If the Interborough should give the Manhatan the best cause for terminating the lease, the Manhattan Company would be unable to do so under the suggested contracts, because it would not be in a position to continue without interruption the operations of its lines, since the provisions respecting its protection as to rolling stock are wholly inadequate.

Never until a few weeks ago did I have laid before me comprehensively the entire situation covering these contracts and their import to the Manhattan Railway Company, and when and as soon as the situation was made clear to me, I objected, and as promptly as could be called the board together, and the decision was unanimous to reject the proposals made.

At to-day's meeting the Manhattan Company appointed a committee, consisting of the President, Mr. Skitt, and Mr. Jeffery, to deal with the Interborough Company upon the questions involved in the proposed contracts and to see if an adjustment of the differences could be arrived at. The Manhattan Company employed Mr. Chadbourne to act as counsel to said committee and the board, in connection with Judge Dillon.

When this statement was submitted to Mr. Shonts he at once summoned Frank Hedly, Vice President and General Manager; Alfred Skitt, who, as well as being Vice President of the Manhattan, is a Director of the Interborough; Richard Reid Rogers, and James L. Quackenbush, counsel of the Interborough. They conferred for a time, and then gave out this statement:

Mr. Shonts said that Mr. Gould's statement to the press was the first notice that he had ever received of any objection upon the part of the Manhattan Company to the Manhattan certificates. Upon the contrary, the certificate was the subject of prolonged negotiations between counsel for the Interborough Company and counsel for the Manhattan Company, and in the form submitted to the Manhattan Board received the approval of the Manhattan counsel.

The only objection ever received from Mr. Gould was that there was nothing in it for the Gould estate, and the only argument ever made to him (Mr. Shonts) was on Feb. 13 to offer to sell the Gould stock at a price which was put by Mr. Gould's representative at $175 per share, coupled with the statement as first made that if the stock was purchased the Manhattan Board, which was controlled by Mr. Gould, would be reassembled, the third-track certificate adopted, and the control of the board turned over to the purchaser.

Later it was suggested by Mr. Gould's representative that if this stock were purchased the control of the board would be turned over to the purchaser at once and then the purchaser could pass any resolution desired regarding the third-track certificate.

This statement was submitted in the evening to Mr. Gould for any comment he might wish to make. He replied that he would not then answer it.

William R. Willcox, ex-Chairman of the Public Service Commission, who negotiated the elevated third tracking with the Interborough, was asked last night what he had to say of the objections suddenly raised by the Manhattan Railway Company.

"From what I have read," he said, "my feeling is confirmed that there is no difference between the companies as to fundamentals, but that the whole matter is a hold-up for stock selling purposes."

SUBWAY INJUNCTION DENIED.

Judge Lacombe Finds the Hodge Application Without Merit.

Judge Lacombe denied yesterday in the Federal District Court the motion of J. Aspinwall Hodge, counsel for the Continental Securities Company, for a preliminary injunction to restrain the Interborough-Metropolitan Company from voting its Interborough stock in favor of the pro

THE TIMES'S DAILY WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

MRS. PANKHURST GETS BAIL BY YIELDING

Now Promises Not to Agitate Before Trial, Which Will Begin in April.

KEW MILITANT ARRAIGNED

Prosecutor Says Arson Charge, if Proved, May Mean Penal Servitude for Life.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Mrs. Pankhurst was released on bail from Holloway Jail at 5:30 this evening. Her solicitor, Mr. Marshall, said that she had not touched food since her arrival at the prison from Epsom on the previous evening. As no assizes will be held at Guilford until the end of June, the authorities consider it reasonable that her trial for inciting the bomb outrage in the house belonging to Mr. Lloyd George shall be expedited, and so her case will be transferred to the sessions which begin in the Old Bailey on April 1.

Before her release Mrs. Pankhurst signed an undertaking, in the terms which she rejected at Epsom, to the effect that she will not directly or indirectly incite others to commit breaches of the criminal laws, nor will she herself commit any such breach. Bail was accepted on her own recognizances of £30, ($150) and two sureties of £50. The sureties were given by James Murray, formerly Liberal M. P., and Mrs. Pott of Scarsdale Villas, Kensington, who acted similarly for Mrs. Pankhurst when her case at Epsom was adjourned for a day.

Mr. Marshall and Mrs. Pott met Mrs. Pankhurst at the jail and drove with her in a motor car to her flat, 159 Hyde Park Mansions, Knightsbridge, where she was arrested on Monday.

"I think it ought to be known," said Mr. Marshall, "that one of the causes at present contributing to the ill health of Mrs. Pankhurst is that she is especially worried about the condition of her daughter, Sylvia, who is being forcibly fed in Holloway Jail.

After reaching home, Mrs. Pankhurst rtired to rest, and reporters were informed that she was not well enough to see anybody. A number of telegrams and some bouquets were brought to the flat during the evening, but no callers were received, except Miss Annie Kenny. Mr. Marshall said his client was tired to the point of exhaustion.

Under the terms of her undertaking not directly or indirectly to incte to any breach of the crminal law, it is expected that she will refrain from making any statements for publication until the trial, and the message issued in her behalf to-night was restricted to a bare recapitulation of the facts of her release.

Bitter Criticism of Home Secretary.

Neither The Times, Post, Telegraph, Mail, nor Chronicle comments editorially on the release of Mrs. Pankhurst. The Daily News puts the Government's case as follows: "Mrs. Pankhurst was willing to undertake to keep the peace while out on bail, provided her trial was hastened by transference to the Central Criminal Court. She declared that if she was refused bail she would commence a hunger strike, and the Judge would try a dying woman. Those who know the temper of Mrs. Pankhurst knew that she would be as good as her word, and the Home Office has had the humanity to refuse to bear the responsibility for her death when a common-sense arrangement could avert it."

In The Standard and Daily Express, on the other hand, Mr. McKenna, the Home Secretary, is denounced for weakness. "Once again the hunger strike method has proved successful, and the law has been made to appear a 'hass,' though the description applies not so much to the law as to the incompetent official who is allowed by his colleagues to bring it into contempt," says The Standard, which goes on to say: "Meanwhile the public temper is rising, and female lawbreakers are finding that they will not be allowed a monopoly of violence. Militant meetings have been broken up in various places, and a purveyor of militant literature has been mobbed in Piccadilly. If Mr. McKenna cannot frame some method other than a feeble concession to deal with hunger strikers, he should be relieved of his duties at the Home Office, just as it was necessary to find stronger hands than his to take charge of the interests of the navy"—an unpleasant reminder of his supersession in the Admiralty by Winston Churchill.

The incident in Piccadilly, referred to by The Standard, at one moment threatened to become serious. A middle-aged, well-dressed woman, who was selling suffrage literature, entered into an argument, and a large, hostile crowd gathered. The police intervened, and the woman, followed by thousands of people, entered some offices and left her placards and papers. She went out by another door, but was at once noticed by the crowd, which in increasing numbers compelled her to take refuge in a shop in the Haymarket.

Several constables came up, but the roadway became almost completely blocked with people, and the woman entered a taxicab. Cries of "Turn it over!" were heard, but apparently no actual violence occurred, and the vehicle drove away amid loud "booing" and hissing.

While to-day brought a partial lull in the militant campaign, the only attempted outrages of consequence being frustrated, the annual council meeting of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies began its sessions in Holborn Hall. Nearly 800 delegates from all parts of the country were in attendance, representing societies which oppose extreme militancy.

Mrs. Henry Fawcett presided. She said it appeared that shuffling and delay were all the suffragists were going to get from the Asquith government; but she was not downhearted, for the dashing of the immediate hope of parliamentary success was not discouraging when it was remembered that the movement in the country was stronger than ever.

At an evening reception given by Lady Betty Balfour, Mrs. Fawcett received a gold and enamel badge, set with opals for steadfastness and courage, and pearls for the righteousness of her cause. Enamelled leaves stood for undying hope.

Four hundred delegates from branches of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies marched past the President in single file, delivering replies to the appeal recently made by her for steadfastness and courage in the common cause.

Two suffragettes should have appeared before the Richmond Magistrates to-day on the charge of being concerned in the burning of the pavilion in Kew Gardens, but when court opened only one, who gave the name of Joyce Locke, came to trial. The other woman, Lilian Lenton, who was remanded in custody with Miss Locke last week, had gone on a hunger strike and had been released from prison on Sunday. No explanation of her absence from to-day's proceedings was given, and the Chairman of the bench of Magistrates described the action of the Home Secretary as extraordinary. He then ordered the woman's rearrest.

In view of the prisoner's behavior last week, when she threw papers and a book at the Magistrates, policemen were stationed beside her in the dock. She at once declared that she was not in a fit state to defend herself, owing to the violent treatment which she alleged she had received at Holloway.

"That is your own fault," said the Chairman.

"I was never out of my cell," said the prisoner, "and I have been on a hunger strike."

"There is no reason for a hunger strike," said the Chairman.

When formally charged Miss Locke said: "I reserve my statement for a higher court. I deny the jurisdiction of this court." "Don't talk nonsense," said the Chairman.

"It is not nonsense!" cried the prisoner.

"Yes, it is—absolute nonsense!" the Chairman insisted.

The prisoner was then committed for trial. The Chairman said that if bail was allowed the prisoner's real name would have to be given. The prisoner said she was willing to have her name known if she got bail. She then gave her real name as Olive Wharry and gave an undertaking not to engage in any criminal act pending her trial. Bail in $5,000 was allowed on personal surety of $2,500 and two sureties of $1,250 each.

A large crowd outside the court loudly hissed Miss Wharry, who was driven away with two women friends.

$100,000,000 MORE FOR FRANCE'S ARMY

Ministers of War and Finance Ask Parliament to Vote That Sum Immediately.

GERMANY WANTS $50,000,000

She Also Is Increasing Her Army, and the Sum Demanded Is Exclusive of Estimates for Air Fleet.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The French Parliament is asked to appropriate immediately $100,000,000 for the renewal and increase of armaments and war materials. This request is made by the Ministers of War and Finance in a memorandum attached to the Government's Army bill.

The two Ministers declare that recent wars have shown convincingly that a nation's means of defense should be kept abreast of the progress of science and military art. Any inferiority in this respect, they say, would be most difficult to remedy during a war.

It is estimated that France will require in all $127,000,000 for these objects, but authority is now asked to spend only $100,000,000 of this amount, spread over five years.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 28.—The correspondent of The Times at Berlin says:

"The arrangement concluded last (Wednesday) night between the Government and the banks for an issue of £2,500,000 ($12,500,000) German imperial and £5,000,000 Prussian 4 per cent. consols, together with £20,000,000 4 per cent. Prussian Treasury bonds, has made a favorable impression, chiefly on the ground that the arrangement of domestic loans at the present moment is proof of confidence regarding the general political outlook.

"The bankers are said to have expressed the opinion yesterday that about £22,000,000, or £23,000,000, is still being stored up by people who are anxious about the political situation."

Most of the great powers of Europe are increasing the expenditure on their armies and navies. A special dispatch from Berlin which appeared in the last edition of THE NEW YORK TIMES yesterday quoted the Berlin Post as saying that it had learned in well-informed quarters that the forthcoming bill providing for the increase of the German Army estimates would involve the expenditure of between $50,000,000 and $55,000,000. Previous estimates had put the sum at $37,500,000.

This is exclusive of estimates for an air fleet, which will call for another $5,000,000. The money will be raised by the imposition of new taxes. The Secretary of the Imperial Treasury is consulting with the various State Governments with regard to ways and means of financing the proposed outlays.

BLOW TO GERMAN OIL BILL.

Reichstag Committee's Action May Cause Banks to Withdraw.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—The Government's petroleum monopoly scheme has received a severe blow in the committee of the Imperial Parliament, which to-day resolved to limit the profits of the proposed company to 5 per cent., and manifested its intention of fixing by law a low maximum price for retailers.

The amendments to the bill, which were carried by a combination of the Socialist and Clerical Parties, have caused the interested banks to show a disinclination to provide the necessary capital for the establishment of the monopoly.

LUKEWARM TO "ARIADNE."

Berlin Audience Finds New Strauss Opera Brilliant Only in Spots.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Feb. 27.—Richard Strauss's "Ariadne auf Naxos" encountered a lukewarm reception at its first metropolitan performance at the Theatre Royal to-night. The composer responded at the close to curtain calls, which were not distinguished for spontaneity. The audience found the Molière comedy, which preceded the opera proper, trite and wearisome.

The Strauss score and orchestration are brilliant in spots, and the music is tuneful, but it is the general verdict that in his attempt to fuse comedy with opera he has evolved a hodge-podge which is neither fish, flesh, nor fowl.

The vocal honors went to Fräulein Bosetti of the Munich Royal Opera, as Zerbinetta, in the most difficult coloratura rôle ever written, and to Hermann Jadlowker, as Bacchus. The American soprano, Mrs. Francis MacLennan, pleased in the minor rôle of Echo.

Berlin rebelled against the extortionate prices charged for the local production of "Ariadne," which ranged from $4 for the gallery to $12.50 for the orchestra, with the result that there were many empty seats.

PEARY HEADS SCOTT FUND.

American Branch of English Movement to Relieve Explorer's Estate.

An American branch of the Scott Memorial Fund to commemorate the death of Capt. Robert F. Scott and his associates in the Antarctic, has been started with the endorsement of leading geographical and scientific societies of this country. The movement, it was explained yesterday, would supplement the work in England, where $150,000 is being sought to relieve Capt. Scott's estate of the liabilities he incurred personally for the expedition.

Henry Clews, the banker, is treasurer of the American branch of the movement, and the list of subscriptions has been headed by one of $100 from Admiral Peary, discoverer of the North Pole. Joseph H. Choate has also subscribed $100.

"Nationality is not a factor," said Mr. Clews yesterday in announcing the purposes of the movement here. "We cannot leave this matter to England merely because Scott was an Englishman. We wouldn't wish to, even if we could. Had Peary met disaster in the region of the North Pole, the English would have come forward promptly with recognition of his great service. We are all on the same footing before the world in this case, and we cannot afford to see our cause belittled by any semblance of indifference."

The precise form of the Permanent Memorial is to be left to later consideration, but one feature is the supplementing of the government pensions to the widows and dependents of the dead heroes. Subscriptions should be sent to Henry Clews, Treasurer, at 15 Broad Street.

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GREENHUT-SIEGEL COOPER CO.
BOTH SIDES OF 6TH AVE. J.B. GREENHUT, Pres. 18TH AND 19TH STS.

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79c Today, for Men's Negligee Shirts

Made to Retail Up to $2.50 Each

Newest percales and woven madras in a big variety of handsome styles. Plaited or plain bosoms in white or colors. French or laundered cuffs. All sizes from 14 to 18.

These shirts come from one of the best custom shirt makers in the country and we own them under price simply because of a trifling flaw here and there in the laundry work.
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Other Sales, Today

MAIN BUILDING

PROF. MUNTER'S $2 "NULIFE" SHOULDER BRACES—(5,000 saved from a recent fire,) some are slightly specked from handling, others had to be laundered, but for all practical purposes these are as good as any you can buy at $2; today, at..... 79c

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S $3.50 and $4 FOOT-MOULD SHOES, at..... $2.95

EXHIBIT AND SALE OF NEWEST UNTRIMMED MILLINERY $2 to $3 FRENCH CHIFFON BROADCLOTHS—yard..... 98c

"ODD" LOTS AND REMNANTS OF STAPLE WHITE GOODS AND WASH GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES, TODAY.
INTRODUCING A NEW LINE OF "LUCILE" BABY CARRIAGES.
CLEARANCE OF WOMEN'S SKIRTS.
GIRLS' WASH DRESSES AND "MIDDY" BLOUSES.
GROCERIES, WINES AND LIQUORS.

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A LINE OF MOST BEAUTIFUL VERNIS-MARTIN, ROOKWOOD AND GILT FURNITURE—the samples from a prominent manufacturer at heavily reduced prices, today.

$8 CUT GLASS WATER SETS, at..... $3.95
(Hundreds of other pieces of cut glass, values to $8.75; today, at $3.95)

EXTRAORDINARY SALE OF KITCHEN FURNISHINGS.

Double S.H. Green Trading Stamps Before 12 o'Clock—Single Stamps Thereafter

J.M. Gidding & Co.
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The aim of this establishment is to satisfy *every* demand, however exacting, for Women's fashionable Outer-apparel—

How well we have succeeded may be judged from our superb displays of new Spring styles in *Gowns, Dresses, Wraps, Tailor-made Suits, Three-piece Costume Suits, Motor and "Sport" Coats, Blouses and French Millinery*—comprising the newest conceptions of the most celebrated Parisian dressmakers and *modistes*, as well as scores of models cleverly adapted from the French to meet the requirements of conservative tastes.

Comparison will readily confirm the assertion that this is the *most extensive* exhibit of *exclusive* Fashions ever attempted by an American house.

CHARGE PURCHASES WILL BE BILLED APRIL 1st.

Fifth Avenue, 46th and 47th Streets

Dobbs & Co
242 Fifth Avenue
New York's leading hatters by common consent of New York's best dressed men create the styles for 1913 in derbies and soft hats. The variety of correct shapes appeals to individuality—the newest note in men's dress.

Dobbs & Co's Fifth Avenue $5
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Proper Hats for Women in Smart New Models

Smith Gray & Co.
UNDER SAME CONTROL & OWNERSHIP SINCE 1845
BROADWAY AT WARREN ST.—NEW YORK—5TH AV., BET. 27TH & 28TH STS.
FULTON ST. AT FLATBUSH AV.—BROOKLYN—BROADWAY AT BEDFORD AV.

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$22.50 to $35 Suits being closed out at

$19.50

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Judge the fit, the fabric, the tailoring and the service by what you have a right to expect at the price the salesman says it was originally marked.

Many of these suits are light enough to wear way into the Spring.

They are all Smith Gray & Co. clothes.

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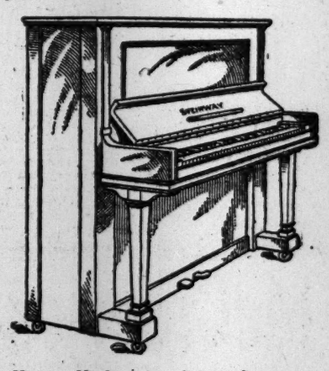

"Excellence" in a piano is more than case, action, strings and pedals.

"Excellence" in a piano is that *something*, over and above all these, which the *genius of the builder* puts into it. The STEINWAY Pianos are the creation of genius.

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Van Houten's Cocoa
Of most Cocoas you must use a teaspoonful.

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In all body types, open and closed
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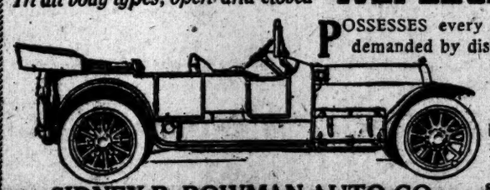

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For Men, Women and Children
6 Pairs Guaranteed to Wear 6 Months

Will carry you, if you buy them to-day. Not one cent more of hose expense during all that time. Not one precious moment to be given to darning. A money saver and a labor saver, from to-day until next Labor Day.

For Men, 6 pairs, $1.50; Mercerized, $2; Silk Lustre, $3
Men's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs guaranteed for three months, $2
For Women and Children, 6 pairs, $2; Silk Lisle for Women, $3
Women's Silk Holeproof, 3 pairs guaranteed for three months, $3
We are New York Agents. Mail and phone orders promptly filled.

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THE TIMES'S DAILY TRANSATLANTIC WIRELESS AND CABLE DISPATCHES

FOUR BANDITS TO DIE; CAROUY A SUICIDE

Most Notorious Surviving Member of Paris Gang Swallows Poison in Cell After Sentence.

HAD IT IN GLOVE FOR HOURS

Only Theory That Accounts for His Act—Anarchist Outrage in Court Was Feared by Authorities.

By Marconi Transatlantic Wireless Telegraph to The New York Times.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The final session of the trial of the motor bandits ended at 8:30 o'clock this morning, having lasted twenty and one-half hours.

The verdict of the jury was followed by the sensational suicide of Carouy, the leading survivor of the notorious gang, who poisoned himself in his cell after he had been sentenced to penal servitude for life.

While the sentences were being read, Callemin, one of the four men sentenced to death, maintained the same air of amused indifference that characterized him throughout the twenty-one days of the trial, but Dieudonne, another of the four, pulling nervously at his moustache, looked the picture of dejection. Soudy, when he was condemned to the guillotine, could hardly stand upright and clutched the rail in front of him. The fourth prisoner sentenced to death was Monier.

The prisoners were taken back to the Conciergerie, and as Carouy entered his cell he said to a warder that he was resigned to his fate. A few minutes later he was found dying on his bed. As soon as it was realized that he had poisoned himself his mouth was forced open with a key and he was made to swallow some milk, but he died in a few minutes. The finger of a glove was held tightly between his teeth, and it is suspected that in this had been concealed the poison that caused his death.

The prison authorities are greatly puzzled regarding Carouy's possession of poison. When he entered the cell he was stripped and his clothes were minutely searched, but nothing of a suspicious nature was found. Neither could the poison, supposedly cyanide of potassium, have been secreted in his cell, for he was in No. 1 cell, whereas before he had occupied No. 3.

Poison Thrown to Carouy in Court?

The Governor of the Conciergerie is of the opinion that the poison was thrown to Carouy in the course of the trial last night, and that it was wrapped in a piece of paper. M. Guichard, head of the Paris detective force, states that he saw a piece of paper thrown in Carouy's direction by a stranger. A Republican Guard picked it up and remarked that it was of no importance. It is now suspected that the paper contained poison and that Carouy at the same time gained possession of the finger of a glove, and, after putting the poison in it, placed it in his mouth, but evidently it was not till he reached the cell that he swallowed the poison.

When he was arrested ten months ago Carouy tried to commit suicide by swallowing the contents of a glove finger, but the substance it contained failed to take effect. It was suspected that a chemist had sold to the Anarchist-bandit a harmless powder instead of the poison he asked for.

Carouy, who was accused of participation in a double murder, always protested his innocence. His counsel to-day, after Carouy's death, affirmed his belief that he was guiltless. The names of the real authors of the crime were, counsel said, known to the police.

Carouy's Strange Last Letter.

In a letter written to his counsel yesterday morning Carouy said:

If the sentence is supportable I should like to see my sister. Last night I lived over again all my poor little life. I have had little joy, little happiness. I admit I am conscious that I perhaps committed some mistakes.

All my dreams of happiness were always shipwrecked just at the moment when I thought they were about to become realities. That is why, after having none of the joys of life, I shall leave the kingdom of atoms without regret.

I would like to make you laugh. Curious, is it not, that at the moment when I ought to be suffering the greatest anguish, my mind is easy? Perhaps, in spite of myself, I do not think my end near. When I feel my muscles, when I feel I have so much energy, I find it hard to believe that all that may disappear for ever because of the affirmation of my guilt.

I cannot believe that M. Bertillon dare, in cold blood, send me to death because of his stubbornness in not recognizing that he made a mistake. Ah! science has played me a dirty trick. Au revoir, or adieu. I shall be courageous to the end.

That the authorities feared a demonstration by Anarchists in the final stages of the trial was evident. Before the Judges returned to the court to pass the sentences the press and public seats were surrounded by a double line of guards facing the spectators, while detectives stood behind the Judges and on either side of the jury box. The back of the court, supposed to be reserved for the public, was occupied by plain clothes police.

A dramatic incident occurred when the prisoners were brought back to the court to hear the verdict read. Callemin, alias "Raymond la Science," when asked if he had anything to say, exclaimed:

"I have nothing to say on my own behalf, but I assure you that Dieudonné was not present when the attack was made on the bank messenger Caby in the Rue Ordener. Garnier and I were the aggressors. I shall write to the Public Prosecutor on the subject."

This statement created a stir in the court, which was intensified when Deboe said: "I knew what Callemin just told you, but it was not my place to say so. I am not an informer."

Trial Has Absorbed France.

PARIS, Feb. 27.—The trial of the motor bandits has taken precedence in public attention in France over the recent Presidential election, the Balkan war, and the Mexican revolution.

Among the indictments brought against the prisoners were accusations of no fewer than twenty-two murders, their victims being motor drivers, bank messengers, freight agents, and policemen. They held up a number of suburban banks, broke into the residences of prominent persons, killed the Chief of the Paris detectives, set fire to buildings, and finally, when their two leaders, Bonnot and Garnier, were in danger of arrest, underwent two sieges in the environs of Paris, in the course of which it was found necessary to call out hundreds of troops, whole squadrons of mounted police, and practically the entire force of patrolmen, who bombarded them for many hours in their sanctuaries, and then found several of the leading spirits of the gang lying dead riddled with bullets.

The trial has been attended by all sorts of dramatic incidents. The jurors were threatened time and again with assassination by accomplices of the accused. Many of the 304 witnesses also were menaced, and even while they were on the witness stand signs were made to them in court that they would suffer for giving testimony.

The court itself was surrounded by a large force of Republican guards, and Judges and jurymen were placed under special supervision and provided with strong escorts whenever they left the building.

When at last the evidence was brought to a close and counsel for the prosecution and defense had delivered their addresses and the jury had retired a tremor of excitement passed over the spectators in the courtroom, for threats were mysteriously put into circulation that something terrible would happen. Nothing, however, occurred.

The jury had to consider a series of nearly 400 questions which had been submitted to them. When they returned into court their written verdict was found to be so incoherent, contradictory, and lengthy that it had to be explained to the presiding Judge by the foreman before it could be read.

At the conclusion of the reading the spectators were stirred by the counsel for four of the bandits, Dieudenné, Callemin, Soudy, and Ménier, springing up from their seats and declaring that it was illegal for the presiding Judge to ask the jury for oral explanations after they had written their verdict. They entered a strong protest against such procedure. Their clients by the verdict of the jury were rendered liable to the death penalty, and this was a last effort to avert or postpone their fate.

The court retired to deliberate at 7:30 A. M., and an hour later the sentences were announced.

CASTRO IS WAITING ON WILSON'S COURSE

No Move Against Venezuela Till Latin-American Policy Is Defined.

RETURNS FOR INAUGURATION

Ruffled by Contemptuous Reference in Venezuelan President's Cable to Minister.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

HAVANA, Feb. 27.—Although Cipriano Castro had offers of any amount of arms, ammunition, and men with which to regain the Presidency of Venezuela, THE TIMES's correspondent learns that he has refused to participate in any revolutionary attempt at this time. It is said that one American banker offered his yacht and as much money and as many men as Castro could raise.

Although Castro is bitter against the present administration in Venezuela, he will not consider, so his friends say, any revolutionary movement until the policy of the Wilson Administration toward Latin-America is clearly defined. His determination proves a serious disappointment to many who have been awaiting his arrival here.

Castro was slightly ruffled to-day over the published cablegram from President Gomez of Venezuela to the Venezuelan Minister here:

"It is unnecessary to keep Castro under surveillance, as he is not deserving of that honor. GOMEZ."

If he is not worthy of surveillance, what, asks the ex-dictator, is the reason for the constant molestation to which he has been subjected in every country in Europe which he has visited?

"If I am not worthy of surveillance, then all that I have been subjected to was a completely unjustified and very undignified procedure by my Government toward other friendly nations whom it requested to take such measures. It just shows how Gomez has put his foot in it. However, as regards my visit here, I agree that my presence does not require vigilance, inasmuch as I am solely here for the purpose of paying old debts of affection."

Castro called on President Gomez to-day. There were no witnesses of the interview except Gumersindo Rivas, banking partner of Manuel Silveira.

The question as to the arrival of Ex-President Zelaya of Nicaragua is still a puzzle, as it is understood that he is in Europe.

Castro will probably start for New York on Saturday via Florida, owing to the impossibility of arriving in Washington in time for the inauguration if he goes by the Ward Line.

HARRY LEWIS GETS DAMAGES.

Boxer Hurt in London Wins Suit Against Motor Cab Company.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Harry Lewis, an American boxer, to-day obtained an award of £750 ($3,750) damages in his suit against a motor-cab company, which was held responsible for injuries he suffered in an accident in January, 1912.

Lewis claimed £3,000 on the ground that his injuries deprived him of the possibility of continuing to earn his annual income of £1,900, which, he said, he had made in the two years previous to the accident.

ELLEN TERRY 65 YEARS OLD.

Tenniel, Aged 93, and Santley, 79, Also Celebrate Birthdays.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—Ellen Terry to-day celebrated her sixty-fifth birthday. To-night she attended a masked ball wearing the costume of Mistress Page in "The Merry Wives of Windsor."

Miss Terry had been suffering from a cold for some days, but took special care of herself in order that she might appear as Mistress Page once more.

Sir John Tenniel, formerly chief cartoonist of Punch, and Sir Charles Santley, the singer, also celebrated their birthdays to-day. Sir John Tenniel, who is 93 years old, had old volumes of Punch brought out and extracts from them read to him, for he is now almost blind.

Sir Charles Santley is 79 years old.

Gordon Craig commemorated his mother's birthday by announcing that, thanks to the generosity of Lord Howard De Walden, his new school of dramatic art would shortly begin work.

WILL CEDE ADRIANOPLE.

Turkey Wants to Renew Negotiations and Solicits Offices of Russia.

SOFIA, Feb. 27.—Turkey has once more signified her readiness to negotiate for peace with Bulgaria, this time on the basis of including the cession of Adrianople.

The Turkish Government has solicited the good offices of Russia, and the Russian Government last evening transmitted to the Bulgarian Government a message it had received from Michel de Giers, the Russian Ambassador at Constantinople, containing the Turkish proposals for fresh negotiations.

The Bulgarian Council of Ministers met to-day to discuss the subject.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 27.—Confirmation, it is alleged, has been received here of the report that the Turkish Government has expressed its willingness to surrender the fortress of Adrianople.

Russia declines to support the demand made by Bulgaria for a war indemnity from Turkey.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 27.—The police of Constantinople have discovered a conspiracy against the Government, and have arrested several prominent officers and civilians.

Among those alleged to be implicated is the ex-Military Governor of this city, Major Yussuf Safvet.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 28.—The report of fighting at Bulair on Wednesday appears to have been inaccurate. An official announcement issued at Constantinople yesterday stated that the situation had not changed either at Bulair or Tchatalja, but that the bombardment of Adrianople continued.

It is reported through Vienna that Servia is sending 30,000 troops with siege and field guns by sea from Salonika to assist the Montenegrins in their attack on Scutari.

LADY SCOTT'S FORTITUDE.

Says "I Must Be Brave, as My Husband Would Have Wished.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, Feb. 27.—Lady Scott, widow of the Antarctic explorer, arrived here to-day on board the Aorangi, on which she had embarked for the purpose of coming to New Zealand to meet her husband on his return from the south pole.

Lady Scott heard of the terrible fate he had suffered while she was in mid-ocean off Fiji. As soon as she had recovered from the first shock, she said:

"I must be brave, as my husband would have wished me to be."

Her brother, Lieut. Bruce, and Commander Edward Evans of the British Navy, who brought back the sad news from the Antarctic, met Lady Scott on the pier. She appears to be bearing up bravely.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION'S LOSS.

Sir William White, Who Died Yesterday, Was Its President-Elect.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—By the sudden death to-day of Sir William White, formerly Chief Constructor of the Navy, the British Association is deprived of its President-elect, and the association will have to nominate another President for the annual meeting next September.

Sectional Presidents for the annual meeting were nominated yesterday, and among the number appears the name of Miss Ethel Sargant, who is the first woman to be appointed President of a section of the British Association.

Miss Sargant is a leading authority on plant embryology. She is a Fellow of the Linnean Society.

AN AMERICAN HEADS HUNT.

R. E. Strawbridge Becomes Master of Cottesmore Hounds in Leicestershire.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Feb. 27.—An American, R. E. Strawbridge of Sysonby Lodge, Melton Mowbray, Leicestershire, who has hunted in the district for several years, was appointed to-day Master of the Cottesmore Hounds, in succession to Major Gen. Brocklehurst, who recently resigned.

Cottesmore is one of the most important hunts in Leicestershire. It is the first time an American sportsman has been appointed a Master of the Hounds in this district, and Mr. Strawbridge's acceptance of the mastership has evoked general satisfaction.

Exhausted Appropriations

Many owners find it necessary to move old, inharmonious furnishings into new buildings, because their appropriations, estimated to cover building, fixtures and furnishings, are exhausted before furnishings are reached.

This cannot happen under the Hoggson Single Contract Method of Building. Let us explain why.

A book, describing the Hoggson Single Contract Method of Building, on request.

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Shrewd Men Are Investing Liberally In This GIMBEL Clothing at $12.75

Just as in Wall Street a demand springs up for gilt-edged stocks for investment when prices are very low, so these Gimbel offerings of Men's Suits and Overcoats at far below their value are being snapped up by wise purchasers.

At present they are down $7.25 to $12.25 in price from their high point of the season—surely a good saving.

SACK SUITS in dark colorings and fancy mixtures.

NORFOLK SUITS that are *correct* in cut (and sartorial slip-ups are common in the style of the average Norfolk.)

CHESTERFIELD OVERCOATS, STORM COATS and ULSTERS that are full of warmth, comfort and style.

All at $12.75 each, and with sizes 33 to 46 in each group.

Disposal of Men's Raincoats at $10.50

Former prices were $17.50 and $20—and well deserved. Some made in London and brought over by us direct. Raglan and box shoulder styles, in a variety of colors, with good choosing in each size, from 33 to 44 chest. Now, as a rainy-season offering, $10.50 each.

Fourth Floor.

The LAST DAY of The ... February Furniture Sale

With Many New Pieces at HALF PRICE

Here is an entirely new list of Half-price Furniture that will make today stand out as one of the most important days of the February Sale.

The last day to buy the Furniture you need at such splendid savings.

Much of the artistic MISSION FURNITURE in the special showing on the Eighth floor, has its prices cut squarely in two.

A fine group of BRASS BEDSTEADS in artistic new designs, at half price.

ODD PIECES, as well as SUITES for living room, library and parlor, many of superb foreign workmanship, at half price.

And, while not everything in the Sale is reduced by 50 per cent., many prices are newly adjusted to show savings of 33⅓ per cent. or more.

Plan to come early, to get the utmost advantage from these final half-price offerings, which you must remember are based on the OLD LOW PRICES, which prevailed before January 1st, 1913.

Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Floors.

GIMBEL BROTHERS

BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD STREET

James McCreery & Co.

34th Street *23rd Street*

New Victor Records Ready Today

Farrar and Caruso sing the famous letter duet from Manon; Ruffo and Magrini sing a favorite selection from Rigoletto; Frieda Hempel contributes two fine records; and Frances Alda, Clara Butt, John McCormack, Paderewski and Lucy Marsh are among the other famous artists listed in the superb collection of new records for March. The Victor Light Opera Company have made two great records of gems from "Lady of the Slipper" and "Oh! Oh! Delphine."

Hear them at either store today.

Victrolas, $15 to $250

Special Charge Account May Be Arranged

7th Floor 34th Street Victor *5th Floor 23rd Street*

John Daniell Sons & Sons Broadway, 58th and 59th Sts.

SALE OF Raincoats and Umbrellas

MEN'S ENGLISH RAINCOATS. Regular $10.00 value for $8.00

MEN'S FINE CASHMERE RAINCOATS. $19.00 value for $15.00

WOMEN'S CRAVENETTE RAINCOATS, Oxford and Tan. Regularly $15.00, at $12.50

WOMEN'S SILK FINISHED RAINCOATS, Tan and Blue. Regularly $9.00, at $7.00

UMBRELLAS, 500, American Taffeta, for Men and Women; plain or fancy handles. $1.25 value for 95c

SILK UMBRELLAS, with a splendid assortment of carved, mission and natural wood handles; $3.00 value for $1.95

RUBBERS—A full line, for Men and Women, both "Goodyear" and "The Hub" makes.

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New Aeolian Hall

To Those Who Have a Particular Clientele

the New Aeolian Hall offers remarkable advantages. Among office buildings it is unique and distinctive.

There is maintained a general atmosphere which marks it as "different" from the usual office building. And this "difference" is largely contributed by the very class of tenants which such a building attracts.

Location

Aeolian Hall is in the very heart of Greater New York. The arteries of transit center in 42nd Street. The new Grand Central Terminal is within 3 minutes' walk. A subway express station is even nearer than that. The Hudson Tunnels Station, when completed, will be but 2 minutes' walk. A Sixth Avenue elevated station is only half a block away, while surface cars going up, down, and across town, pass the building. You can step from Aeolian Hall into a car that will take you to Long Island City, or into one that goes up Broadway to 125th Street without change.

Prominence

This 42nd Street section is fast superseding in prominence all other locations in New York City. The great publicity given to the new Grand Central Terminal, Biltmore Hotel, and the new department store of Stern Bros. which will adjoin Aeolian Hall, at once identifies this section of New York in the minds of people of the entire country, while the particular advertising *for Aeolian Hall alone*, makes it the most widely advertised building in the world. This is an important consideration, and if you decide to make your business home in Aeolian Hall, you will experience no difficulty in making known where you can be found.

Service

The proper care and management of an office building is a business in itself. To the maintenance of New Aeolian Hall the Aeolian Company will enlist all the resources of its vast business experience. Aeolian service long ago became known as complete satisfaction.

Rentals

The prices are reasonable, some offices being only $800. We invite inspection of these offices by those who appreciate Advantages and Service such as only Aeolian Hall provides.

Every Room an Outside Room

There are only outside rooms in Aeolian Hall. In front of the building is Bryant Park, which means a maximum of light, air and sunshine. Adjoining the building on the West, the new Stern Bros. department store will rise only seven stories, so that the outlook above this point will be absolutely unobstructed. The same is true of the East side of the building and also the front of the building facing on 43rd Street.

Renting Agents **Pease & Elliman**

Offices: 15th floor of Aeolian Hall.
Main Offices: 340 Madison Ave., Telephone "Bryant 6200"

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THE Behning PLAYER PIANO "With the tone you can't forget"

has no outsiders connected with its making, asking for large profits—no commercial obstacles in the way of Behning perfection. Behning quality is never sacrificed for profit; Behning tone is never jeopardized by unskilled labor; Behning durability never impaired by doubtful Materials.

Style 10—$400; 18—$425; 22—$450
Convenient Terms. Booklet on Request.
425 FIFTH AVENUE
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Tecla Rubies

have the same composition as genuine Rubies and are always the finest color—pigeon blood.

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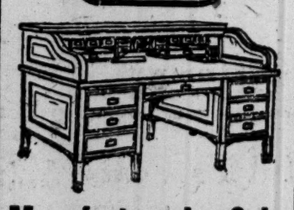

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Everything for the Office

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last longest in laundering—hold shape. Try them—it will pay you. The newest shape is the Pembroke, with LINOCORD "SNAP-ON" BUTTONHOLE.

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Natural Alkaline Water

Used at meals prevents Dyspepsia and relieves Gout and Indigestion.

Ask your Physician

is Genuine VICHY

SENATORS ASK CURB FOR SUPREME COURT

Inter-State Commerce Committee Sees Danger in Letting Tribunal Make Nation's Laws.

ATTACKS "RULE OF REASON"

Calls on Congress to Pass Statute Setting Business Limits—Recommends a Corporation Commission.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Supreme Court's so-called modification of the Sherman anti-trust law to invoke "the rule of reason" in decisions on restraints of trade is attacked in vigorous terms in a report presented to the Senate by the Inter-State Commerce Committee to-day. The committee points out the dangers of "uncontrolled and unguided judicial discretion," and makes emphatic demand for amendments to the Sherman law to remove from the courts the power to determine what are "reasonable" restraints of trade.

The report is the result of the committee's long investigation into the operation of the anti-trust law. The committee recommends new laws to define exactly what combinations are unlawful, so that both the business interests and the courts shall have a standard by which to proceed. It also recommends a Federal Inter-State Corporation Commission, with power to supervise corporations, pass on and approve combinations and agreements, and take over the work of dissolving illegal corporations, such as the Standard Oil Company or the American Tobacco Company.

Commenting on the decision by the Supreme Court in the Standard Oil case, in which the "rule of reason" was called in, the report, written by Senator Cummins, says:

Won't Give Court Much Power.

"The committee has full confidence in the integrity, intelligence, and patriotism of the Supreme Court of the United States, but it is unwilling to repose in that court, or any other court, the vast and undefined powers which it must exercise in the administration of the statutes under the rule which it has promulgated. It substitutes the court in the place of Congress, for whenever the rule is invoked the court does not administer the law, but makes the law. If it continues in force the Federal courts will, so far as restraint of trade is concerned, make a common law for the United States, just as the English courts have made a common law for England.

"The people of this country will not permit the courts to declare a policy for them with respect to this subject. If we do not promptly exercise our legislative power the courts will suffer immeasurable injury in the loss of that respect and confidence so essential to their usefulness. It is inconceivable that in a country that is governed by a written Constitution and statute law the courts can be permitted to test each restraint of trade by the economic standard which the individual members of the court may happen to approve.

"As the anti-trust statute is now construed," adds the report, "it is impossible for any association of men, however diligent they may be in seeking advice and however willing to follow it, to know whether what they are doing or what they are about to do will be ultimately found by the Supreme Court to be a due or an undue restraint of trade."

In further criticism of the Supreme Court's "rule of reason" the Cummins report directs attention to the fact that the Government's suit for dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation ultimately will go before the Supreme Court.

"In the end, nine Justices of the Supreme Court will be asked to say whether the restraint of trade brought about through this combination is a due or undue restraint," says the report, "and the answer each Justice makes to that question will depend upon his individual opinion as an economist or sociologist, the conclusion of the court being an act of legislation passed by the judicial branch of the Government to fit a particular case.

Sees Government by a Few.

"If we do not speedily prescribe, in so far as we can, a legislative rule by which to measure the form of contract or combination in restraint of trade with which we are familiar, or which we can anticipate, we cease to be a government of law and become a government of men; and, moreover, of a very few men, and they appointed by the President."

No specific legislation is recommended by the committee, but it urges Congress to devise laws as quickly as possible which shall "specifically prescribe certain conditions upon which persons and corporations shall be permitted to engage in commerce." It adds:

"These conditions should be of a character that will tend to preserve reasonable competition or substantially competitive conditions and to compel independence in both organization and conduct. They should be so clear that the business world can understand them and go confidently forward, guided by them."

The committee recommends that certain definite forms of combinations, agreements, contracts or pools now within the "twilight zone" be mentioned definitely in the laws as unlawful. It asserts that such legislation is necessary, not only to give the Attorney General ground on which to proceed, but also to give business interests a standard by which they may work.

A supplementary report probably will be made by the committee recommending a definite form for a bill to prescribe the desired "legislative tests and standards to limit the scope of judicial discretion."

Too Many Lame Ducks—Tillman.

Separate views were filed by Senators Newlands, Tillman, Pomerene, Gore, and Lippitt.

Senator Newlands said he agreed with the conclusions reached in the main report. Senator Tillman approved the general conclusions with particular reference to the decisions of the Supreme Court, but said he was "not now prepared to say that a new National Commission should be established for the better administration of the Anti-Trust law.

"I am inclined to believe that we have too many commissions now, composed largely of so-called 'lame ducks,'" he explained.

"Congress ought to perform its own functions, rather than surrender them to commissions created by executive appointment."

HALF OF FORTUNE TO CHARITY

Dudley Jardine's Personalty Exceeds $10,000, but Realty Is "Unknown."

The will of Dudley Jardine, who died on Feb. 9, was filed yesterday for probate in the Surrogates' Court. Mr. Jardine left an estate of uncertain value, the personalty being estimated at more than $10,000, and the value of the realty being stated as "unknown."

After a bequest of $50 to Albert D. Jardine, the residue is divided into eighths, of which two brothers, Edward G. and Joseph P. Jardine, and a nephew, George E. Hogg, receive one-eighth each, and the children of Frederick Jardine, a brother, share another eighth. The remaining four-eighths go in equal shares to the following charities: The Prison Association for New York, the New York City Mission and Tract Society, the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, the Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, and the New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society.

Nicaragua Ratifies Canal Treaty.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Nicaraguan Canal Convention now before the Senate, by the ratification of which the United States would acquire the exclusive right to construct a canal across Nicaragua, was approved last night on the second and final vote by the Nicaragua National Assembly, according to a report from Minister Weitzel at Managua.

MEYER HAS FLING AT WILSON.

Blames His Letter to Fitzgerald for Two-Battleship Defeat.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27. — Secretary Meyer of the navy blames President-elect Wilson for the failure of his two-battleship programme in the House. Mr. Meyer has been a consistent advocate of a large navy.

Referring to Mr. Wilson's letter to Chairman Fitzgerald of the House Appropriations Committee applauding the conservative position of Mr. Fitzgerald, and commending his criticisms of Democrats who had voted for the Pension and the Public Buildings bills, Secretary Meyer said:

"Had that letter not been written I believe there would have been a better chance to have shown the House the wisdom of the recommendations made in regard to the increase of the navy. The letter would have been more commendable if it had been written before the passage by the House of the very large Pension and Public Buildings bills.

"The occurrence is another argument for the wisdom of allowing the head of an executive department to sit in the legislative body, and have the opportunity to answer questions and make clear the general policy in regard to such an important matter as National defense. It is true that a Cabinet officer may appear before the committee and give his views and all the facts at length, and with such force as he may command. But if the Chairman of the committee is adverse to the policy of the Administration that is the end of the arguments offered by the Cabinet. The privilege of appearing on the floor of the House or Senate could easily be given simply by a resolution.

"There should be as soon as practicable a National Council of Defense, in which the State Department, the War Department, the Navy Department, the Senate, and the House of Representatives should be represented. In that way only shall we be able to have a continuous and sound National policy of defense."

Secretary Meyer hopes that the Senate will reverse the action of the House in voting for only one new battleship.

C. O. D. PARCEL POST NEXT.

New Feature of Service, with Insurance, to be Introduced July 1.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—On July 1 next the collect-on-delivery feature will be added to the Parcel Post Department of the Postal Service of the country. An order putting this into effect was to-day signed by Postmaster General Hitchcock.

Under the approved regulations a parcel bearing the required amount of parcel post stamps may be sent anywhere in the country, and the amount due from the purchaser collected and remitted by the Post Office Department. The regulations provide that the parcel must bear the amount due from the addressee, and the collection will be made if the amount is not in excess of $100. The fee will be 10 cents, to be affixed by the sender, in parcel post stamps. This also will insure the parcel to an amount not to exceed $50.

This feature was not provided when the parcel post system was put in operation because it was desired to simplify the work of Postmasters as much as possible in the first days of the service.

BRITAIN'S NEW CANAL RATE.

Ambassador Bryce Soon to Deliver Further Reply on Free Toll Issue.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The British Government is preparing another note to the United States bearing on the Panama Canal toll question, and it probably will be delivered by Ambassador Bryce to Secretary Knox within the next few days. This new note will seek to develop the initial British contentions regarding the accessibility of the Canal to all nations, including the United States, on even terms, and of the arbitral nature of the issue between the two goverments.

It is understood, however, that Ambassador Bryce has not indicated a purpose to accept Secretary Knox's proposal to exchange ratifications on the pending general arbitration treaty between America and Great Britain, in order to permit of the appointment of a special commission to ascertain and report upon the facts in the dispute.

WIFE ASKS COURT TO ENJOIN A RIVAL

Mrs. Ella Hall Seeks by Legal Writ to Break Mrs. Smith's Influence Over Her Husband.

CASE WITHOUT A PRECEDENT

Sues Also to Recover $25,000 Damages from the Woman with Whom Insurance Broker Is Living.

After repeated efforts to cure her husband of his infatuation for another woman, Mrs. Ella Hall, wife of Charles M. Hall, an insurance broker with offices at 64 Wall Street, applied to Justice Benedict in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, yesterday for an injunction directed against Mrs. Emma S. Smith of 130 Lexington Avenue, Manhatan, to restrain her from further alienating the affections of Mr. Hall.

This procedure is regarded as unique by lawyers. No case like it is recalled in this State, and only one instance similar to it could be found by James P. Kohler, attorney for Mrs. Hall. He referred to the case of a husband living in Texas who sought to stop the attentions of another man to his wife with an injunction restraining him from talking to, meeting, or communicating with her. The admirer of the woman ignored the injunction and was put in jail for contempt of court. The precedent of the Texas court was cited by the attorney for Mrs. Hall in asking Justice Benedict to grant the injunction.

With the motion papers for an injunction was filed the complaint in a suit brought by Mrs. Hall to recover $25,000 from Mrs. Smith for alienating the affections of her husband. George S. Schofield, attorney for Mrs. Smith, objected to the granting of the injunction on the ground of improper service of the summons and complaint in the alienation action. Justice Benedict reserved decision.

According to the complaint, Mrs. Hall and her husband were married on Nov. 9, 1894. They have three children living, Vivian, 18 years old; Sybil, 14 years, and Ruth, 10 years. A son, Alexander, would have been 16 years old had he lived.

Mrs. Hall, who is now living at the Cornwall Apartments in Ninetieth Street, Manhattan, avers that her married life was happy until the Summer of 1906, when her husband met Mrs. Smith. His infatuation for this woman became so strong, according to Mrs. Hall, that he established an apartment exclusively for her at 11 East Eighteenth Street, Manhattan. Mrs. Hall informed the landlord of the place that her husband was living there with another woman not his wife and the landlord notified the couple that they must leave, which they did.

Persisting in her efforts to win back her husband, Mrs. Hall next traced them to apartments in West Ninety-fourth Street, and succeeded in having them ordered out of that place. The couple moved to an apartment in West 132d Street. Mrs. Hall traced them there and caused them to leave, but she has been unable to induce the landlord at 130 Lexington Avenue to order them out of that house.

In the Lexington Avenue address, Mrs. Hall says, Mrs. Smith is known as Mrs. Charles M. Hall, and has accounts in stores under that name. She further alleges that Mrs. Smith has a son named Theodore who is attending a school on Long Island and is also using the name of Hall. In her application for an injunction Mrs. Hall has asked the court also to restrain Mrs. Smith from using the name of Hall.

From the complaint it appears that Mrs. Smith has a magnetic influence over the husband of the plaintiff. She has pleaded with her husband to leave the woman, but her efforts have been strongly opposed by Mrs. Smith, who Mrs. Hall says threatened to shoot her if she persisted in trying to regain the affections of her husband. Mrs. Hall further alleges that Mrs. Smith is keeping her husband away from her by duress, and that now he is afraid to return to his own home. Reference is made to the husband of Mrs. Smith in the papers filed in court. It alleged therein that he is at present serving a five-year term in Sing Sing for grand larceny.

Mrs. Hall says that her husband has an income of $10,000 a year from his business. He made her an allowance of $300 for a time, but recently reduced the amount to $200. Mrs. Hall says that $200 is not enough to support her and her three children, the two older of whom are attending a school at Riverhead, L. I.

In referring to the death of her son Alexander, Mrs. Hall says he was killed by a train at Haslett, N. J., on Nov. 9 last year. This date was the eighteenth anniversary of the wedding of his parents. Mrs. Hall says that the death of her son would not have occurred if her husband had paid as much attention to his own family as he did to Mrs. Smith.

Freed by Taft to Attend Wedding.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—To enable Wallace H. Hopkins to attend his daughter's wedding, President Taft to-day ordered his release from prison. He was sentenced to serve four years and three months in Chicago on a charge of using the mails to defraud. He had twenty-one more days to serve.

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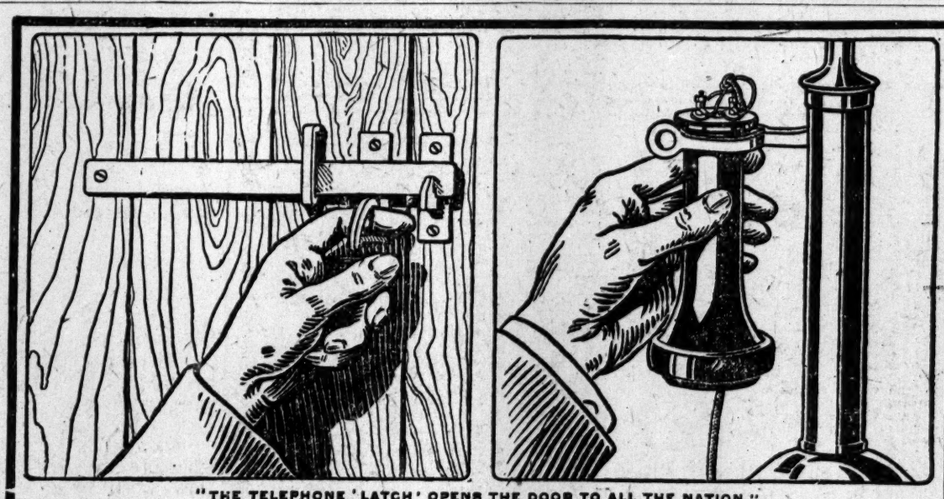

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"Lift The Latch!"

LIFT the latch on your telephone door and *at once* you step over the threshold of distance and greet your friend or business associate wherever he may be.

How simple and easy it is!

And yet how effective and businesslike!

By telephone you may save possibly a long and tiresome trip. You may save the labor and expense of traveling. You may avoid unnecessary waits, delays and possible disappointment. You may save *practically all* of the valuable time that *might* have been wasted but for the telephone.

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Just Lift The Latch—Then Talk

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We break the record in selling records; Tangos—Turkey Trots—Popular—Classic, Operatic.

Victrolas $15—$200

A $5 Prize will be Given Weekly for the Best Epigram Advertising the Solbloom Stores.

Perfect Service Sol. Bloom inc Easy Terms

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B. Altman & Co.

have just received from Paris two entirely new Coty perfumes, Le Nouveau and L'Or, each of which is appropriately enclosed in an artistic flacon designed by Lalique.

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The Stationery Department

is efficiently equipped for the Engraving to Order of Wedding Invitations and Announcements, Visiting and At Home Cards, and every description of stationery in demand for social usage.

Special attention is given to the Engraving of Monograms and Address Dies, Coats of Arms and Book Plates.

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MARCH 1913

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The Passing of a Dynasty Francis E. Leupp
Public Utilities and Public Policy Theodore N. Vail
The Courts and Legislative Freedom George W. Alger

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In 2, 3½ and 5 pound Sealed Cartons

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This *new* Domino Sugar in the new package is granulated extra-fine. It is smooth, even and far superior to powdered sugar for cereals, fruits and desserts. Perfect for cooking and preserving.

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MORGAN DEFENSE IN AS PUJO FINISHES

Attributes Financial Evils to the Clumsy and Outgrown Banking System.

TOO LATE, SAYS PUJO IN REPLY

Money Trust Report of 75,000 Words, to be Accompanied by Two Bills.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Pujo Money Trust Committee completed its report to-night after a session that lasted all day and continued into the evening. The report contains about 75,000 words and is accompanied by two bills making recommendations to correct abuses and evils which the committee says it has discovered. The report will be accompanied by charts, which seek to show that the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., the First National Bank, the National City Bank, the Bankers' Trust Company, and the Guaranty Trust Company are the centres of the alleged concentration of money and credit in New York City.

A representative of the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co. visited the room of the committee to-day and delivered to Chairman Pujo a letter from that banking firm.

The letter enters a general denial of the existence or possibility of a money trust. It was sent in response to an invitation from the committee. Mr. Pujo explained that he had tendered the invitation to J. P. Morgan & Co. on Jan. 27.

On receiving the letter Mr. Pujo sent a reply saying that the committee had been at work on its report nearly a month, and the letter had "manifestly come too late to be of value."

Samuel Untermyer's retention as counsel for the Money Trust Committee came in for sharp condemnation on the floor of the House to-day. Representative Martin of South Dakota attacked the appointment of Untermyer and the entire conduct of the investigation.

"This committee," he said, "has engaged in an Untermyer investigation and is now preparing an Untermyer report."

Representative Moore of Pennsylvania said that the entire scheme of Democratic investigation was "bunk pure and simple." He criticised harshly the employment of Louis D. Brandeis as counsel for the Shoe Trust Investigating Committee and also the employment of Untermyer.

"Mr. Untermyer has been taken by the Democrats," said Mr. Moore, "as their champion in the cause of the common people. He is a member of a firm of attorneys for the great brewery, mining, industrial, and railroad corporations—a distinguished champion of the common people who have been ground beneath the iron heel of corporate greed."

The Morgan letter received by the committee laid at the door of the existing banking and currency laws the responsibility for such concentration of money and credit as may exist in the country. The letter follows:

The Letter From J. P. Morgan & Co.

To the Hon. A. P. Pujo, Chairman Committee on Banking and Currency, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C.

Dear Sir:

You have invited us to supplement the recent inquiry of your committee by presenting "such considerations as may occur to you (us) bearing upon the question of concentration and control of money and credit."

In presenting such considerations we find it necessary to revert to the original Preamble and House Resolution No. 504, under which your committee acts and at the outset to suggest that, in the main, the conditions described in the preamble and resolution, as possibly existing and as calling for investigation and remedy, do not and can not exist in this or in any other country. We would suggest further, with the utmost respect, that a large part of the valuable time of your committee, in our belief, has been consumed in an endeavor to piece out a certain theory as to money and credit, which theory it will be impossible ever to demonstrate; for its establishment is, and always will be, prevented by economic laws which have operated ever since the beginning of barter and trade.

We suggest to you that such ills—and they are neither few nor trifling—as are existent in this country's financial affairs are the outcome of a clumsy and outworn banking system rather than of the schemes of men; and that to eradicate such ills at their source, there is needed not legislation upon some one or more isolated symptoms, but rather a careful diagnosis of our whole banking system; a study of the successful systems of other countries which for decades have been free from the periodic panics which have distressed this country; and finally co-operation among all committees in Congress which consider this subject, to the one end of wise and comprehensive—as contrasted with piecemeal—legislation.

In the following considerations, which we offer with respect and with an earnest desire to co-operate with your committee, we have not hesitated to quote from and comment upon the resolution under which your committee has acted, the language of that resolution in its assumptions being so extraordinary, and in its intimations so unprecedented, as to call for especial examination. But again we must beg you to believe that the offered comment and suggestion are given with due respect and because of our profound conviction of the importance of the whole general subject.

In the statement submitted to you at the close of his testimony by Mr. H. P. Davison of our firm, we ventured to point out to you that such "concentration" as has taken place in New York and other financial centres has been due, not to the purposes and activities of men, but primarily to the operation of our antiquated banking system which automatically compels interior banks to "concentrate" in New York City hundreds of millions of reserve funds; and next, to economic laws which in every country create some one city as the great financial centre, and which draw to it, in enormous volume, investment funds for the development of industrial enterprises throughout the country.

Supply and Demand the Factor.

Just as grain and cotton and manufactures are commodities subject to the unchanging laws of supply and demand, so, in the same way, money and credits are commodities subject to the same unvarying laws, but far more intensely; for while bulky merchandise is not always immediately transferable upon demand, money and credits are so liquid as to be transferable by telegraph all over the world.

It follows therefore that such "concentration" as exists in New York City (except that caused by our archaic banking system already alluded to) is due simply to the flow of demand and supply. Internationally likewise, when the demand for money and credit in Europe exceeds that in America, gold is drawn by export from New York to the other side.

We lay especial stress upon this point of economic rule, for the reason that not only the resolution (H. Res. 504) under which your committee acts, but many questions to witnesses, indicated a belief that for their own selfish ends certain men, or group of them, have succeeded in transcending the laws of supply and demand, (which operate all over the world,) and in establishing new economic laws.

We venture to point out that, since the beginning of organized industry and commerce, covering more than two centuries in England, France and Germany and 100 years in America, men never yet have succeeded in overriding economic law; and further, that such an achievement is impossible, even though one were willing to attribute sinister motive to the leading men of business in the chief cities of this country.

Still dwelling upon this subject, we refer to the language of the preamble, which reads: "Whereas it has been further charged and is *generally believed* (the italics are our own) that these same groups of financiers * * * are enabled * * * to regulate the interest rates for money; to create, avert and compose panics, &c." Here is a specific suggestion of a novel economic theory, the publication of which cannot fail to create prejudice throughout the country among many citizens, who fail to reflect that the factors which determine interest rates are not local in their source, but are world-wide, being determined and—owing to the freedom of international exchange—being regulated by the average demand for credit throughout the world's money markets.

If any one man or group of men had the ability and resources—which they have not—to withhold credits in any one market like New York, the situation would ordinarily be promptly relieved by the automatic inflow of credits from some altogether foreign source. The factor which intensified the distressful conditions in October, 1907, was that all the world's markets were, and—during a year previous—had been suffering from an excessive shortage of money which, as has many times been pointed out by economic observers here and abroad, was because of extraordinary business "booms" in this country, Great Britain and Germany, as well as adventitious and enormous wastes of capital, such as had been caused by the San Francisco fire and the Russo-Japanese War.

In countries other than the United States the stress of October, 1907, due to high money rates and financial disturbance, was relieved by the operation of banking systems devised by experience to cope with precisely such conditions; whereas, in this country, owing to its weak banking system, acute disturbance was greatly prolonged and caused infinite distress.

Our hesitation to describe in such detail these obvious causes for the panic of 1907 has been overcome only by reason of the extraordinary statement in the Congressional resolution above quoted, and by the report to us that an appreciable portion of the community has come to believe, from this statement, from the authorized interview given out by one of your associate counsel upon his retirement from your service, and from other similar statements that in large measure the panic of 1907 was actually due to the machinations of certain powerful men.

We regret that a belief so incredible, so abhorrent, and so harmful to the country should for a moment have found lodgment anywhere. And we welcome your invitation as an opportunity for us to state that, to the extent of our observation and experience, there is not even a vestige of truth in the idea that, in whole or in any part, the financial convulsion of 1907 was brought on through the design of any man or men.

Panic Not Engineered.

No one will deny that men frequently are selfish, ambitious, and reckless, but in order to sustain the theory that the panic of 1907 was "engineered," one must attribute to the "engineers" not only the power, but some motive for their assumed achievements. And by no process of reasoning can such motive be imagined, because of the fact that the men possessing even a fraction of the influence and resources attributed to them always are the ones holding the largest amounts of fixed investments which, by disturbed financial conditions, always suffer most severely.

It is a fact that those individuals, private bankers and banks to whom alone apparently, by the language of the preamble, is attributed the power "to create, avert, and compose panics," were the ones to suffer most by the severe shrinkage in security values, such losses—as the public records will in many cases show—running into many millions of dollars. It is impossible, therefore, to imagine a motive on the part of such persons as would lead to a campaign of self-destruction.

Furthermore, our observation was that such individuals and corporations as were fortunate enough, when the panic was raging, and when security prices were at their lowest, to hold any considerable amount of liquid resources, invariably devoted such resources to the aid of the weaker members of the community and deliberately refrained from putting their funds into low-priced securities for the purpose of profit.

It has often been observed that Mr. Morgan aided actively and effectively in the efforts to "compose" the panic of 1907. Such aid as he was able to render to the situation in New York at that time was due, we believe, simply to his ability in securing the prompt co-operation of many divergent minds which represented strong, independent banks. The same kind of service always is to be commanded in this country's emergencies.

If we have dwelt with more circumstance than perhaps your judgment approves upon these features of the preamble, it is because we believe that the whole frame-work and language of the Congressional resolution under which you are acting implies a conception impossible in sound theory, and wholly impossible in practice; such theory being that a comparatively small group of men, chiefly centred in New York City, can and do obtain such complete mastery over the financial machinery of one hundred millions of independent people that they have power to cause this whole country incalculable distress, or, as the resolution puts it, "have wielded a power over the business, commerce, credits and finances of the country that is despotic and perilous and is daily becoming more perilous to the public welfare."

Statistics Called Fallacious.

For the maintenance of such an impossible economic theory there have been spread before your committee elaborate tables of so-called interlocking directorates from which exceedingly mistaken inferences have been publicly drawn. In these tables it is shown that 180 bankers and bank directors serve upon the boards of corporations having resources aggregating twenty-five billion dollars, and it is implied that this vast aggregate of the country's wealth is at the disposal of these 180 men.

But such an implication rests solely upon the untenable theory that these men, living in different parts of the country, in many cases personally unacquainted with each other, and in most cases associated only in occasional transactions, vote always for the same policies and control with united purpose the Directorates of the 132 corporations on which they serve. The testimony failed to establish any concerted policy or harmony of action binding these 180 men together, and as a matter of fact no such policy exists. The absurdity of the assumption of such control becomes more apparent when one considers that on the average these Directors represent only one-quarter of the memberships of their boards. It is preposterous to suppose that every "interlocking" Director has full control in every organization with which he is connected, and that the majority of Directors who are not "interlocking" are mere figure-heads, subject to the will of a small minority of their boards.

Perhaps the greatest harm in the presentation referred to lay in the further unwarranted inference, to which has been given wide publicity, that the vast sum of $25,000,000,000 was, in cash or liquid form, subject to the selfish use or abuse of individuals. Such an idea excites the public mind to demand the correction of a fancied situation which does not and, in our belief, never can exist.

In like manner an endeavor has been made to show, not by means of exact statistics, which alone can tell the story, but rather through disjointed testimony obtained in the shape of replies to hypothetical questions that New York is far outstripping the rest of the country in comparative banking resources. Precisely the contrary is the case.

The reports of the Controller of the Currency show not only that there has been no such tendency here, but that, for some time, New York's proportion of the country's banking capital and resources has been declining. The banking resources of forty-one (41) other States have increased since 1900 more rapidly than they have in New York State, and, whereas in 1900 New York City banks represented 23.2 per cent. of the banking resources of the United States, now, as pointed out in Mr. Davison's statement, they represent only 18.9 per cent. of such resources.

Diffusion of Banking.

This striking tendency toward a greater and greater diffusion of American banking is illustrated further by the fact that between 1900 and 1912 the number of independent banks in the country has, according to the best reports obtainable, increased from 10,378 to 25,160, or by more than 140 per cent., while the population increased by less than 25 per cent. in the same period. Here is complete evidence of a tendency operating to-day toward the decentralization of banking facilities.

The letter goes on to take up the subject of bank mergers and points out that by reason of the growth of the country it is necessary that banking institutions should grow. As it is there is no banking institution here so large as institutions abroad. American banks have not kept pace with the development of business. Continuing the discussion on the growth of banking institutions the letter says:

Yet as to this natural development, the causes for which it is of vital interest to the whole country to realize clearly, many of the inquiries directed to your witnesses were of such a nature as to raise in the minds of an interested public a doubt as to whether, after all, this effort by banks to keep pace with growing business were not a scheme of a designing group of men, building up enormous institutions in order (we quote here again from House Resolution No. 504) "to augment their (these groups of individuals) power over the finances of the country and to control, &c. &c." We submit for your consideration the opinion that, if time had served you, far more adequate information, including instructive statistics, might have been provided on this question for your committee.

Likewise, with respect to the tendency to co-operation among banks, noted especially since the panic of 1907, we believe that further statistics of interest on this point can be made available, such facts going to show first, that since 1907 co-operation has been more active by reason of the lesson which banks in all large cities then learned that, for self-preservation, they could not—as is possible in other countries—rely upon a strong and elastic banking system, but must gain such protection by concurrent action; and second, that such co-operation is simply a further result of the necessity for handling great transactions. There are not a few railroad bond issues, each exceeding $100,000,000; the American Telephone and Telegraph Company recently has announced one of $70,000,000. The two traction companies operating the subways in Greater New York are planning to bring out aggregate issues of $220,000,000. The Attorney General's recent approval of the Union Pacific settlement calls for a single commitment on the part of bankers of $126,000,000. So that, if transactions of such magnitude are to be carried on, the country obviously requires not only the larger individual banks, but demands also that those banks shall co-operate to perform efficiently the country's business. A step backward along this line would mean a halt in industrial progress that would affect every wage-earner from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Co-operation Necessary for Country.

We lay, perhaps, especial stress upon this point, because of what seemed to us a readiness upon the part of your committee to adopt the idea that in such co-operation by bankers there lies the germ of somethign sinister and dangerous, and that, to quote once more from House Resolution No. 504, such co-operation has been developed to the extent that, "these groups of individuals" can "prevent competition with the enterprises in which they are interested, to the detriment of inter-State commerce and of the general public."

Nothing else certainly could be more germane to an investigation like that of your committee than an inquiry as to whether, through any means exerted by banks and bankers, inter-State commerce is being restrained. But as establishing or even suggesting such a contention, we have been able to find no testimony whatever upon the records of your committee. If any such evidence is available, we believe it important that it should be produced.

So far as our observation and experience go, we can make the positive statement that, except under favorable money market conditions, we have never heard of any responsible and deserving individual, firm, or corporation being unable to secure ample credit. The House Resolution 504, including its preamble, contains no less than five separate references to the possible "prevention," "suppression," elimination or absorption of "competition," through the activities of certain individuals. Wide publicity has been given to this resolution under whose authority your committee has acted and, in the absence of any proof whatsoever to support the belief that there has been a suppression of corporate competition, we venture to hope that this idea, most insidious and harmful in its effect upon the mind of the country at large, will in your report be definitely dispelled.

In a matter of such great moment to the prejudices of our citizens, we suggest, with great respect, that a positive statement from your committee that such evidence has been adduced on this vital question should be given publicity as wide as that received by the resolution.

Testimony, on the other hand, going to show not a suppression, but a development of trade throughout the country might have been of value, as exhibiting a natural explanation of many of the financial practices which your committee has questioned. Many questions were asked as to the wisdom in having representatives of private banking houses sit upon the boards of corporations, whose securities the same bankers frequently offer for sale. This practice, which has been in vogue abroad, ever since the creation of limited companies, has arisen not from a desire on the part of the banker to manage the daily affairs of the corporation or to purchase its securities more cheaply than he otherwise could; but rather because of his moral responsibility as sponsor for the corporation's securities, to keep an eye upon its policies, and to protect the interests of investors in the securities of that corporation.

For a private banker to sit upon such a Directorate is in most instances a duty, not a privilege. Inquiry will readily develop the fact that the members of the leading banking houses in this country—and it was the leading houses only against which animadversions were directed—are besought continually to act as Directors in various corporations whose securities they may handle, and that in general they enter only those boards which the opinion of the investing public requires them to enter, as evidence of good faith that they are willing to have their names publicly associated with the management.

Private Bankers as Directors.

Yet, before your committee, this natural and eminently desirable relationship was made to appear almost sinister, and no testimony whatever was adduced to show the actual working of such relationships. It is easy to overlook the fact that practically all the railroad and industrial development of this country has taken place, initially, through the medium of the great banking houses.

Were it not for the opportunities provided by these houses, it is difficult to imagine how the great transportation systems and industrial plants of the country could have been created. Many persons fail to realise the variety of the functions performed by these banking houses. If a transcontinental railway system, building up the wheat farms of the West and affording employment to thousands of workmen, desires to obtain $100,000,000 for purposes of still further development, it goes to some great banking house or institution for a market for its securities.

The bankers make expert investigaion of the property, agree to buy the bonds, and thus to make possible a great and important development two or three thousand miles away. Next the banking house serves the investing community. Thousands of investors are seeking sound securities for their savings. They have neither the knowledge nor the opportunity for investigating a great railroad enterprise. They look to a banking house to perform those functions and to give its stamp of approval to that railroad's securities. In this manner the banking house fulfills a double duty to the community.

How Securities Are Handled.

Another line of your inquiry, certainly pertinent to the general subject, was as to whether "the marketing of the securities that from time to time have been issued by inter-State railroads and industrial corporations has been by competitive bidding or otherwise." This question is of such importance that there must be general regret that the time of your committee did not serve for the exhaustive study of the subject, which you undoubtedly desired, including testimony from enough diverse sources to show you the exact situation.

On this matter we are pleased to submit certain considerations which, we are confident, are borne out by the facts: First, in general and over a period of time, the sale of such securities is invariably subject to the competition of market conditions. We have not heard of an instance where any corporation failed to secure the benefit of a price for its issues as excellent as conditions at the time warranted. Second, in most of the leading commercial States Public Service Commissions pass with great care upon the prices at which the securities of all transportation and public utility corporations are sold. Third, competitive bidding, in the sense of having railroad and industrial securities offered practically at public auction as in the case of municipal securities, is seldom or never practiced.

The reasons against such practice are plain. Such corporate issues have neither the security, the steadiness nor the general confidence possessed by municipal bonds, and while in good times it is possible that they might be subscribed for at public auction, in bad times there would be no one to bid for them. It is practically inconceivable that a municipality should go bankrupt and make permanent default of its obligations. Quite otherwise is the case with railroad or industrial corporations. Should these latter appeal directly to the proverbially timid investor there can be little question that, in times of stress, support would be totally lacking. We should have the spectacle of numberless corporations failing for lack of strong financial or banking support.

The enlisting of such support, in the shape of fiscal agencies or of other close relations with bankers, appears sound both in principle and practice. For their ultimate success, great enterprises depend almost as much upon wise financial counsel as upon technical management. A great business, well conceived as to interior organization, frequently goes on the rocks for failure to obtain broad and strong financial guidance. Any man undertaking to build a cotton mill, perfectly appointed with modern machinery and technical skill, who should rely upon obtaining the necessary funds by a public appeal to investors would be deemed reckless. Yet such a principle is precisely that involved in the suggestion that corporations should refrain from making financial arrangements and should rely upon securing their money from the offer of their securities at auction. Furthermore, as has been hitherto pointed out in this memorandum, a large factor which inspires confidence in the investor and leads him to purchase some specific security is the knowledge that banking houses of good standing have investigated that particular security and themselves have underwritten or have invested in it.

Still another consideration inducing large corporations to appoint fiscal agents is that frequently such corporations are obliged to undertake operations of such magnitude and complexity over a series of years that they must invoke uninterruptedly the best financial advice obtainable. An operation like that of the Pennsylvania and the Long Island Railroads in tunneling respectively the Hudson and the East River, and building an enormous terminal in the heart of New York, involved the expenditure of say $200,000,000, and from inception to completion, occupied the best part of a decade. The unwisdom of embarking upon such a development and of relying through good times and bad, panic periods and otherwise, upon the sale of $200,000,000 bonds, by auction to the public, could hardly be characterized, even if it were conceivable.

Another example might be mentioned in the irrigation enterprises of the West. It is estimated that there has been expended in such development not less than $200,000,000. How far would such development have gone, how far would those regions have been opened to agriculture had dependence for obtaining that great sum been placed upon the nearby communities, or even (by means of public auction) upon investors in New York or Chicago who know little of the safety of such investments?

Persons who decry the close relations existing between the bankers and the great transportation and industrial businessen fail to perceive that, as individuals require the advice of lawyers and physicians, so great enterprises require financial diagnosticians who can give counsel as to the world's investment markets, as to what form of securities is best adaptable for any given time, as to what financial policy for the corporation is best calculated to command the confidence and the steady support of the investor.

One phase of a far different feeling at present to be noted in America, finds repeated expression in the Preamble and Resolution to the effect that financial groups have "control over the aforesaid railroads, industrial corporations, and moneyed institutions, &c.;" that such an influence is exerted powerfully over the officers and management of such institutions, and that such influence is exerted primarily for the benefit of the individuals. Persons that accept such a belief must fail to realize that no corporation could long survive if the operations of the corporation and the freedom of its officers were interfered with by Directors desiring to serve selfish interests. The success of an enterprise depends largely upon the ability and zeal of its officers exerted independently of any interest except that of the enterprise itself. Any attempt by Directors working to their own ends would result either in the ruining of the business, were the officers to yield up their independence; or in the prompt resignation of such officers if they were men of character. And since when, it may be asked, has the ownership of stock meant the ownership of men?

The Question of Safety.

A distinction which one line of your inquiry sought to establish was that as to the relative safety of banks and banking houses as depositaries. Your inquiries on this point, although purely tentative and without attempt to cite any records which might bear upon the subject, left the impression that you doubted the wisdom of permitting corporations to select as depositaries for their funds private bankers as well as banks. This is a matter of less grave concern to the public than many points having to do with the fundamental character of our banking laws, and our opinions on this particular topic are likely to be accepted with considerable reserve. Yet it may be of value to inquire whether experience offers any data going to show that incorporated banks have proved themselves, in structure or in practice, more impregnable from failure than private banks. Incorporated banks possess, from the depositor's point of view, such safeguards as are extended by existing methods of State supervision. And the National Bank act wisely provides that, in the event of a bank's failure, its shareholders shall be liable to the extent of twice the amount of the capital stock. With private banks, however, the liability for the funds of depositors is unlimited, and the total private means of each partner are subject to the firm's obligations.

From the early days of banking all over the world until about seventy-five years ago the rule was that the community used private bankers as their chief depositaries. Then came in, although not without great public opposition, the plan of creating banks as stock corporations with the very purpose of limiting the risks of the owners of these banking corporations. Strong as such institutions have proved to be, it may be said with some reason that the common law which requires that, if any banking house is forced to suspend, the private fortune of every member of that firm shall be utterly swept away before a depositor suffers the loss of a penny, is unquestionably a factor tending toward prudent and conservative management.

In face of the available records, showing a considerable number of suspensions among incorporated institutions in New York City, as the result of the 1907 panic, we can recall no instance whatever of the similar suspension of any private banking house handling corporate deposits.

In view of these facts we submit that in this matter it would be wise to secure evidence from all large cities, bearing upon the benefits or the actual dangers shown by experience, before proposing any law, the effect of which automatically might be to deprive inter-State corporations from exercising their best judgment as to where they may prudently extend credit. In essence, if a corporation is to be prohibited from extending a credit of $100,000 to a banking house which, it has reason to believe, can return that credit upon demand, why should the law not be invoked to prevent it extending merchandise credit of similar amount to some solvent customer?

Force of Public Opinion.

As the final point of this memorandum, we venture to submit the consideration that in a strong public opinion, such as exists in this country, there lies the greatest safeguard of the community—always assuming that Congress will evolve a basic system of banking which is scientific and sound—as at the present time, ours admittedly is not. The public, that is, the depositors, are the ones who intrust bankers with such influence and power as they to-day have in every civilized land, and the public is unlikely to intrust that power to weak or evil hands. Your counsel asked more than one witness whether the present power held by bankers in this country would not be a menace if it lay in evil hands. Such an inquiry answers itself. All power, physical, intellectual, financial, or political, is dangerous in evil hands. If Congress were to fall into evil hands the result might be deplorable. But to us it seems as little likely that the citizens of this country will fill Congress with rascals as it is that they will intrust the leadership of their business and financial affairs to a set of clever rogues. The only genuine power which an individual, or a group of individuals, can gain is that arising from the confidence reposed in him or them by the community.

Every town, large or small, seems to choose a limited number of men (merchants, manufacturers, lawyers and bankers) to represent it in the management of its chief local industries. These men are entrusted with such heavy responsibilities because of the confidence which their records have established, and only so long as their records are unblemished do they retain such trusts.

These are axioms which it seems almost idle to repeat. They apply to all business, but more emphatically, we believe, to banking than to any other form of commerce. To banking the confidence of the community is the breath from which it draws its life. The past is full of examples where the slightest suspicion as to the conservatism, or the methods of a bank's management, has destroyed confidence and drawn away its deposits over night. Much, therefore, may be left to the instinct and the force of public opinion; and finally, in urging upon you once more the establishment of a sound banking system, we venture to question the wisdom of engrafting upon such new system many special provisions, designed to guard against particular evils but which, being restrictive in their nature, are likely so to hedge about the business of banking as to curtail severely the country's development.

We believe that with a scientific banking system firmly established, many features in our present situation, perhaps deemed objectionable by you, will of themselves disappear; and that this country will enjoy the experience of other countries which, with nothing like the same amount of banking statutes in force as we have, are yet immeasurably freer than America from banking failures, and from those periodic financial disturbances which bring misfortune to rich and poor alike and, except for which, these United States to-day undoubtedly would be in enjoyment of a political and national prosperity far surpassing any that has been known in the world's history.

Respectfully submitted.
(Signed) J. P. MORGAN & CO.
New York City, Feb. 23, 1913.

GAMBLING IN POOL PARLORS.

Social Betterment Workers Agree New Ordinance Is Needed.

Steps were taken at a conference of social betterment workers at the East Side Neighborhood Association, 184 Eldridge Street, yesterday afternoon, to bring about the passage of a more drastic ordinance for the regulation of city pool parlors by the Board of Aldermen. Dr. Henry Moskowitz, Chairman of the East Side Association, was directed to appoint a committee of three to prepare an ordinance. Resolutions were also adopted in favor of more extensive social betterment work by the city, and a copy of the resolutions will be sent to the Board of Education and the Board of Estimate.

Jonah J. Goldstein, Executive Secretary of the association, not only characterized the present ordinance as inadequate, but asserted that the pool parlors of the lower east side, as conducted at present, were recruiting stations for gangsters and Fagins. Mr. Goldstein said there were 138 pool parlors south of Fourteenth Street and east of the Bowery; that the majority were owned by gangsters, and that many were located in cellars, where the conditions were unsanitary.

Edward Morley Barrow, Field Secretary of the Department of Recreation of the People's Institute, talked about conditions in the "middle west side."

"The pool parlor problem is not as serious there as you find it in this section," he said, "but gambling among young men is universal. It is carried on in social clubs organized for just that purpose."

Mr. Barrow included the district in the vicinity of Fiftieth Street and west of Seventh Avenue in his report. He said he spoke as the unofficial representative of the People's Institute, but was sure he could promise the support of the institute in the proposed campaign.

Louis Brenner of the South Harlem Neighborhood Association said the conditions in some parts of the district where his organization labored were almost as bad as on the lower east side, and that gambling was carried on in rear rooms of pool parlors and in social clubs.

"Once I went into a pool parlor in 116th Street," he said. "At the rear of the parlor was what you call an 'icebox door.' The proper signal was given, and we were admitted to another room, where young men were playing craps and poker. These places are numerous."

Mr. Brenner suggested that in drawing up an ordinance a clause be inserted making it necessary for the proprietor of a pool parlor to provide a ground plan of his place when applying for a license. This, he said, should be posted in a conspicuous place so that Inspectors could see at a glance whether there were any hidden rooms. It was recommended by Mr. Goldstein that the penalty for violation of the ordinance be made more severe.

Among those at the conference who were called upon to speak were Miss F. M. O'Connell, Principal of School 31; Joseph M. Levine, representing the Free Synagogue; J. H. Rooney of the Little Italy Neighborhood Settlement, Brooklyn; Miss Julia Rosenberg, Welcome House Settlement; Maxwell Heller, Bronx Y. M. H. A.; Miss I. M. Hickok, Hope House, and the Rev. Dr. Hyman G. Enelow, associate rabbi of Temple Emanu-El. Alderman Nathan Lieberman of the Twenty-sixth District promised to put the proposed ordinance before the Board of Aldermen.

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In Colonial days, the clothing of the well-to-do settler, from shoes to hat, was made as a rule wholly at his home, of home products, and to his especial individual measure.

Today, Shirts to your measure are among the few worth-while survivals of the past that advancing civilization has not been able to oust—*but the price is often prohibitive.*

Macy's Shirts to your measure cost 1-4 to 1-3 less than similar qualities elsewhere, and cost no more than the finest ready-made Shirts shown in the exclusive Specialty shops.

Our new Spring Shirtings have recently arrived from abroad, and are on view in the Men's Show and Measuring Room in the rear of the Main Floor, on the 34th St. side.

Among them are the following:

100 patterns in woven Madras, at *$2.48.*

100 patterns in woven Madras and in silk mixtures, at *$3.44.*

20 patterns in Madras—novel effects—at *$4.44*

25 patterns in all pure "tub" silk in white and colors, at *$7.49.*

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Two generations of this sort of men—men who are keen judges of fabric, style, and tailoring—have worn Hackett-Carhart clothes.

Even assuming that other clothes are as good—in tailoring, in fabric, and in value—there is still something in Hackett-Carhart clothes today that give them vast preference.

That something is the fact that each garment is guaranteed to be "good style" next season.

All are late-season productions, both as to models and fabrics. The assortments today are greater and better than in any other New York stores.

A fact proven by the present volume of Hackett-Carhart business, which is the largest in the concern's history.

Incidentally, it is well to note that this same history—a period of over 56 years—records no prices so low as those of today, ***no values so great.*** Nor are you likely to see their equal for many seasons to come.

$18, $20 and $22.50 Overcoats and Suits. Are Now $9.50

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Including luxurious Vicuna dress and business Coats, and English, Camel's hair lined, Motor Coats.

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265 Broadway, Near Chambers St., Opposite City Hall.
841 Broadway, at 13th St. Near Union Sq.
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Colonist One Way Tickets

$38.00 March 15 to April 15

From Chicago to

$33 to

San Francisco, Cal.
Sacramento, Cal.
Los Angeles, Cal.
San Diego, Cal.
Portland, Ore.
Seattle, Wash.
Tacoma, Wash.
Vancouver, B. C.
Victoria, B. C.
and other Pacific Coast Points

Helena, Mont.
Butte, Mont.
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Etc.

Personally conducted excursions to California, Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week

Corresponding fares to other points in same territory.

Unexcelled train service. Choice of scenic routes. Favorable stop-over privileges

Full particulars at ticket offices

CHICAGO NORTH WESTERN LINE

Chicago and North Western Railway

C. C. WALTON, General Agent, 1282 Broadway, New York, N. Y.

This (Friday) Evening at 8:15

In the Grand Ballroom of The Plaza

Fifth Avenue, 58th to 59th Street

The Lichtenauer Collection

The Sale will be conducted by

MR. THOMAS E. KIRBY of

THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers

4 and 6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South, New York

MUSIC EDITOR FOUND GUILTY OF BLACKMAIL

Geppert Appeals Against Jail Sentence for Attempts to Ruin Piano Firm.

ACCUSED OF ASKING $50,000

When Refused, Steger Firm's Business Was Attacked in Musical Courier Extra, According to Evidence.

Special to The New York Times.

CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 27.—William Geppert, of New York, associate editor of The Musical Courier Extra, a trade journal, was found guilty to-day at Joliet, of criminal conspiracy to ruin the business of the J. V. Steger & Sons Piano Manufacturing Co., of Steger, Ill. The case was tried before Judge Dibell of the Circuit Court, and the verdict was returned following an all-night session of the jujry. Geppert was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary and to pay a fine of $2,000. A motion for a new trial was made by attorneys for the defense. Arguments were set for March 19.

Geppert was released on furnishing bonds for $5,000 and will return to New York to-day. His wife died a few days ago.

The case has been in progress for five weeks, and a great deal of sensational testimony was taken regarding alleged attempts to extort money from J. V. Steger, President of the piano company, who charged that the articles published in The Musical Courier Extra attacked his business.

Garrett B. Couchois, a former agent of The Musical Courier Extra, testified that he was ordered by Geppert to make Steger "come across" with $50,000. Mr. Steger testified that such a demand had been made upon him. The name of Marc A. Blumenberg, one of the publishers of the trade journal, was mentioned in the testimony as one of those who had instructed Couchois to make the demand of $50,000. Blumenberg, it developed, is now in Paris.

Mr. Blumenberg, who is the President of The Musical Courier Extra Company, with Alvin L. Schomoeger, secretary and treasurer, and William Geppert and Thomas B. Thompson, editors of the publication, were indicted on Jan. 19, 1911, by the Grand Jury in Cook County on charges of criminal libel.

"This is the greatest criminal case that has ever affected the interest of the piano industry," said a member of the Steger Company to-day.

Mr. Steger testified that he advertised in The Musical Courier Extra to the extent of $1,000 a year. He said that William Geppert made the demand that he pay 50 cents for every piano he made and at that time the firm was making 20,000 pianos a year. C. G. Steger and George F. Steger, other members of the firm, testified that they had heard Geppert make the demand.

Garrett J. Couchois, in testifying that he had been instructed by William Geppert and Marc A. Blumenberg to leave New York and go to Chicago to make the demand on J. V. Steger for $50,000, said that he was to tell him that if he did not acceded to it "they would turn the batteries of the paper upon him."

"I was to get half of what I got out of him," said the witness.

Couchois also said that his instructions were to impress upon Mr. Steger what had been done by the Musical Courier Extra in the past to other piano houses, namely the W. W. Kimball Company, the Cable Company, C. A. Smith, and others.

Relating his conversation with Blumenberg, Couchois said he told him that the proposed trip to Chicago was very distasteful, whereupon Blumenberg replied:

"'Matters of that kind are of almost daily occurrence with me. You are not afraid of a mere name or a phrase, are you, because somebody chose to call it blackmail? It is not necessarily blackmail. Why, you know that I stand back of you with this whole organization. You are absolutely safe.

"'Tell Steger how we injured the Kimball Company's business in one year $900,000 worth, until old man Kimball said: "This is no longer a joke. It is a business proposition. We have got to stop this."

"'Tell this man that he need not necessarily pay this $50,000 in a lump sum down. Arrange it something like we did with the Kimball people, whereby they are forced to put advertising in our paper definitely at the rate of $7,500 a year.'"

"I was to conduct some private investigations of my own into the career of Steger," said Couchois, "and find out, if I could, anything that was discreditable to him."

Couchoise said he made the trip to Chicago and carried out his instructions, because he was interested in a copyright fight with Blumenberg, in which he expected to make a fortune, and he was afraid if he did not undertake the mission he would be discharged from The Courier and lose on the copyright fight.

Geppert relied on two typewritten letters, which he said he wrote on Feb. 14, 1909, from Ohio, to prove an alibi, showing that he was not in New York at the time Couchoise said he was.

H. S. Maloy, a writer for The Musical Courier, was asked to explain an article which appeared in that paper entitled "The Solution," which was said to have attacked Mr. Steger. He admitted that his charges in the article were based upon hearsay and that he received his information from old-timers and some Greeks who had gone to the Balkan war.

Charles E. Byrne, manager for the Steger Company, stated to-night that his company's suit for criminal conspiracy was pending in the Cook County courts, as well as a civil suit for $50,000 against Geppert. A damage suit for $500,000, he said, was also awaiting trial in New York against the publishers of The Musical Courier Extra.

Alvin L. Schmoeger, Secretary and Treasurer of The Musical Courier Extra, said last night:

"This verdict is astounding. The Judge has reserved the right to change the sentence and he may do so. If not, of course, the case will be appealed. The decision of the jury was arrived at after hearing the evidence of a discharged employe of our company.

"Geppert was utterly unable to defend himself at the last, as he was prostrated with grief. His wife, perfectly well when he went away, died a week ago of spinal meningitis. He was not allowed to come home to see her before she died."

The statements which brought about the indictments were published in The Musical Courier Extra several years ago.

LECTURES ON WHITE SLAVERY

C. G. Roe of Chicago Opens the Eyes of Society Women Here.

Sixty-six Street, just east of Fifth Avenue, was crowded with limousines yesterday afternoon. More than one hundred motor cars drove up the avenue in a blinding rain to bring women of society to Mrs. James Lees Laidlaw's drawing room. A lecture by Clifford G. Roe of Chicago on "The White Slave Traffic," was the attraction. Mr. Roe, who as Assistant United States District Attorney in Chicago, prosecuted the first white slave cases, thrilled his hearers by narrating incidents to show that not only were poor girls made the prey of the white slavers, but that girls were drawn into the clutches of houses of bondage from the middle and upper classes of society, sometimes by abduction. One result of his talk was that liberal contributions were made to the American Vigilance Association's fund for fighting the white slavers.

Mrs. Laidlaw expressed herself as highly pleased with Mr. Roe's talk, which she said was all the more effective because it made no attempt to arouse the emotions. He emphasized the value of the fight against white slavery as a business proposition to insure a clean town. He added that embezzlements in Chicago had decreased since the closing of the segregated district.

Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Lynch Williams, Mrs. David H. Crompton, Mrs. J. W. Trevell, Mrs. Thomas L. Chadbourne, Jr.; Mrs. Walter W. Price, Mrs. John Watson, the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Ecob, Mr. and Mrs. Osgood Morgan, Mr. and Mrs. Forbes Robertson, Rev. Mabel McCoy Irwin, Miss Adeline Sterling, Mrs. Herbert Carpenter, Miss L. L. Dock, Mrs. Anthony J. Bleecker, Mrs. Arthur Pratt, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Mather, Miss Eliza McDonald, and Miss Laetitia McDonald.

HOSCHNA LEFT $6,424.

Composer Kept No Books and Never Deposited His Royalties.

Carl Hoschna, composer of the music for "Madame Sherry," "The Wall Street Girl," and mony other musical comedies, who died on Dec. 23, 1911, left a net estate of $6,424, according to the Deputy State Controller's report. This sum consisted of $3,742 of a $5,000 insurance policy given him by his publishing firm, M. Witmark & Sons, after his debts to the company had been deducted, and $2,700 which was estimated to be the future royalties on the music of "Madame Sherry" and "The Wall Street Girl."

Jay Witmark, Treasurer of the music publishing firm, testified that Hoschna's royalty from "Madame Sherry" was .005 per cent., and from "The Wall Street Girl" .00067 per cent., of the total receipts, and as there was little demand for these plays any longer, he estimated the probable sum to be derived from the first as $2,500 and from the other as $200. From the other plays, the music of which Hoschna composed, "Katy Did," "Jumping Jupiter," "Dr. De Luxe," and "Prince Humbug" he said there would be no income derived. How much had been received from any of the composer's works he did not say.

The composer's widow, Mrs. Hettie Hoschna, testified that her husband never kept any account books, and she had no way of knowing what his income was at any time, as he cashed all his royalties and never deposited in bank.

ARBITRATORS FAIL TO AGREE ON AID

Knapp and Hanger Will Name Third Man to Settle the Firemen's Fight.

OPEN HEARINGS IN THIS CITY

First Time the Erdman Act Has Been Invoked for a Labor Dispute in the East.

W. W. Atterbury and Albert Phillips, the arbitrators representing the Eastern railroads and the firemen, failed to agree on a third arbitrator to complete the board which will arbitrate the firemen's demands. The five days allowed under the Erdman act to agree on the third man expired at midnight on Wednesday, and the selection will now be made by Judge Martin A. Knapp of the Commerce Court and Acting United States Labor Commissioner G. W. W. Hanger.

Mr. Phillips said last night that he and Mr. Atterbury had notified Judge Knapp and Commissioner Hanger and requested them to act in the matter. He declined to talk on the subject of the reason for the inability of the two arbitrators to select the third man. He did not consider it would be right for him to discuss the subject and added:

"I have known of no cases of arbitration under the Erdman act in which the two arbitrators have been able to agree on the third man except in one or two unimportant disputes. I do not think Judge Knapp and Mr. Hanger will find it neccssary to come to New York. They can make the selection as well in Washington as here."

This is the first time that the Erdman act has been applied in the East, though it has been put in operation in the West on a number of occasions, notably in 1910, when all the Western railroads were involved in wage demands. The hearings will be open and will be held in this city.

There Is Only One "Bromo Quinine" That Is Laxative Bromo Quinine

USED THE WORLD OVER TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Always remember the full name. Look for this signature on every box. 25c. E. W. Grove

Indiana Bill Adopts State Song.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 27.—Indiana's State song will be "On the Banks of the Wabash," if a bill to this effect, introduced in the Indiana Legislature yesterday by Senator Curtis, is enacted.

CUSENIER'S
the Original
CRÈME DE MENTHE
Imported from France
FREEZOMINT

The Foyer of the SAVOY RESTAURANT on Sunday Evening.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LONDON PRESS:—

"Sunday evening at the Savoy Restaurant is once again one of the "sights of London. There will be six hundred persons or more dining "there to-morrow night; many of the celebrities now over here will be "present."
From *The Evening Standard.*

"'London is always en fete,' said a French Gentleman last week to "summarize his impressions of a visit to Britain's metropolis. The "Savoy Restaurant certainly conveys that idea, for probably in no other "city in the world can such brilliant assemblies be seen as nightly gather "there for dinner and supper. There must have been quote 800 people "dining in the Savoy Restaurant on Sunday last. The winter garden "was crowded; from the balcony came ejaculations in foreign tongues "on the beauty of the Thames at night."
From *The Tatler.*

"Sunday night 's the great night at the Savoy Restaurant, and "brilliant in the extreme is the sight it presents. Lovely women, flower-"laden tables, the glimmer of shaded lights, and the ripple of music and "laughter fascinate the eye and charm the ear. . . . No stranger of "distinction is permitted to miss a Sunday dinner at the Savoy"
From *The Ladies Field.*

"For visitors to London who are desirous of beholding famous people "of whom they have heard or read there is no better vantage place than "the foyer of the Savoy Restaurant. In that brilliant rendezvous may "nightly be seen members of the noblest families in the land, men and "women distinguished in the world of literature, science and art, with "millionaires and M. P.'s in close proximity. On Sunday evenings the "company includes the leading lights of the drama and opera."
From *The Gentlewoman.*

"It is evident that Sunday evening at the Savoy is to be as great an "institution as ever during the coming winter. The demand for tables in "the restaurant is already reaching the limits of managerial capacity."
From *The Westminster Gazette.*

"The Savoy is as cheerful a great restaurant as is to be found in the "world. . . . I never stand at the top of the crimson steps leading "down through the cafe-au-lait marble pillars with gilt capitals into "the great foyer without feeling inclined to rub my hands together, as "the good-tempered uncles always do in plays, and to say, 'Now I am "going to have a jolly good dinner, and am going to enjoy it "thoroughly.'"
From an article by Lieut.-Col. NEWNHAM-DAVIS, in *The World.*

WOMEN OPEN FAIR TO AID CHARITIES

Booths at Grand Central Palace Devoted to Exhibits of Interest to Housekeepers.

A MODEL MARKET SHOWN

An Electric Kitchen and an Art Gallery Among the Other Features of Industrial Exhibition.

The Second Woman's Industrial Exhibition, which is to be held annually, opened last night at the Grand Central Palace in Lexington Avenue. Owing to the unavoidable absence of Mrs. Sulzer, wife of the Governor, who was invited to be present, no ceremony marked the opening. The wife of the Lieutenant Governor, Mrs. Martin Glynn, is expected to-day, and Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, head of the Woman's Department of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, will take luncheon in the electric kitchen with Mrs. Nelson Henry, Director of the Industrial Exposition, at noon.

One of the most interesting features of the exhibition is a model of the famous municipal market of Munich, which has been changed somewhat to meet the needs of this city. Mrs. Elmer Black, the only woman member of the Mayor's Committee on Terminal Markets, planned the exhibit. The model shows long, low buildings arranged close to the piers and railroad terminals. The buildings in the model are lighted by electricity and the interiors can be seen, with booths and figures to represent the proprietors and their customers. The subway passes under the buildings. The Mayor's Market Committee will inspect the model in the course of the exhibition.

The exhibition is held for the benefit of ten charitable institutions of this city, and women prominent in New York are among its patronesses. So great was the demand for space in the art gallery that not more than half the works offered for exhibition could be accepted.

Miss Katherine Day, who returned not long ago from Paris, where her pictures were hung in the Paris Salon, is in charge of the gallery. There are works of Post-Impressionists, Neo-Impressionists, and painters belonging to the Academic School on view, in addition to collections of miniatures, sculpture, architectural sketches, and examples of handicraft. A painted curtain by an associate of Miss Day in Paris hangs above the entrance to the gallery.

A beautiful picture hanging on the outer wall of the gallery shows Susan B. Anthony in her familiar velvet gown with fine point lace. A group of children surrounds her, and her face shows a smile of pleased interest. Beside her is a portrait of Mrs. Frederick Nathan. There is nothing in the way of women's wearing apparel that cannot be found in the exhibition. The room of a Persian house shows many rugs and a rugmaker at work beside a smoldering brazier.

Stony Wold has a tea room, which is well patronized, and the association has taken the agency of a silver-cleaning arrangement to make money for the charity and to give its ex-patients a chance for outdoor work in selling it. Mrs. Henry F. Dimmock represents the George Washington Memorial, and Mrs. J. Borden Harriman has an exhibit showing the work of the milk stations. Mrs. Clarence Burns is in charge of a booth devoted to the Little Mothers' Aid Association, and the New York Association of Day Nurseries and the Association for the Blind are among the other institutions represented.

A few of the patronesses are Mrs. C. B. Alexander, Mrs. Cleveland H. Dodge, Miss Anne Morgan, Mrs. George C. Riggs, Miss Ethel Roosevelt, Mrs. James Speyer, and Mrs. Algernon S. Sullivan. The exhibition continues through March 8.

IMPERILS HER LEGACY.

Daughter of J. C. Eckert Comes to Father's Aid in Will Contest.

Joanna M. Eckert, the nineteen-year-old daughter of James Clendennin Eckert, contestant of the will of his father, Gen. T. T. Eckert, took the stand yesterday before Justice Greenbaum and a jury in the Supreme Court and testified to help overthrow the will, by which she inherits property worth $75,000 and a third interest in $100,000. In doing this Miss Eckert runs the risk of losing her legacy, since if the will is upheld her testimony, putting her in the position of aiding the contest, may cause her disinheritance under the will's provisions penalizing contests. On the other hand, her father's success in the contest would result in the distribution of the estate among the heirs-at-law, of which she is not one, owing to the fact that her father is alive.

"Do you understand," asked Justice Greenbaum, "that if the will is successfully contested you would not be entitled to your legacy?"

"Yes, perfectly well," was the reply.

De Lancey Nicoll, attorney for the defense, then attempted to disqualify her as a witness on the ground that she was "a party interested in the event." To establish this contention he had to prove that her father had promised her something in case the will was upset. In this he was unsuccessful and Justice Greenbaum refused to exclude her testimony.

Miss Eckert said that in the last two years of her grandfather's life she had seen him three times. She described his condition on July 1, 1910, when, she said, his jaws sagged and his face twitched and he mumbled his words. She related several bits of conversation to show that his memory was bad.

"Have you seen this before?" asked Lawyer Nicoll, holding up a piece of bric-a-brac with a small card attached.

Miss Eckert identified it as something her grandfather had shown her on his birthday, April 23, 1910.

"He told me it was a gift from Honeybubbles, the cat," she added.

The case for the defense was begun with the testimony of Thomas C. Ennever, the lawyer who drew Gen. Eckert's will. Mr. Ennever said that Mr. Page, the General's secretary, had asked him to draw the will and had produced memoranda from which data the final draft was prepared.

"On Aug. 30, 1910," said Mr. Ennever, "I went to Gen. Eckert's Elberon home. I had never seen Gen. Eckert before and was surprised to see him looking so well. The drafting of the will was deferred until after lunch."

"Who was present at lunch?" asked Mr. Nicoll.

"Gen. Eckert was seated at one end of the table and Tom at the other end. The other guests were Miss Eagan, Mr. and Mrs. Page, and Miss Page—and a big black cat. Before luncheon Gen. Eckert had asked me if I minded sitting at the table with a cat, and I told him that I didn't."

When asked to describe Gen. Eckert's speech, Mr. Ennever said that it was that of an elderly man, somewhat slow, but clear and distinct. After luncheon he said to Gen. Eckert:

"I suppose you know what I am here for?" and the reply was: "Yes, you are here to draw my will."

He then gave the draft which he had made to Gen. Eckert, and kept in his own hand a carbon copy.

"Gen. Eckert then told Page to read the will," the witness continued. "Page read the will, and I followed it with the copy. The General made comments as the reading proceeded. One was in reference to the clause by which the estate, Heart's Content, was given to T. T. Eckert, Jr., at the request of Mrs. Eckert. There he stopped me and told how his wife had wanted to give Heart's Content to Tom, and Carlton Terrace to Joanna. When we came to the matter of coal lands in Pennsylvania he told me he had instructed Mr. Page to get certain facts in connection with the property from a Pennsylvania law firm, as they were thoroughly familiar with his rights in the property."

Mr. Ennever will continue his testimony when hearings are resumed to-day.

$10,000 TO PROTECT A SON.

Lanston, Inventor, Says in Will He Has Confidence in Young Man.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Protesting he had absolute confidence in his son's ability to care for himself, Talbert Lanston, a well-known inventor, who died a few days ago, left in his will a provision for his son's protection, which came to light to-day. After making several bequests, Mr. Lanston wrote:

"While I have full confidence in my son, Aubrey Lanston, in his intelligence, probity, and sobriety, yet, in order to protect him in the event any attack is made upon his liberty, I direct the trustee to expend, if necessary, the sum of $10,000 in his defense."

The inventor left a large estate.

LOVER'S TEARS COST $450.

Miss Coin Paid It $50 at a Time to Convince Him of Her Affection.

The ability to weep at will enabled Walter Sinasky, otherwise known as Walter Towiczefsky, on trial before Judge Rosalsky in General Sessions for grand larceny, to extort $450 from a confiding girl, if the testimony given yesterday by Jennie Coin, a maid of 180 Arlington Avenue, Brooklyn, is to be believed.

Miss Coin charges that last December she became acquainted with one Alexander, the last name being unknown, and Alexander proposed marriage to her. She refused his proposal, but instead of taking it to heart Alexander brought around Sinasky and introduced him to her. Shortly afterward Sinasky proposed and was accepted. Then the weeping began, for Miss Coin said:

"After I had accepted Walter's proposal he told me he owned a saloon and wanted to buy another. It was a great bargain, he said. One day he took me to a saloon and gave me a glass of seltzer and ordered the men around as if he owned the place. He then said that he wanted me to meet his sister, and took me to a place in Grand Street.

"After reaching the place in Grand Street he said he had $2,000 and needed some more money to buy the other saloon. I said I had $450 in the bank and would give him $50. He began to cry and said my love must indeed be cold if I would give him only that small amount. So I gave him $50 more. He cried some more and I gave him another $50. This seemed to quiet him for a time, but presently he began to cry worse than ever and got $50 more.

"Then he stopped crying for a time and said: 'Darling, is that all you can give me?' I said 'Yes,' and then he began to pull his hair and roll on the floor, and he wept so bitterly that I gave him another $50.

"This kept on until I had disposed of the whole $450, and even then he wanted the $26 interest, but I said no, and held it back despite his crying for it and telling me he didn't think I loved him."

"What took place after that?" asked Assistant District Attorney Press.

"Well, then he locked me in a room with his sister, and came around the next day with two other men, and we all went to the bank, which was the State Bank in Grand Street. I drew out my money and gave it to him. He gave it to the woman he called his sister, and we left. The woman and the two men went ahead and Walter and I walked along behind them.

"Walter passed a saloon and said he must have a drink. I said no, but he insisted, and, going back, entered the saloon. I waited and waited, but he didn't return, and when I went for him he was gone. I tried to find the woman and the men, but they didn't go to the Grand Street place any more."

Miss Coin said that she had then communicated with the police and caused Sinasky's arrest. The trial will be continued to-day.

$150,000 TO CHANGE GRADE.

Report in Favor of Thirty-fourth Street-Park Avenue Plan.

Borough President McAneny and Chief Engineer Lewis of the Board of Estimate reported to the board yesterday in favor of having the city change the grade at Thirty-fourth Street and Park Avenue to do away with the hill at that point. The plan, which was originally devised by Lloyd Collis of the Fourth Avenue Association, provided for the lowering of the surface of Thirty-fourth Street, 6.22 feet at its intersection with Park Avenue with consequent reductions of grade on Thirty-fourth Street east of Park Avenue for a distance of 238 feet, and on the block to the west, between Madison and Park Avenues. Aside from damages the proposed cost is estimated at $150,000. A resolution to have the plan adopted went over for two weeks.

JACK ZELIG'S WIDOW WINS.

Verdict in Her Favor in Action Growing Out of Bail Matter.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—Mrs. Henrietta Zelig of New York City, widow of Jack Zelig, who was murdered in the exciting times following the Rosenthal tragedy, testified to-day before Judge Ely in the Municipal Court in a suit against Henry K. Friedman, a bondsman of Chelsea, to recover $600. The money was furnished as bail for her husband, she contended, when he was arrested in Providence in September last for picking pockets. She furnished $900 in all, she said, on condition that $600 of it was to be returned. Mrs. Zelig was in heavy mourning. Attorney James, counsel for Friedman, said to the court:

"I am prepared to prove that no such person as Jack Zelig existed at all. I am also prepared to prove that Jack Zelig was merely the pickpocket's alias."

Mrs. Zelig, replying to questions, said that she married Jack Zelig in Canada about ten years ago, but couldn't remember just where. She said his name was Jack Zelig or Jack Zaleg. Judge Ely ruled out the question as to what Zelig's occupation was, and after hearing all the evidence decided in Mrs. Zelig's favor.

English Furniture of the 17th Century

THERE is a certain sober quietude of air about the low ceilinged and mullion-windowed rooms of the Seventeenth Century English Country House which is not altogether due to the mellowing influences of time.

Rather may it be traced to the sincerity and inherent comeliness of its graceful furnishings of richly-hued Walnut.

These are the very qualities which are so admirably preserved in the many Reproductions of celebrated William and Mary and Queen Anne Originals with which we are continually supplied by our Hampton Shops.

The Grand Rapids Furniture Company
34 and 36 West 32d Street
Between Fifth Ave. and Broadway
New York

HAMPTONSHOPS

Best & Co.
Will Place On Sale
for Friday and Saturday Only
Women's Silk Hosiery
In Black, White and Tan. Sizes 8 to 10½
That Were $2.25 a pair
At $1.35 a pair
Fifth Ave. At Thirty-Fifth St.

You can juggle with the *bottles* but not with the *contents* of the wonderful
PROTECTIVE BOTTLE
Perfected to protect Johnnie Walker Whisky

"THE PATENT THAT PROTECTS THE PUBLIC AND THE PURVEYOR"

We do not make unqualified use of the description "non-refillable"—but the possibility of anything being put back into this bottle is so remote as to afford ample protection for the man who wants to know exactly what he is getting, and for the dealer or house-servant to escape all suspicion.

Guaranteed same quality throughout the world.

JOHNNIE WALKER
RED Label (Every drop over 10 years old)
BLACK Label (Every drop over 12 years old)

To safeguard these ages, the policy of the distillers for the future is the same as their policy of the past. First and foremost to see that the margin of stocks over sales is always large enough to maintain the unique quality.

HOW TO POUR.
Tilt the bottle quickly nearly upside down. If the whisky does not flow freely, give the bottle a slight shake to set the valve in motion.
If you have any difficulty in obtaining Johnnie Walker Whisky in the new "Protective" Bottle, send us a postal card with the name of your dealer, and we will see that you are supplied. Address:
WILLIAMS & HUMBERT, Agents, 1158, BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Born 1820—Still going strong.

A Famous Sequence of Sunday Newspapers

NEXT SUNDAY
As a Special Supplement
THE NEW YORK TIMES
Will Publish
MRS. WILSON'S Favorite Portrait
of the President-elect
WOODROW WILSON

This Portrait, which was chosen for The Times by Mrs. Wilson, will be reproduced by the Mertens process, and few besides experts will be able to tell it from Photogravure. It is admirably suitable for framing.

A FAMOUS SEQUENCE OF SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS
FOUR WEEKS
of extraordinary issues of The Sunday Times

SUNDAY TIMES, MARCH 2
The Woodrow Wilson Portrait for Framing, as above described.

SUNDAY TIMES, MARCH 9
The authoritative Spring Fashion Number, picturing exclusive Spring Gowns and Hats in half tone, with articles by celebrated Parisian couturieres.

SUNDAY TIMES, MARCH 16
Eight elaborate full-page color reproductions of Paul Helleu's portraits of the eight most typical American women, chosen and drawn by him during his three months' stay, just concluded, in this country.

SUNDAY TIMES, MARCH 23
The most elaborate and most striking Holiday Number The Times ever published.

A WORD OF WARNING TO THOSE NOT YET EVERYDAY READERS OF THE TIMES
The New York Times is always sold out. The Newsdealers adjust their orders to the demand, for The New York Times does not redeem unsold copies. So in order to be sure of getting these features, you should order The New York Times delivered to you regularly.

FIND DORR GUILTY OF MARSH'S MURDER

Jury in Salem Court Deliberated for Two Hours—Dorr's Dramatic Appeal.

COUNSEL DISAVOWS INSANITY

Aged Soap Manufacturer, for Killing Whom Dorr Was Convicted, Was Slain on the Marshes Near Lynn.

SALEM, Mass., Feb. 27.—William A. Dorr of Stockton, Cal., on trial for the killing of George E. Marsh of Lynn, was found guilty to-day of murder in the first degree. The jury considered the case for nearly two hours. Dorr heard the verdict with little display of emotion. His face paled slightly, the muscles of his jaws tightened, and his hands gripped the bar in front of the prisoner's cage. Then he sat down and after that appeared unconcerned.

Under the law the sentence cannot be pronounced for twenty days, within which time the attorneys for the defense may file exceptions.

In his closing argument, counsel for Dorr disavowed any claim that his client was insane and no evidence to support such a theory had been offered. Nevertheless, in charging the jury, Judge Joseph F. Quinn said that if the jurors believed that Dorr was insane when he shot the aged manufacturer they might return a verdict of not guilty by reason of insanity.

The prisoner, when the court was about to charge the jury, arose from his seat in his steel cage, pale and trembling, and cried out:

"I have just a few words I would like to say to reassert what I have said on the stand. Although I am 4,000 miles away from home, I feel that this jury will do what is right."

The death of Marsh and the trial of Dorr developed several peculiar situations. The body of Marsh, who was a soap manufacturer, 77 years of age, was found on the marshes near the boulevard in Lynn on April 12, 1912. He had been shot four times. So far as known, he did not have an enemy. Suspicion first fell on Dorr when he returned to his home in Stockton, Cal., after a hurried visit in the East.

It was found that he had been known in Lynn as Willis A. Dow, and so made the acquaintance of Marsh. Marsh was not seen alive after he got into an automobile for a ride with Dorr on the afternoon of April 11 last. Later, in a diary owned by Dorr, the police found a rambling account of how the writer had hired a negro to "do the job."

MAYOR WON'T PRESS CHARGE.

Tells Magistrate He Won't Prosecute Autoists Who Nearly Ran Over Him.

Bernard Mitnick, a chauffeur, and his employer, Adolph Ramirez of 625 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, were arraigned before Magistrate Levy in the Tombs Police Court yesterday and paroled until to-day for further examination, on the complaint of Mayor Gaynor.

Mitnick and Mr. Ramirez were summoned to court on Wednesday afternoon at the Manhattan entrance to the Brooklyn Bridge. Mayor Gaynor, it was said in court yesterday, was stepping from the curb in front of the Pulitzer Building when the automobile passed him, missing him by a narrow margin. Mayor Gaynor called to Traffic Policeman Keene and told him to take the number of the auto. This was done and Mr. Ramirez and his chauffeur were summoned to court.

They appeared yesterday morning, but at Policeman Keene's request the case was postponed until the afternoon. In the meantime Lieut. Kennell, the Mayor's personal guard, told Magistrate Levy that the Mayor would not press the charge. When the case was called again the Magistrate postponed it until to-day, saying that E. Goodman, a witness, was ill and could not appear.

FIGHTS STEINERT WILL.

Daughter Asserts Trust Created by Justice Is Illegal.

Proceedings to contest the will of Justice Henry Steinert of Special Sessions, who died on Feb. 2, were begun yesterday in the Surrogates Court by Lillian E. S. O'Brien, a daughter, who filed objections to its probate. Mrs. O'Brien contended that the will made an illegal disposition of the property, inasmuch as a trust was created for three of the children, all of whom were living at the time of the Justice's death and at the time the will was executed.

The will, which was filed for probate on Feb. 17 by Henry N. Steinert, a son and one of the executors, provided that all the property, after the payment of debts, should be held by Henry N. Steinert and Eugenie M. Steinert, a daughter, in trust for three children, Anna T., Walter G., and John F. Steinert, all living at 50 West Seventy-seventh Street. The will said:

"I bear the same affection toward all my children. My insurance is divided between my daughters, Eugenie and Alma. The children not provided for herein have ample means of maintaining themselves."

T. E. CRIMMINS ACCOUNTING.

$860,720 in Personal Property—$122,297 Paid to Beneficiaries.

The accounts of Maurice D. Barry of Yonkers and Daniel J. Dowdney of 600 West 113th Street, as executors of the estate of Thomas E. Crimmins, will be presented voluntarily to-day in the Surrogates' Court for judicial settlement. The period covered is from Sept. 14, 1911, when letters testamentary were issued, to date.

The accounting shows that the executors received personal property amounting to $834,013.34 and nine parcels of real estate, which are unsold and not valued in the accounting. An increase from sales of $20,439.08 and additional personal property valued at $6,267.30 make the total personal property $860,720.32.

The executors have in their possession $636,649.44 of the estate, exclusive of real estate and cash. Funeral expenses are given as $42,515.27. Beneficiaries have received $122,297.80 from the principal account. The total income is $72,127.34, of which there is a balance of $21,554.74.

TELL OF MURDER CONSPIRACY

Witnesses Say Union Official Was Killed by Buttonhole Contractors.

Three additional witnesses to the murder of Abraham Steinberg, secretary of the Buttonhole Makers' Union, who, it was said, was murdered as the result of a conspiracy among five labor contractors now under arrest, were brought before Assistant District Attorney Lucian Breckinridge yesterday.

All of these witnesses corroborated the testimony given by Harry Wagner, a striking garment maker, who shot and killed Steinberg. Edward Jungrau, who was arrested Wednesday as a material witness to the crime, but refused to make any statement, confessed yesterday. He said that he had carried messages between the conspirators and Wagner.

Richard H. H. Steel's Estate.

The appraisal of the estate of Richard H. H. Steel, President of the R. H. H. Steel Laundry Company, at 138 Oakland Avenue, Jersey City, shows his total assets to have been $75,557, of which sum $59,000 consisted of 298 shares in the laundry business, which was capitalized at $50,000, but which, through the investment of profits in the business, had grown to a value of $120,303.

WORKERS IN PANIC OVER FAKE BOMB

Missile Hurled Through Window to Intimidate Garment Makers Asleep in Factory.

JUST A PIECE OF GAS PIPE

Glistening Knives Shown to Loyal Employes—Death Threats to Families at Home.

An attempt to intimidate seventy-five garment workers employed by Hornthal, Benjamin & Reim, 22-26 East Fourteenth Street, was made at 2 A. M. yesterday when a gas pipe a foot long was hurled through a window on the second floor, where many of the workers were asleep. When the heavy missile thumped on the floor there was such consternation that the police of the Mercer Street Station had to be called to quiet the frightened workers. A policeman picked up the gas pipe, dropped it gently into a bucket of water, and assured the workers that it was nothing but a fake bomb.

The missile was thrown from the Thirteenth Street side, and it was said that a taxicab had been seen in the vicinity of the building only a short time prior to the breaking of the window. The act was attributed to garment strikers desiring to "get even" with Hornthal, Benjamin & Reim.

This firm is one of the members of the New York Clothing Trade Association, of which Eugene S. Benjamin is President. At the office of the company it was admitted yesterday afternoon that Eugene S. Benjamin was interested in the Fourteenth Street establishment. Copies of the injunction recently granted by Supreme Court Justice Greenbaum were posted on the building at the time the fake bomb was thrown. It was said that the company, when working to its capacity, employed about 300 persons. Several other attempts, it was said, had been made to intimidate the seventy-five workers who had refused to respond to the strike call of the United Garment Workers of America, issued nine weeks ago.

M. J. Hornthal, one of the members of the firm, denied that there had been any disturbance in his factory. He said he knew nothing about a bomb, or even about a piece of gas pipe. The missile was on exhibition at the Mercer Street Station, however.

This early morning scare followed by a few hours a real bomb attack perpetrated in the rear of the loft building occupied by Fruhauf Brothers & Co., 54 West Fifteenth Street garment manufacturers. This firm, it was recalled yesterday, also was a member of the Clothing Trade Association. In this instance 150 men and women were sent running to windows and fire escapes, when the explosion happened on the street immediately below the sleeping quarters of the strike breakers. The Clothing Trade Association has led the opposition to the union's demands in the long-continued strike.

It was asserted that strikers had intimidated the loyal workers in many other establishments belonging to this trade association. A TIMES reporter, who called at one establishment, interviewed a number of the workers. Some told of being followed to their homes at night and having glistening knives shown to them. Others said that their families at home had received death threats.

"When I was sick last Winter," said one of the workers, an Italian, "my boss sent me my wages every week. Now I have a chance to prove my appreciation and I am going to continue working in spite of death threats. I want to say that I am prepared to meet any one who attacks me, and when I strike it will be to kill."

To Lecture to Young Israel.

The Rev. Dr. Abraham Neuman of the Teachers' Institute will deliver a lecture, under the auspices of Young Israel, in the Rumanian Synagogue, Rivington Stret, near Orchard Street, on Friday night, Feb. 28.

BANKER SENT TO SING SING.

Ueberall Said to Have Swindled Immigrants Out of $40,000.

Joseph V. Ueberall of 492 East 171st Street, the Bronx, who is said to have swindled Austrian immigrants out of nearly $40,000, was arraigned before Judge Swann in General Sessions yesterday and sentenced to four years and eight months' imprisonment.

Ueberall was arrested on the complaint of the Austro-Hungarian Consulate, which charged that the prisoner had been conducting a bank at 31 Broadway, and that many immigrants had been swindled. He was convicted of stealing $394 from Joseph Topolsky, a street cleaner. Topolsky had previously instructed a banker named Alexander Boris to sell some land he owned in Austria. Boris attempted to do this, but sold out to the defendant before the deal was closed. Ueberall received the money and kept it for himself.

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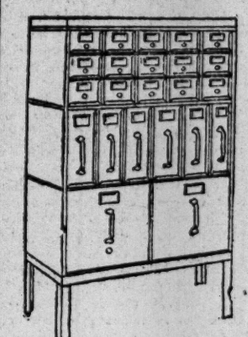

Adopt standardized equipment and avoid the later necessity of throwing out the odds and ends of various manufacturers by installing G-W uniform designs *in the first place.* Furnished in wood and steel. These can be duplicated as desired.

Cost no more than the ordinary kind.

The Globe-Wernicke Co., 380 B'way

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Desks, Chairs, Tables and Filing Cabinets in Wood and Steel

Also Sectional Bookcases

What Fred J. Wagner Says About Skidding

Fred J. Wagner, so well known to all motorists and official starter in the Milwaukee races, in an article in a recent issue of "House Beautiful", says—

"Chains, according to nearly every motorist, are superior to any other form of non-skidding devices. I have seen substitutes for chains skid, and skid badly, too, when traction was vitally important to keep the car out of a ditch. There is no such thing as a "non-skidding" tire. Ask any legitimate manufacturer and he will admit that no matter what sort of a tread the casing may have, it will slip to some extent when the road surface is covered with slippery mud or slime. What can be claimed however, for certain treads is that they skid a deal less than ordinary smooth treads. However, I have been on tours when expert drivers of cars equipped with so-called non-skidding tires required even two sets of chains on each rear wheel in order to obtain sufficient traction."

Weed Chains

Absolutely Prevent Skidding

Weed Chains are a necessity on both rear tires and to doubly guard yourself against accidents and to make steering comfortable and easy, put them **on the front tires too.** Cannot injure tires because "they creep." Applied in a moment without the use of a jack or other tool.

Join today the army of "Anti-Skidders." Consider your own safety—consider the safety of other road users. Equip your own car with Weed Chains and insist for your own protection that other drivers do the same.

For sale by dealers everywhere

Weed Chain Tire Grip Co., 28 Moore St., New York City

The fifty-six years of President-elect Wilson's private and public life are told in words and pictures in this week's number, March First, of

The Evening Post

NEW YORK

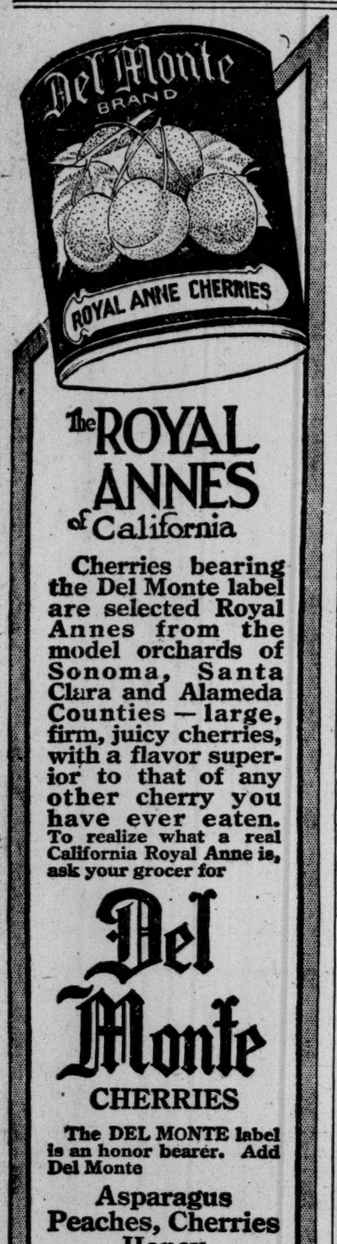
and Its Illustrated

SATURDAY MAGAZINE

Reproductions of the wonderful photographs of "Lysistrata" (*Aristophanes done in English*) at Maxine Elliott's Theatre to benefit "Votes for Women," Fashions, jokes, more "Everbreeze," and other good things in plenty.

Don't Miss Saturday's Issue

On All Newsstands Price 5 Cents



The ROYAL ANNES of California

Cherries bearing the Del Monte label are selected Royal Annes from the model orchards of Sonoma, Santa Clara and Alameda Counties — large, firm, juicy cherries, with a flavor superior to that of any other cherry you have ever eaten. To realize what a real California Royal Anne is, ask your grocer for

Del Monte CHERRIES

The DEL MONTE label is an honor bearer. Add Del Monte

Asparagus
Peaches, Cherries
Honey
Raisins, etc.

to your pantry, and you will enjoy a superior quality that always suggests a greater price than the actual cost.

Used by the U. S. Army and Navy Hospitals.

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Smoky Fireplaces

Made to Draw

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Leaves New York 2 P. M. daily. Arrives Chicago 2 P. M. next day via Michigan Central (Fare $21.00) or 5:30 P. M. via Nickel Plate. (Fare $18.00.) Through sleepers over both routes.

If you only knew what pleasure the Victor-Victrola brings into your home, you wouldn't be without one for a single day.

42nd St. Store Open Evenings

Landay BROS.

Authorized Distributers of the Victor Talking Machine Co.

Offer you an unusual opportunity to own a Victrola, record cabinet and an assortment of records.

This offer goes to show that there isn't a home in the City of New York that cannot afford to own this wonderful musical instrument.

Step into one of the four Landay stores and let one of our salesmen tell you about

SPECIAL ASSORTMENT OFFER

At the same time he will explain to you the liberal terms of Landay's Deferred Payment Plan, whereby you can have the instrument, cabinet and records sent to your home immediately, and you can pay for it in amounts to suit your own convenience. Landay's Service is unusual. Every instrument Landay sells is sold with a binding guarantee of satisfaction.

Telephone Bryant 3700

This Assortment Includes:

1 Model No. IV. Victrola, finished in oak; made to play any size record; adjusted with either a Concert or Exhibition sound box guaranteed by Landay Bros. and the Victor Talking Machine Co. 15.00
1 Record cabinet to match large enough to hold 100 records.. 8.75
4 Double-faced, 10 inch Victor records (a selection on both sides, making 8 separate selections) at 75c each..... 3.00

26.75

Landay BROS.

27 W. 34th St., bet. 5th & 6th Aves.
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Any Victor dealer in any city in the world will gladly play any music you wish to hear.

Victor-Victrolas $15 to $200
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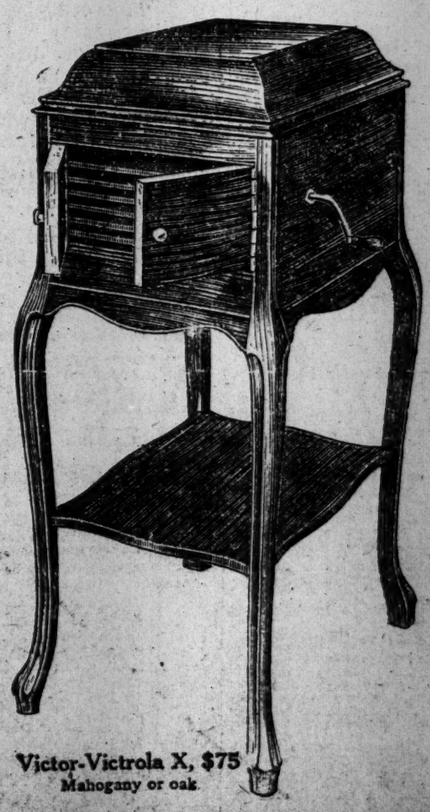

Victor-Victrola X, $75
Mahogany or oak.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW OPENS IN GARDEN

Outdoor Life Depicted in Interesting and Instructive Exhibition in Big Arena.

The call of the wild, as depicted yesterday at the Sportsmen's Show and trap shooting tournament, which opened in Madison Square Garden for eight days, was patronized by more devotees of outdoor life than has even attended an opening session of any similar exhibition. Everything which could gladden the hearts and fill the eyes of the believers of the "back to nature" idea was very much in evidence, and many plans were formulated for vacations in wilderness and on lake and plain as the result of a visit by lovers of sport.

One of the finest exhibits was that of a naturalist who shows at least 100 different varieties of heads of animals taken in "hunts" all over the world. Chief among these is a wonderful steer's head, which, following the curves of the immense horns, measures eleven feet from tip to tip, and nine feet across. It was said that the animal which carried the horns weighed only 900 pounds, and was probably easy of capture because of being tired by the great weight of the horns.

Another beautiful set shown were taken from a sable antelope and describe a perfect semi-circle, tapering from a diameter of two inches to almost a pinpoint. Others in the collection are those from such animals as the Sitatongua, Lichwe, Pookoo, Black Wildebeeste, Eland, and buffalo, all adding to a wonderful collection.

What promises to be a distinct novelty in the shooting and an invention which had its first demonstration yesterday in public is a moving picture target, in which there is a perfect relation from camera to target, the latter being portrayed on a sheet steel board eleven feet square and taking the nature of animals in hunting scenes, birds, &c.

The part of the picture board in which is shown the animal to be shot at is sensatized and only when the object is hit is a contact made, and the fact recorded by the ringing of a bell in the shooting booth. Six persons can shoot at one time, and it is possible for the operator to tell who of the shooters located the object, which, after the manner of moving pictures, is invariably on the go in the scene depicted.

There were exhibits in place from the woods and lakes of Maine to the Everglades of Florida, and as far West as the Rocky Mountains. Each attracted its expectant onlookers. Contests at angling and trap shooting, as well as the shooting between the schoolboys from the local institutions who gave ample demonstration of their proficiency as gained by the subtarget work which is now a feature of part of their education in the schools.

An interesting and instructive descriptive lecture, illustrated with moving pictures in colors, is given by Richard E. Follett, naturalist and director of the Detroit Zoological Society. Many of the views, which were taken under Mr. Follett's personal direction, include log driving and lumbering in different parts of the country, the many methods of fishing for trout, salmon fishing, big game hunting, and other interesting views.

The many exhibits created much favorable comment among the visitors during the afternoon and evening. One that particularly was carefully inspected was a portable house similar to that used by Dr. Wilfrid Grenfell in Labrador. This house is exactly the same as is used by the arctic explorer, with the exception that Dr. Grenfell's is not so carefully completed.

A band concert was given last night by the Public School Athletic League's Boys' Band from Public School 21, situated at 222 Mott Street.

The first event in the anglers' tournament, started at 8 o'clock last evening, was the trout fly casting for distance, with five-ounce rods, and in the seventy-foot class. This was open to all save those who had cast over seventy feet in any open or club tournament with this size rod.

The activities of the boy campers in showing their camp life under favorable and unfavorable circumstances, were shown in the arena at the Fourth Avenue end of the Garden. The scenic background showing towering mountains in the distance, provided "atmosphere" for the boys in their work.

In addition to the amateur trap shooting tournament in the afternoon, there was a tournament for professionals last night. These events will be continued during the show which will continue until March 5.

The demonstrations of the two flying machines, one a Curtiss flying boat, and the same as is used on the warships of nine Governments, and with a guaranteed speed of fifty-five miles on water and sixty-five miles in the air, and the other shown by Frank E. Boland, the "Boland tailless biplane," attracted their share of visitors.

The Second Company of the Signal Corps gave the first of a series of exhibitions showing duties in the field, which include the section of a forty-foot wireless mast, and the establishment and operation of a wireless station, such as is used in actual service. Saddle and pack mules were also used in the demonstration. This work was explained to the visitors to a booth in the centre of the arena. This company is recruiting, and will receive applications for membership at its booth.

The trap shooting began auspiciously before an enthusiastic throng of observers. The result of the Amateurs shooting was: High gun, N. L. Herrick of New York City (N. Y. A. C.), who killed forty-seven birds out of fifty. For the Indoor Championship G. B. Stephenson, Crescent A. C., Brooklyn; R. L. Spotts, N. Y. A. C., and T. H. Fox, Lynchburg, Va., were second with scores of forty-six. Dr. Sauer and C. H. Hendrickson, of Bergen Beach Gun Club, and M. K. Waters, of New York City, were third with scores of forty-five. The fair sex were represented at the traps by Mrs. L. G. Vogel, of New York City, who broke forty-one clay birds out of fifty. Miss Thorpe, aged 15, of Mount Vernon, New York, broke thirty-two out of fifty.

STEVENS'S HOCKEY TITLE.

Hockey Seven of Hoboken School Defeats Cutler by 3 Goals to 0.

Stevens School hockey players annexed the preparatory school championship last night at St. Nicholas Rink when they defeated the seven of Cutler School by three goals to none before a fair-sized crowd of the followers of each school. As usual Hallock, the cover point for the winning team, was a tower of strength on the defense, and at those times when he elected to leave his position and make carries he showed to distinct advantage.

Glasby, the left wing for Stevens, contributed the only goal tallied in the first half on a pretty shot at a difficult angle, the rubber being brought down by Hopkins and cleverly passed. In the second period Hallock got into the game in real earnest and made many carries nearly the length of the rink, but the effective checking of Dowling kept the puck clear of his team's cage time and again. Both Hallock and Muller scored toward the end of the half as the result of scrimmage plays. The line-up:

Stevens.	Position.	Cutler.
Benzinger	Goal	W. Cohn
Taylor	Point	Dowling
Hallock	Cover point	L. Cohn
Hopkins	Rover	Onativia
Muller	Centre	Wainright
Glasby	Left wing	Post
Van Cleve	Right wing	Van Horn

Goals: First period—Glasby. Stevens. Second period—Hallock, Stevens; Muller, Stevens. Time of game—Twenty-minute halves.

Sports at Columbia To-night.

Columbia's minor sports will have their big night to-night, when a triple-headed contest in swimming, fencing, and gymnastics will be held in the local University's gymnasium on Morningside Heights. The swimming and water polo teams will compete against the City College swimmers, the fencing team will cross foils with the Cornell swordsmen, and the gym team will oppose the New York University men. Although the Columbia men are not very hopeful of the gym team's prospects against the capable men from N. Y. U., they are counting on victories for the blue and white in the swimming and fencing contests.

Williams Wins Close Game.

Special to The New York Times.

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., Feb. 27.—Williams College defeated Dartmouth to-night by the score of 20 to 19, in one of the most exciting basket-ball games which has ever been seen in the Lasall gymnasium. Margeson, the visiting centre, was the spectacular star, making five goals from the floor, several of them from the difficult angles and near the middle of the court. Hodge put on a brilliant exhibition of floor work for Williams, outwitting Capt. Louden of the Green.

SHAFER TO JOIN GIANTS.

Accepts Terms and Will Go to Marlin—Weather Clears.

Special to The New York Times.

MARLIN, Texas, Feb. 27.—The weather here cleared off fine this morning after yesterday's furious hailstorm, and although the ball yard was too wet for use in the forenoon, it was all right by afternoon and a game was played. Long walks for all hands was the programme for the morning. Nobody was the worse for yesterday's storm, although some of the players did have to sleep three in a room last night. The damaged rooms are habitable again, but it will be several days before the broken window glass is all replaced. Meanwhile the city glazier is doing a good business.

Arthur Shafer, McGraw's speedy young infielder, has toed the mark. He wired this morning that he had signed, and he is expected here in a few days, with Chief Meyers, from California. Shafer signed a three-year contract and the stipend offered him caused him to change his mind about passing up baseball to become an automobile merchant. Shafer has a chance of becoming the team's regular shortstop. It is a fight between him and Fletcher.

In the game this afternoon the battling teams were rearranged. What was called the Dallas team, the one which will play in Dalls Saturday and Sundy, took the field against a considerably disfigured McCormick team. Dallas invaders were made up as follows: Groh, ss; Cooper, rf; Doyle, 2b; Burns, lf; Thorpe, 1b; Jacobson, cf; Stock, 3b; Hartley, c, Goulait, Bader, and McGraw doing the pitching. McGraw pitched the last inning, and up to that time coached both teams from the first base line. He directed the attack, kept it going at a spirited pace, and called for more advanced manoeuvres than have yet been attempted, such as the hit and run and delayed steal.

Of the regulars everybody made a hit except Jacobson. Grohe made three and Stock three. Dave Robertson hit a fair ball over the left field fence, a tremendous drive, but that was in batting practice which followed the game. The score by innings:

		R.	H.	E.
Regulars	0 3 1 2 1—12	14	0	
McCormicks	0 0 0 0 0—0	3	8	

Batteries—Goulait, Bader, and Hartley; Ames, Wiltse, and Robinson.

VETERAN GIANTS GO SOUTH.

Pitcher Marquard the Only Player Not Yet in Line.

Special to The New York Times.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 27.—A party of seven Giant veterans left here to-night to join Manager McGraw at the training camp at Marlin, Texas. The party included First Baseman Fred Merkle, who had just come from his bowling triumphs at Toledo; Arthur Fletcher, Charley Herzog, Otis Crandall, Josh Devore, Arthur Wilson, and Jack Murray. The only absentee was "Rube" Marquard.

Chief Meyers did not join the party here, but started for Marlin a few days ago from his home in California by another route. The players here to-night stated that they had received no word from Marquard and they seemed to be of the opinion that Marquard would not report this season, as he has told some of the players that he was going abroad to "act" at some of the London music halls. The players will join the team before the Spring training at Marlin is finished.

All the players seem to be in good shape, and will report to Manager McGraw Saturday morning. The veterans will take things easy for a few days, while the recruits will begin playing regular games, which are scheduled for Saturdays and Sundays until the end of the training season. The club will play Dallas on Saturday and Sunday.

YANKEE RECRUITS HERE.

"Future Greats" Will Sail to Bermuda To-morrow for Workout.

Several of the Yankees' recruits reported at the offices of the New York Americans yesterday and are ready to brave the trip to Bermuda to-morrow. A player who attracted much attention was Paddy Green, the sensational pitcher from Holyoke, Mass. The recruit's right name is Grenier, and his early career as a back woodsman in Canada has developed him into a big, powerful athlete.

Claude Derrick, whom Manager Chance hopes to use at shortstop, reported that he has entirely recovered from the injury he received last season at Baltimore and is now in fine condition. Lefty Shultz, who pitched for Savannah last year, was also among the new arrivals. Other arrivals were Midkiff, the infielder who got a trial last year, Bob Williams, the catcher, and Pitcher George McConnell.

The other players who will sail are Ray Caldwell, Chester Hoff, Malcolmn Barry, "Pep" Young, Jack Martin, Douglas Harbison, Bill Stump, Harry Wolter, Bert Daniels, and Birdie Cree.

The players will go aboard the Arcadian to-night, and the boat is scheduled to sail at 1 o'clock A. M. The players are due in Bermuda on Monday morning, where the pitchers and catchers have been working for a week. Practice games will be started by Manager Chance early next week and by the end of the week the Yankees will be playing regular games with the Jersey City Club, which sails for Bermuda on Tuesday.

President Barrow of the International League announced yesterday that all the clubs had completed their arrangements for the Spring training trips and that before the end of next week the eight teams would be playing under Southern skies, just like the major leaguers. The clubs will train in the following places: Jersey City at Bermuda; Toronto at Macon, Ga.; Montreal at Charlottesville, Va.; Buffalo at Charlotte, N. C.; Rochester at Anniston, Ala.; Newark at Savannah; Providence at Durham, N. C., and Baltimore at Fayetteville, N. C.

Overall Retires from Baseball.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Feb. 27.—Orval Overall, who was recently reinstated by the National Baseball Commission, announced definitely to-night his retirement from professional baseball. In a statement the former Chicago National League pitcher announced that President Murphy of the club, was right in refusing to trade him to another club unless he reported first to the Chicago team. He had been ignorant of the rule, he said. Overall expressed a declination to re-enter the game in Chicago, fearing that if he did not pitch in the form he was showing before he quit the game two years ago, he would be dubbed a "has been." It is no secret that the big pitcher wanted to be traded to Cincinnati, but was apprehensive that Murphy would send him elsewhere.

Tinker Takes Reds to West Baden.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Feb. 27.—Manager Joe Tinker and six members of the Cincinnati baseball club left to-day for West Baden, Ind., where other members of the club will join them, and four days later the entire party will leave for Mobile, Ala., where training will be begun for the coming season.

Mack's Athletics at San Antonio.

SAN ANTONIO, Texas, Feb. 27.—Connie Mack and thirty members of the Philadelphia American baseball squad arrived here to-day and two hours later were out for their first practice.

Pitcher O'Brien Signs with Red Sox.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—Thomas J. ("Buck") O'Brien, signed a contract to-day to pitch for the Red Sox the coming season. This leaves Pitcher Ray Collins as the only member of the World's Champions still unsigned. He may confer with President McAleer before the first of the players from New England leave for the training grounds at Hot Springs, Ark., to-morrow.

Kupchik Scores Chess Victory.

HAVANA, Feb. 27.—Of the three adjourned games in the chess tournament here, only one was concluded to-day. This was between Kupchik of New York and Chajes of Chicago. Kupchik scored and moved up into third place, as Janowski, after another session with Chajes, once more adjourned. Ninety moves were recorded in this game, and still the finish in not in sight. There is also an adjourned game between Jaffe and Janowski from the ninth round, which could not be resumed. The scores to date:

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
Capablanca	7	2	Jaffe	3	5
Marshall	7	2	Blanco	3	6
Kupchik	5	4	Chajes	2½	5½
Janowski	4½	2½	Corzo	2	7

The tenth round will be played to-morrow in the following order: Janowski vs. Corzo, Kupchik vs. Blanco, Capablanca vs. Marshall, and Chajes vs. Jaffe.

DE ORO RETAINS POOL CHAMPIONSHIP

Thomas Hueston Makes Poor Bid for Title, Being Defeated 600 to 386.

The veteran pool player, Alfred De Oro, set down another of his many challengers last night, defeating Thomas Hueston in the final block of the match for the world's championship by a score of 200 to 157. De Oro retains his title, the score of the three night's play being 600 to 386.

Hueston has been a big disappointment throughout the match, and he is far from being the high class pool player he was a few years ago. His playing last night was the best he has shown, but he didn't get started until after De Oro had reached the 500 point of his long string. Then Hueston showed a flash of his old form and made a fine run of 34 points before he tumbled down in defeat.

De Oro, the champion, has been playing professional pool for twenty-six years, and in that time he has seen many champions come and go and yet he retains his keen eye and steady hand. Old timers who watched the veteran last night said that at no time of his career has he played faster or better pool. He was the personification of confidence, and he played with prompt execution and excellent judgment. De Oro first made a name as the professional in 1887 when he was tied for the championship with Malone and Frey.

Hueston, once a master at pocket billiards, has gone back, and he fails on easy shots which used to be a sort of second nature to make without any effort. The sureness of his stroke is missing and he hesitates continually over his choice of shots.

Hueston had the first break, and De Oro ran off thirteen balls, missing an easy cut into a side pocket. In the first half dozen frames De Oro outgeneraled Hueston badly, running off thirteen balls and missing the last one, compelling the challenger to break in the majority of frames. Hueston executed some breaks skillfully, but always left the balls nicely spread over the table for De Oro.

Hueston made one of the prettiest shots of the match in the fourth frame, when he cut the "3" ball at almost right angles and sent it the length of the table into a corner pocket. As De Oro continually forced Hueston into break after break the challenger sat down with a dejected look on his face and puffed nervously at a cigarette.

Beginning in the tenth frame, De Oro had the balls under perfect control, and he made a run of 38, the cue ball responding to his touch at all times. His position play, while he was gathering this cluster of points, was artfully planned and carried out. He was a master at bringing his cue ball around to open up the pyramid of balls, and spread them out over the table in fan-like fashion.

The one spectacular shot of last night's match was made by Hueston in the eighteenth frame when the "3" and "5" balls were lined up on the lower rail. A combination was impossible, but Hueston made a neat push shot and sent the "5" ball past the "3" into a corner pocket. Hueston was loudly applauded when the ball dropped.

After the fifteenth frame Hueston settled down to high-class playing, and showed some of his old-time form in making a run of thirty-four, his highest collection of the match. He pocketed balls at all sorts of angles and played several delicate cut shots skillfully. He was going along smoothly when he came to grief in the eighteenth frame, scratching after making a brilliant cut shot the length of the table.

De Oro then resumed his runaway speed at the table, and rolled in enough balls at the twenty-fourth frame to bring his total to 199, within a point of going out. Hueston made a stubborn finish, and twice cleared the table before De Oro could get his final point. The challenger missed on the unlucky "13" ball in the final frame, but De Oro wasn't superstitious and drove the "13" into a corner pocket and ended the match. The score by frames:

Alfredo De Oro—13 4 13 0 13 13 12 13 4 13 14 11 0 5 11 0 0 4 4 10 13 12 12 10 0 0 1—200, 200, 200. Total, 600.

High runs—38, 14, 13. Scratches, 5.

Thomas Hueston—1 10 1 14 1 1 2 1 10 1 0 3 14 9 3 14 14 10 10 4 1 2 2 4 14 14 1—157, 131, 98. Total, 386.

High runs—34, 16, 15. Scratches, 4.

Referee—John Dankleman.

SHAPIRO'S PERFECT SCORE.

High School of Commerce Lad Leads Students at Garden.

The junior marksmen's contest at the Sportsmen's Show, held under the authorization of the Secretary of War, was the medium which attracted over one hundred schoolboys of New York and vicinity yesterday to Madison Square Garden, with some wonderful shooting resulting. D. Shapiro of High School of Commerce made the perfect score of 100 and carried off the day's honors for the trophy. Pickett, Morris High School, led his opponents for the Poth trophy with ninety-six out of a possible 100; Kerr, Morris High, showed best in the Van Allen match with 132 of a possible 140, and in the Remington match Kerr of Morris High was first with 187 out of 200.

One of the best of the youthful marksmen in the junior match was R. Zickel, a twelve-year-old lad from Curtis High School, Staten Island, who hung up the fine total of ninety-five out of a possible 100, succeeding thereby in getting a tie for third place. In the other matches decided the entries of Morris High were decidedly in the foreground, being the leaders in each instance. The top scores in the various matches follow:

Junior marksmen—D. Shapiro, High School of Commerce, 100; D. Halstead, High School of Commerce, 96; Beals, Collegiate Institute, 96; McKeon, Bryant High, 95; R. Zickel, Curtis High, 95; Ballinger, High School of Commerce, 93; Ratner, Stuyvesant, 93; Starke, Morris, 93; Tressell, Stuyvesant, 93; Ficker, Morris, 93; Rose, High School of Commerce, 92; Schneider, De Witt Clinton, 92; Rogers, Stuyvesant, 92; Albertine, Stuyvesant, 92; Blatt, Eastern District, 92; Vogel, High School of Commerce, 92; Busch, Eastern District, 91; Schmidt, Bryant, 91; Blackman, Stuyvesant, 91; Orion, Bryant, 91; Frick, Stuyvesant, 91; Shiels, De Witt Clinton, 91; Foskett, De Witt Clinton, 91; Lamberth, Curtis, 91; Stahl, Curtis, 90; Bryde, Stuyvesant, 90; Daly, Morris, 90; F. Zickel, Curtis, 90; Weiss, Curtis, 90.

Poth Match, Possible 100.—Pickett, Morris, 96; Kerr, Morris, 96; L. Braunstein, 95.

Van Allen Match, Possible 140.—Pickett, Morris, 132; Rescore, Morris, 131; Shapiro, High School of Commerce, 130.

Remington Match, Possible 200.—Kerr, Morris, 187; Murray, De Witt Clinton, 185; Beals, Collegiate, 181.

HORNFECK'S HOCKEY TEAM.

Princeton Coach Picks Best Seven Men from Colleges.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 27.—Gus Hornfeck, Princeton hockey coach, has selected an All-Collegiate team in this sport, the first to appear since the close of the 1912-13 season. During the recent season Coach Hornfeck's Princeton team played fourteen games and lost two.

The All-Collegiate team is chosen from the work of all the college sevens, but includes only Harvard, Yale, and Princeton players. Harvard has three, Yale two, and Princeton two, both of the Tigers' players being "offensive" men. In commenting on collegiate hockey Coach Hornfeck notes a decided development of the game and predicts much improvement among the student players within a few years.

The All-Collegiate team includes Gardner of Harvard, goal; Gore of Yale, point; Willetts of Harvard, cover point; Kuhn of Princeton, centre; H. Baker of Princeton, rover; Sortwell of Harvard, left wing, and Coxe of Yale, right wing.

Canadian Hockey Teams Coming.

MONTREAL, Feb. 27.—Arrangements for a series of hockey games between the Wanderers of Montreal, the Quebec, and the Ottawa hockey teams in New York next month were made to-day by Cornelius Fellows of New York. The Wanderers and the Ottawa team will play two games on March 8 and 10, the winner decided by the greatest number of goals scored in the two games to play two games on March 13 and 15 with the Quebec team, champions of the National Hockey Association the last two years. Three Canadian referees, Percival, Brennan, and Bowie will officiate at all of the games.

CLASS B BILLIARDS.

Coleman and Blake Winners in Amateur Matches in Harlem.

STANDING OF THE PLAYERS.

	W.	L.	High Run.	High Ave.	Per Cent.
G. P. B. Clarke	2	0	47	6 42-43	1.000
H. A. Coleman	2	0	31	7 6-42	1.000
L. Blake	1	1	38	8 12-36	.500
M. Muldaur	1	2	42	6 9-35	.333
C. D. Conway	0	1	38	4 8-71	.000
C. G. Baxter	0	2	23	4 21-41	.000

In the best-played game yet shown in the Class B amateur championship billiard tournament Ledyard Blake last night defeated Mark Muldaur at Paul's Riverside Billiard Academy, 300 to 219. Blake ran out in thirty-six innings, establishing an average of 8 12-36, which is the best mark by far in the present tournament, and one of the topnotch figures for a Class B tourney. Blake made high runs of 37, 35, and 33, another set of top figures for the present tournament. Muldaur averaged 6 9-35, and had runs of 42, 24, and 24.

Blake played most consistent billiards throughout, and his victory was well earned, although Muldaur played a better game than any of the losers in previous games. Blake nursed cleverly, which was responsible for his series of long runs, and in massé and position play he gave every appearance of Class A ability. Muldaur was in turns erratic and spectacular.

Both players made a strong start, Blake starting off with a collection of 37, after winning the bank, only to have Muldaur come back with a bevy of 42. Twelve times during his thirty-six innings, or once in every three trips to the table, Blake ran into double figures, and on seven of these occasions he clicked off twenty or more before resuming his seat. Muldaur went into double figures six times, on half of which he passed the twenty mark. In three consecutive innings in the latter part of the game Blake collected a total of 82 points. When he started this fine work he led by only nineteen points, but at the conclusion of the run he had settled Muldaur's chances of winning. The score by frames:

Blake—37 0 0 12 0 2 2 0 1 13 15 21 1 0 0 0 0 2 24 3 9 20 4 3 13 0 14 33 35 2 1 2 24 7—300. Average, 8, 12—36.

Muldaur—42 0 6 8 5 4 4 0 1 0 1 17 1 1 1 0 5 5 2 6 0 13 0 17 24 0 0 6 3 5 7 9 24 0 2—219. Average, 6, 9—35.

The afternoon game, which brought together H. A. Coleman and C. D. Conway, was the longest and also the most closely contested game of the tournament, Coleman winning in seventy-one innings by the score of 300 to 291. It was the second victory for Coleman in as many games and put him on even terms with Clarke for first place. The winner had high runs of 26, 21, and 18, and made an average of 4 16-71, the lowest yet made by a winner in the tournament. Conway averaged 4 8-71 and made high runs of 38, 23, and 21.

The closing innings of the game were marked by first one and then the other player tossing away fine chances to get the ivories together and run out with victory. When the sixty-fifth inning ended Coleman led by one point, the score being 291 to 290, and in the next inning Conway clicked off two, thereby gaining the same advantage that his opponent had held an inning before. For five more innings Conway went to the table and failed to get a point, owing to his safety play to hold his opponent from getting in line for a run. In the sixty-eighth inning Coleman clicked off a run of eight, and then failed on the shot that would have given him the game. During the next two innings Coleman resorted to safety play, rather than take a chance which might fail for him and give Conway his chance. In the seventy-first inning, after Conway had failed to leave the ivories "safe," Coleman won out with an easy carrom shot off the lower rail. The score by frames:

Coleman—4 0 3 17 10 0 0 26 1 0 0 8 2 0 0 12 0 0 2 1 5 2 0 9 18 2 5 5 0 0 8 8 0 21 12 5 1 1 1 0 2 3 1 15 1 15 5 0 0 18 4 2 1 1 0 0 16 0 1 1 0 0 2 14 0 0 8 0 0 1—300. Average, 4 16-71.

Conway—0 0 0 3 5 0 9 0 5 4 0 1 1 0 1 38 6 0 8 0 1 20 11 2 0 0 12 0 3 0 0 6 1 12 1 19 0 1 6 9 3 0 6 0 4 0 2 0 2 21 13 8 3 23 9 1 3 1 1 4 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0 0 0—292. Average, 4 8-71.

Referee—Mr. Alex. Field..

C. D. Conway add Ledyard Blake will be the opponents in this afternoon's game, and to-night H. G. Coleman and Mark Muldaur will do the honors.

Jennings Wins Keeney Tournament.

Joseph Mayer of Philadelphia received his second defeat in the amateur handicap 18.2 balk-line billiard tournament at Keeney's Billiard Academy in Brooklyn last night, when he failed to overcome a handicap of 105 points allotted to Dr. H. D. Jennings. The latter, who was playing for 195 points to Mayer's 300, was returned the winner by the score of 195 to 214 in thirty-one innings. This was the final game of the tournament, and his victory gives Jennings the diamond stickpin offered to the winner. There are three players tied for the fourth prize—Charles White, Charles Nahmacher, and George T. Moon, Jr. This tie will be decided beginning Monday night. Each contestant had won three games and lost four.

Tie in Church Pool Tourney.

Trinity Club and Bronx Church are tied for the lead in the Church Athletic League pool tournament, each having won 13 games and lost 5. Holy Cross and Knights of St. Anthony are on even terms for third place. It is likely that one team will secure the lead in the next series of games on March 5, when Bronx plays the Knights of St. Anthony and Holy Cross faces Trinity. St. Bartholomew and Xavier are drawn in the third game. The standing follows:

	Won.	Lost.	P. C.
Trinity Club	13	5	.722
Bronx Church	13	5	.722
Holy Cross	10	8	.555
Knights of St. Anthony	10	8	.555
St. Bartholomew	6	12	.277
Xavier Club	2	16	.111

Twenty-third Street Branch Wins.

In the continuation of the billiard and pool series among the various branches of the Young Men's Christian Association last night Alexander Ferris of the Twenty-third Street Branch defeated Chapman of the West Side by 100 to 77 at pool, and Marchant of Twenty-third Street won from Clark, West Side, by a similar score. Schoonmaker, West Side, defeated Brunnell, Twenty-third Street, at billiards 150 to 107, with a high run of 10. Harlem and East Side broke even in their pool matches when Sealey of Harlem beat Wood, East Side, 100 to 68, and Qualey, East Side, won from Mahoney, Harlem, by 100 to 54.

RED BANK CARNIVAL.

Motor Boats to Race on Shrewsbury July 4 and 5.

Special to The New York Times.

RED BANK, Feb. 27.—Arrangements are being made by members of the Red Bank Motor Boat Club to hold a carnival on the North Shrewsbury River here on July 4 and 5. The carnival will be held under the rules of the American Power Boat Association. Over $500 will be given away in prizes.

Fred Betz of Philadelphia is having a hydroplane built which will be entered in the hydroplane class race. Mr. Betz will install a 150 horse power gasoline engine in the craft. Pierre A. Proal of New York and Red Bank will also enter his new hydroplane. Mr. Proal's boat will carry a 250 horse power gasoline engine. The craft is twenty foot long. Commodore Blackton of New York will enter three boats.

Twenty other boats in the hydroplane class from clubs in New York and along the Hudson will be entered.

The Regatta Committee consists of John P. Andrews, Harold W. Powers, Louis Frick, Charles P. Irvin, Oliver Haviland, and Pierre A. Proal. The Red Bank Motor Boat Club has a membership of 125, comprising New York, Brooklyn, and Red Bank business men.

Church Athletic League Pool.

The Holy Cross Lyceum defeated the Knights of St. Anthony at the Church Athletic League Pool Tournament games held in the Lyceum, 321 West Forty-third Street, 3 games to 0. The result pulls the K. of St. A. out of the lead and places them on a tie with the Holy Cross for second place.

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CORNELL OARSMEN DROPPED FOR MUTINY

Coach Courtney Takes Drastic Action Against 125 Men for Opposing His Policy.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 27.—The most sensational cut in Cornell's crew squad in the history of Cornell rowing was made to-day when Coach Charles E. Courtney dropped 125 men from the ranks. He retained twenty 'Varsity and twenty-three freshman oarsmen out of a squad of nearly 200 that has been reporting on the machines. This is the first cut of its kind that Courtney has ever made in twenty-six years at this time of the year, and it is the largest number of men that has ever been dropped from Cornell crews.

Mutiny and insolence on the part of some of the men in the minor combinations was the cause of Mr. Courtney's decisive action. On account of the barge canal operations in the inlet, which had caused the shifting of the boathouse to a new location, it was found that only twenty 'Varsity oarsmen could be accommodated there when the inlet opens and practice on the water begins.

Courtney, however, arranged with the Intercollege Association to house all of the other combinations, and he proposed to have them row as 'Varsity and freshman candidates and be coached by him and by Coach Hoyle, the only difference being that they would not be quartered in the 'Varsity crew room. The only condition imposed was that they register for the intercollege crews and pay $1 fee. He learned to-day that a number of the men had been complaining that they had accused him of "putting it over on them" and of wanting to turn them over to the intercollege crews. In fact, they accused him of unfair treatment. Hearing of the rumors Courtney made the big reduction in the squad. He said:

"With the twenty men that have been selected for two 'Varsity eights and one four-oared boat, and any other such men as I deem valuable material and may chose later to have report from those out, I can readily make up my crews for this year, said Mr. Courtney, "in fact I will be in a much better position to whip a victorious crew into shape with these few men rather than being handicapped with the excessively large number of candidates that have swarmed the boat houses in the past years.

"If these men that I have dropped are innocent and conscientious about wanting to prepare themselves for next year's crews they will register with the intercollege crews and row this Spring. In case they do not, I will have more than enough material in this year's freshmen squad to fill out whatever vacancies will be made in the 'Varsity shells by graduation this June, along with the men I am retaining. There is a greater wealth of valuable rowing material in this year's freshman class than I have had in years. If the men do not appreciate what the coaches and the management are doing for their welfare they must suffer.

"It hurts me more to drop these men and make my first cut in a Cornell crew than it does the men to be dropped, but since they are not satisfied with the arrangements that we have made for them they will have to go, for there is no room at the 'Varsity boathouse for any more than the men that I have selected."

RICE'S ROWING PLAN.

Columbia Freshmen Divided Into Squads for Better Work.

In order to get more regular work of his freshman oarsmen Coach Jim Rice of the Columbia crews, inaugurated a plan of dividing the first-year men into squads which is new on Morningside Heights. He has a total of sixty-four men trying for places in the freshman boat, and has found it hard work to watch them all and give every man a chance to row on the machines before the 'Varsity men have their turn.

The candidates are about equally divided between the college and science departments of the university, with the result that half of them are through with their classroom work by 3 o'clock and half are through at 4. Up to the present Coach Rice has tried to keep the men from both departments together so that he could pick his first and second freshman eights at as early a date as possible, drawing on the men of both departments alike.

The size of the squad has made this plan inconvenient this year, however, so Rice has ordered the college men to report at 3:30 and the science students at 4:15. This will give him a chance to get eight full crews on the machines every afternoon before the 'Varsity men come out for work. He also hopes to make the first-year men more regular in attendance at work when they know at just exactly what time they are to row.

Coach Rice hopes to get his men out on the river in about two weeks if the weather remains mild.

Princeton Football Schedule.

PRINCETON, N. J., Feb. 27.—Announcement of Princeton's 1913 football schedule to-day shows that four teams have been dropped since last Fall and three new colleges have been added to the Tiger roll. The Princetonians have limited their schedule to eight games, in contrast to the heavier schedule of the past two years, but have retained all of the harder games of last year. Lehigh, Stevens, Virginia Polytechnic Institute, and New York University do not appear again this year, and the newcomers are Holy Cross, Fordham, and Bucknel. The last college has not been played in this sport for many years. The date game will necessitate the only trip on Nov. 15, the close of the season. The schedule:

Sept. 27, Rutgers; Oct. 4, Fordham; Oct. 11, Bucknell; Oct. 18, Syracuse; Oct. 25, Dartmouth; Nov. 1, Holy Cross; Nov. 8, Harvard; Nov. 15, Yale, at New Haven.

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CHASE

BOXED WITH BROKEN ARM.

McKay Violated Commission Rules in Poor Bout with Pelky.

One of the most unsatisfactory boxing entertainments of the season was held last night at the Amsterdam Opera House, the home of the Forty-fourth Street Boxing Club. Ten boxers appeared in the five bouts staged, but not one of them was familiar with the science of the game, and the affair took on the appearance of an amateur tournament. Four heavyweights were scheduled to mix matters, but only one of the original bouts was put on. This was between Fred McKay of Winnipeg and Arthur Pelky of Chicopee, Mass. McKay appeared in the ring with his right arm bandaged above the elbow. It was stated that the Canadian's right arm was broken and he did not want to hold the club up. This is a violation of the Boxing Commission rules, which plainly state that a boxer must be in good physical condition to enter the ring and pass a medical examination. McKay bore out the report by using his left hand almost exclusively during the contest.

McKay would probably have made a better showing had he the use of both arms. The pair hugged and clinched and waved their arms like flails. There was no judgment shown in the leads and few clean blows were landed during the ten rounds. Announcer Joe Humphreys echoed the sentiment of the fans present when he remarked that "the only excuse for the 435 pounds of human flesh being in the ring was because they engaged the attention of the spectators for forty minutes, and it was worth the fun." McKay's nose bled during the early rounds, but outside of this neither man was marked when they left the ring. Honors were even.

Art Nelson was unable to appear, and Jack Hogan of Detroit was substituted as an opponent for Al McCloskey of Elizabeth. The bout lasted one minute. Hogan, like the preceding pair, knew nothing of the game. McCloskey hooked his left to the jaw, and crossed with his right. Hogan went down, and as soon as he regained his feet a right swing on the jaw put him down again for the count of seven. He staggered as he arose, and McCloskey rushed him to the ropes, swinging right and left, and Hogan went down and out.

In the preliminaries Bob Deering of Australia and Bob Mack of Bayonne mussed each other for six rounds. Deering's only excuse for being in the ring was his ability to take punishment. Mack won easily. John Kelly and Babe Wolf boxed a four-round draw, and Harry Rhodes outpointed Jack Monahan after four tame rounds.

STATE TO PAY REFEREES.

Boxing Commissioner O'Neil's Plan to be Recommended to Legislature.

ALBANY, N. Y., Feb. 27.—State compensation for official referees and Inspectors appointed by the New York State Athletic Commission will be recommended to the Legislature, according to Frank S. O'Neil of Binghamton, Chairman of the commission. With that end in view the commission will ask for an appropriation of $15,000 for the next fiscal year, part of which would be used as salaries for the three members of the commission. At present the expenses of the commission are limited to $5,000 a year, the Commissioners serving without pay. An effort will be made to give them a salary of $2,000 a year each.

Chairman O'Neil to-day filed with Gov. Sulzer's committee of inquiry a statement showing that since September, 1911, when the commission was appointed, it has collected from boxing matches $70,006, and has spent $9,416, including the salary of the Secretary, which is $3,500 a year.

"Mr. Carlisle," said Chairman O'Neil, "told me that no complaints had been received against the commission. I believe that if the State pays the referees directly such a system will tend to elevate boxing."

McFarland Here on Sunday.

Dal Hawkins, the former lightweight boxer, who has opened a training camp in Westchester, at which Bombardier Wells is preparing for his bout with Gunboat Smith on March 14, received a wire from Packey McFarland yesterday reserving quarters for himself and sparring partners. Packey will arrive here Sunday morning on

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PREACHING TO THE PREACHERS.

Lofty profession of morality by pursuers of the money trust has given them a certain amount of standing before the community, and has caused many to think that the public is suffering from lack of principle among the men of finance. But when the primate of them all spoke for himself at Washington he astonished those unacquainted with him by the elevation of his personal sentiments, and by the emphasis which he placed upon integrity as the basis of business done by him or with him. His words were fit for a sermon to the unconverted, and now are followed by other words from his partners of a more worldly nature. The morality of the market place is the topic of the document filed with the Pujo Committee by the Morgan firm. Every one should read it for its first-hand authoritative information about the most contentious and most misrepresented subjects demanding settlement through the force of public opinion, which now is rather aroused than informed.

One proof of this is the letter sent to the Morgan firm by Chairman PUJO saying "your memorandum manifestly comes too late to be of value." On the contrary, the memorandum will be of particular value just because of its rejection by those to whom it would be most useful, and should be most welcome if they were open-minded, and not resolved to bolster up their prejudices by the misuse of the opportunities that should have given them a higher sense of their duty. For one thing the letter shows the investigators that they have lent themselves to the support of impossible slanders. In language which is a model of courteous restraint the letter undertakes to demonstrate, and does demonstrate, that the evils alleged do not and can not exist in this or any other country. In the first place attention is called to the fact that not a word of evidence is on the record of any harm done by the trust, and there is an equal lack of proof of good done through the co-operation to which so bad a name has been given. Of insinuation and aspersion there has been a surplus, but the letter challenges proof of any case in which deserving borrowers have not been accommodated, or in which fair prices have not been paid for the securities floated by the "money trust."

There may be opportunities to influence temporarily the working of supply and demand in the case of commodities, which require time in transit from places of oversupply to where demand is greater. But not so with credit. It is transferred instantly by a scratch of the pen, and a spark along a wire, around the world. No local money trust can prevent the taking of a good thing by those ever ready for such opportunities, and a world money trust is too wild an imagining. That the panic of 1907 was "engineered" by the local money trust is preposterous. The letter modestly says that the services of the Morgan house and of the banks that joined in its work on that occasion will always be at the country's command, and that in that particular case the resources alleged to have been used in picking up bargains were preoccupied in the public service.

The disproof of the interlocking directorate insinuation leaves nothing to be desired. The directorates interlock. Is it what harm has been done? There has not been shown the first sign of co-operation among the 180 Directors who represent about one-quarter of the directorates of 132 corporations, whose $25,000,000,000 of resources is invested, and not available for misuse by anybody. It is preposterous to imagine that one-quarter should dominate three-quarters, and, as the letter observes with calm dignity, ownership of stock does not confer ownership of the honorable staffs of the corporations, whose Directors are so aspersed.

It is self-denial not to commend other points to the reader's attention, and it is impossible not to repeat the advice to the committee which has declared that the letter is too late for its attention. The committee is on the trail of symptoms rather than causes, and therefore is in danger of not knowing what the trouble is, or what the remedy should be. The letter is important exactly because it is so authoritative and dispassionate, and because of its premature rejection. The writers declare that the practices which are thought objectionable are necessitated by bad laws and conclude:

> We believe that, with a scientific banking system firmly established, many features in our present situation, perhaps deemed objectionable by you, will of themselves disappear; and that this country will enjoy the experience of other countries which, with nothing like the same amount of banking statutes in force as we have, are yet immeasurably freer than America from banking failures, and from those periodic financial disturbances which bring misfortune to rich and poor alike, and except for which these United States to-day undoubtedly would be in enjoyment of a political and National prosperity far surpassing any that has been known in the world's history.

Whatever the Pujo Committee reports, this communication to its Chairman must be read by all who would arrive at intelligent conclusions.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

If the Public Service Commission, or the Board of Estimate, or the Grand Jury can by investigation and finding throw any light upon the motives of the Manhattan Railway Company in "holding up" the signing of the Subway contracts by its belated objection, then by all means the inquiry should begin at once. The statements made by Mr. SHONTS and by Mr. MCANENY show that the Manhattan Company's representatives were informed at every stage of the proceedings in regard to the contracts. "They have been familiar "with every move up to the present "time," said Mr. MCANENY yesterday, "and we have been assured that the "draft had the approval of the Man-"hattan Company." It is amazing that in a business transaction of this magnitude a public service corporation should give its assent to negotiations, or permit its assent to be inferred, and then at the very last moment take obstructive action.

The positive statements made at the meeting of the Board of Estimate yesterday that offers have been made to sell the stock of the Manhattan Company to the Interborough interests at a price much above present market quotations will not pass unnoticed. These statements tend to confirm rumors already current, and it is natural that the public should assume a relation between these offers and the holding up of the contract. It seems to us that it is not very wise or very prudent to try the public patience any further in regard to the building of the new Subways and the third-tracking of the elevated lines.

THE THAW INVESTIGATION.

Since Gov. SULZER'S Committee of Inquiry has responded to the expressed wish of Superintendent of Prisons SCOTT that the recent charges of bribery to get THAW out of the State Hospital for the Insane at Matteawan be fully investigated, the committee should go at least as far back as the appointment of Dr. JAMES V. MAY in July, 1911, as successor to Dr. ROBERT B. LAMB, the head of Matteawan.

Under the direction of Supt. SCOTT a competitive examination was held, and he appointed Dr. MAY, who stood lowest in the examination. The report of the examiners on July 20, 1911, presented this record of the applicants: Dr. AMOS T. BAKER, 96 per cent.; Dr. ROBERT S. WOODMAN, 91.50 per cent.; Dr. RAYMOND C. KIEB, 91.50 per cent.; Dr. JAMES V. MAY, 89.5 per cent. Dr. WOODMAN was for some reason declared ineligible, and Dr. MAY was moved up to third place in the list of applicants. By his appointment it was understood that the influence of Dr. CHARLES G. WAGNER, his chief in the Binghamton State Hospital, and an expert who had supported Dr. EVANS'S "brainstorm" theory of THAW, was extended over that institution. Dr. MAY was then known to be without experience in the care of the criminal insane. In an Albany dispatch to THE TIMES of Jan. 9, 1912, Col. SCOTT thus explained his appointment:

> I thought it would be better to take Matteawan out of the discipline of criminal institutions and try the hospital system, so I appointed Dr. MAY. One of the changes under him has been to release all of the inmates who had been confined in rooms and give them the privileges of the wards, as their cases might warrant. Dr. MAY has been appointed President of the State Commission in Lunacy, and there is a vacancy at Matteawan.

That was only one of the changes made by Dr. MAY. It was a dangerous change, since, notoriously, insane criminals, unless segregated, are ripe for conspiracy. Why Dr. MAY was transferred, and how he came to be appointed, would be a legitimate subject of inquiry.

Dr. RUSSELL has resigned while "under fire." Why he was appointed to succeed Dr. MAY is also worth looking into. At the time of Dr. MAY'S retirement both he and Dr. RUSSELL examined HARRY K. THAW, the examination lasting a week, and the results were noted in the hospital's case-book. During the examination of THAW before Supreme Court Justice KEOGH on July 2, 1912, Miss LOUISE GREEN, one of the official stenographers at Matteawan, testified that the original report of that examination was altered by Dr. MAY—not only that, but THAW himself was permitted to alter the report, and the report as altered was made an official part of the record. The original copy, Miss GREEN testified, "was brought "back, after it had been corrected in "part by Dr. MAY and in part by Mr. "THAW, and I then made eight copies of "the corrected manuscript, all of which "I gave to Dr. MAY." Again, Dr. RUSSELL told the court at White Plains on July 9, 1912, that THAW might be set free as sane, provided he, Dr. RUSSELL, be hired by THAW'S family to act as a special attendant, lest the paranoiac "commit another murder."

Dr. RUSSELL is accused by Secretary WILLIAM F. CLARK of the Governor's committee of asking a bribe of $20,000 to certify that THAW was sane and thus to obtain his release. Dr. RUSSELL makes the countercharge that JOHN NICHOLSON ANHUT, the lawyer retained to secure the release of THAW, on two occasions offered him a bribe of $20,000. Mr. ANHUT corroborates the original charge against Dr. RUSSELL. Possibly, the mystery of the recent proceedings, in which liberties have been taken with Gov. SULZER'S name, can be cleared up by a search through the records of the two latest appointments to the headship of the institution of which the murderer of STANFORD WHITE is still an inmate.

PEACE IN MEXICO.

The latest news from Mexico is as encouraging as could be hoped for. We are hearing nothing further of "reprisals." The reports of the assassination of two of MADERO'S brothers have not been verified. The new amnesty law indicates that the Provisional President is a man of good judgment and quick action, who desires to restore peace with as little resort to severe measures as possible. To be sure, the ill-fated MADERO also promised amnesty to all rebels who surrendered within a specified time, and none surrendered, but his Government was obviously weak from first to last, while HUERTA'S thus far has seemed strong. Much depends upon his ability to keep his promises and his success in mustering an army fit to be reckoned with. It must be remembered that he defeated OROZCO decisively at Bachimba, and would have crushed that rebellion entirely if his hand had not been stayed by MADERO.

The gratifying facts are that the insurrectos, excepting ZAPATA, are now supporting HUERTA, and that strong measures are being adopted for the first time to bring to terms that obstreperous enemy of law and order. MADERO checked all efforts to suppress ZAPATA. Train service between the capital and the border has been restored, and Vera Cruz is quiet. The prospects are good for a speedy resumption of business throughout the republic.

In the circumstances, there is little danger of the intervention peril lasting to trouble President WILSON'S Administration at its very outset. The new President of the United States will take office at a time when the Mexican situation is less troublesome to the State Department at Washington than it has been for two years. How long the peaceful condition will last nobody can tell, but presumably the new elections will not be ordered in Mexico until the disturbances in all parts of the country have been allayed.

THE NAVY AND ECONOMY.

The Senate yesterday passed a Public Building bill appropriating more than $40,000,000 for new buildings, an increase of more than $16,000,000 over the House appropriation. The appropriation for pensions this year will probably exceed $200,000,000. Yet the House of Representatives has refused to authorize the construction of more than one new battleship this year, and has also cut out of the Naval bill appropriations for a much-needed new transport and a supply ship. The estimates of the Navy Department have been cut $30,000,000, for "economy's sake" at a time when the need of an efficient modern navy has been practically demonstrated.

There was a strong and well-supported movement in the House to withhold any appropriation at all on account of battleships this year. Representative UNDERWOOD deserves credit for securing a vote for one battleship. In the circumstances, a nation which is strongly impressed by the evidences of its need of defense on land and sea must be grateful to Mr. UNDERWOOD, but his argument that "we can maintain an ade-"quate navy on one ship a year to take "the place of the vessels which are dis-"carded as fast as they become obso-"lete" is not founded on a judicial examination of the facts. Mr. UNDERWOOD feels quite sure that "no great naval power is going to invade our shores," and he may be justified, so far, but we need ships for the Eastern and Western waters and the Asiatic station, and the navy was not growing too rapidly when an appropriation for two new ships a year was the rule.

The cutting of the naval appropriations is false economy which no sophistical argument can excuse, and we are likely to suffer for it in the future. But nobody will be fooled by the plea of economy. The idea of saving the public money is not permitted to interfere with the erection of expensive public buildings in the districts of some of the money-saving Congressmen, or with the expenditure in the form of pensions of vast sums to secure political support.

CLEARING COUNTRY CHECKS.

The Clearing House issues a long list of banks which are co-operating with it regarding the improvement of its rules regulating inland exchange facilities. But the list includes not more than a quarter of the banks capable of co-operating, and many of the banks, including both some co-operating and dissenting, are asking further facilities well within the power of the Clearing House, and available under similar conditions in other monetary centres. The Clearing House clears so well that it ought to realize the breadth of the demand that it should extend its usefulness.

There is no good reply to questions why such a public utility should serve some and not all within its jurisdiction. How can its friends defend it if it clears for some banks and not for others of equal qualifications to be served, and very desirous? How can it defend the imposition of rules unless the rules are approved by those subject to them, as the lack of country clearing facilities certainly is not approved? It is true that the Clearing House has an option regarding the individuals with whom it may elect not to do business, but it is on different ground when it discriminates against classes of banks doing business worth doing, and beneficial to New York through being done in the best manner.

There is good work to be done, and the Clearing House is the very institution to do it and receive the enlarged thanks of the community which it serves so well in all it attempts.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

It Might Be Well to Think Again.

That a man with as many and as important things on his mind as the President-elect should have seen the need of qualifying and explaining his declination of honorary membership in the Chevy Chase Club probably has more significance than appears to those who think only of the episode as intrinsically unimportant. Whether he took the reparative and apologetic action of his own initiative or at the suggestion of some wise counselor, it is alike commendable as showing both inclination and capacity for treating in the best possible manner the mistakes which all mortals, however high their station, are sure to make occasionally.

That it was a mistake to decline this accustomed courtesy with seeming brusqueness is plain enough, for it involved unnecessarily hurting the feelings of men whose only purpose was to be kind and to show honor where honor was due, and though Gov. WILSON, of course, meant exactly what he said, and nothing more, when he wrote that he would be too busy after March 4 for either the pleasures or the responsibilities of club life, his words lent themselves all too readily to interpretation as a proclamation of superior virtue. To be sure, only hostile critics would make that interpretation, and nobody would really believe it, but it would be often repeated, nevertheless, and such criticisms always count.

The Governor, one notices, though assuring the Chevy Chasers that to affront or embarrass them was not even the least of his desires, sticks to his refusal to accept the honorary membership. Perhaps that, too, is a mistake, for acceptance, like the offer, would have been entirely innocent, and, no matter how careful the rejection of such a courtesy may be, it invariably leaves a little sting somewhere. Honorary membership in a club involves no more in the way of attendance than the recipient finds it convenient to give, so it could not have compelled any neglect of public business, and, as to not paying dues, the Governor, or rather the President, need not have worried, since not he, but his office, would be exempt.

As he very well knows, having long exemplified the knowledge in practice, regular periods of relaxation and amusement are not only justifiable for a hard-working public official, but they are desirable in the public interest because they preserve and enhance his efficiency. The Governor's second thought was better than his first. A third, reversing his decision, might be still better.

An Orator Gently Instructed.

There would be no excuse for leaving without the comment it deserves the fact that JOHN SHERWIN CROSBY, the Secretary of the Tenement House Department, not only gave to a meeting of anti-vivisectionists, this week, the countenance of his presence, but that he made to them a speech which they warmly applauded. As the opponents of animal experimentation are full of unreason and the truth is not in them—as, in short, they are public enemies who, with no better excuse than laboriously preserved ignorance and sickly sentimentality, are persistently striving to block progress in the most beneficent of sciences—it follows inevitably that no speaker can win their approval without commending their pernicious errors of doctrine and purpose and so proving his own unworthiness to hold any position of public responsibility or influence.

Mr. CROSBY'S quality as an orator is shown in the following quotation from his speech—a presumably characteristic passage:

> This experiment business has a reflex effect on the experimenter. Men who wantonly take the lives of animals become hardened. On the other hand, a man who is kind to his horse will be kind to his mother, and if he is kind to her he'll more than likely be kind to his wife. No wonder thes so many women are interested in kindness to animals.

One wonders how a man can sleep o' nights after indulgence in such a vicious mingling of platitude and misrepresentation as that. What has it to do with animal experimentation that "men who wantonly take the lives of animals become hardened"? Of all the life-taking which goes on in the world—and there is no end of it—the fraction, so minute as hardly to be expressed in decimals at the present price of paper, that takes place in the laboratories least deserves to be called wanton, is least open to objection as productive of pain, and is best justified by the results achieved. And in these beneficent results animals share with humanity on equal terms.

If Mr. CROSBY knew this and said what he did, adequate characterization of his speech could not be made in the language to which THE TIMES restricts its writers; if he does not know it, modest silence would best become him until he has acquired the easily obtainable information which "every schoolboy" must have under penalty of being ranked among defectives if he have it not.

A Shocking Display of Cynicism.

There has been sent to us for inspection a copy of The Word and the Way, a neatly printed periodical published in Kansas City. Under its title appear the words "Incorporating The Central Baptist," and this motto: "The Bible, the home, the church."

With that motto the matter in the editorial and news columns of The Word and the Way is admirably harmonious, being expressive of high ideals inspired by sincere religious feeling. On turning to the advertisements in the periodical the scene changes. A more shocking display of willingness to do anything for money has not come to our attention for years and years. For, though The Word and the Way, in this issue at least, does draw the line against advertisements openly indecent, that seems to be the limit of its scruple—or the beginning of its fear. At any rate, it sells publicity to a full score of patent medicines of next to the very worst class and permits the makers thereof to exploit their noxious wares in terms which the men responsible for the conduct of The Word and the Way must know to be utterly mendacious and fraudulent.

It permits one advertiser to vaunt the excellent results which follow dosing babies with a vile nostrum heavily loaded with morphine, while others confidently promise to cure incurable diseases—and in many cases to do it for nothing! Still others seek to get the money of drug victims in the old, old way.

Any secular paper would be disgraced by printing these advertisements, and nowadays only a few of them are so indifferent to public interests as to do it. In what terms a religious paper should be described when it cynically facilitates the selling of these frauds we will leave to the decision of members of the denomination it pretends to represent and edify.

PANAMA PEACE STATUES.

Why Not Erect Them on Isthmus and at the Golden Gate?

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have read with great interest recent suggestions to erect a monumental memorial at Panama, and desire to inform the public that a movement is already on foot for the purpose of building a Peace Statue at the Isthmus of Panama, and that on the 9th day of December, 1912, Congressman Richard Bartholdt presented a bill, (House Resolution 26,939,) "to provide for the erection of a statue at the Panama Canal to be symbolic of universal peace, and to appropriate money therefor."

Although the canal is a monument of itself, it is located at a point through which not only South and North America will pass in the exchange of products, but through which Asia and Europe will communicate in the coming commercial age, and is thus the most logical point where we should locate a monument to one of the ideals for which America stands.

Therefore, it seems to me that a monument to peace should be erected on Taboga Island, in Panama Bay, by small contributions on the part of Americans—men, women, and children—in addition to the National fund, so as to permeate the public mind with a direct interest in the idea that peaceful commerce is the greatest factor for peace.

The idea of a peace statue at Panama first came to me during my service as a United States Judge in the Canal Zone in 1905. The Suez Canal gave to England an empire. What will the Panama Canal do for the world?

It is destined to work greater wonders in changing the commercial, political, and social status of the world than did the Suez Canal, and this change will be marked principally by the building up of international ties, which are becoming so interwoven in this progressive twentieth century civilization.

The Goddess of Liberty stands in New York Harbor on the Atlantic, perpetuating the truth that America stands for freedom, so why not erect a Goddess of Peace at Panama, perpetuating the fact that America stands for conciliation, arbitration, and concord, and I ask, why not in time also erect a Goddess of Justice in Golden Gate Harbor, on the Pacific, symbolizing the idea that America stands for righteousness? VICTOR HUGO DURAS.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 25, 1913.

INSANITARY THEATRES.

Law Urged to Compel Proper Sweeping and Ventilation.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The lack of proper ventilation in theatres should receive the attention of an energetic legislator at Albany. The man who will remedy the present evil will earn fame and gratitude from a suffering and indulgent people.

The masses who support the show houses realize every time they visit certain of these places that they are inadequately ventilated and that the people are compelled to breathe vitiated and poisonous atmosphere that has been breathed over and over again by the crowded audience, resulting in discomfort during the performance and a cold, cough, or influenza afterward.

If there are any present laws intended to remedy this state of things, I should like to be informed, as I will be one to undertake their enforcement.

Architects and engineers can readily provide suitable means for securing an adequate and constant inflow of pure air (warmed in Winter and cooled in Summer) and the withdrawal of foul air from these houses, and the theatrical trusts should be compelled by law to apply the necessary means forthwith.

I have watched with interest and dismay the methods in use in cleaning certain theatres. Instead of vacuum cleaners, the process consists chiefly in raising the dust and germs from the floors by the use of brooms, resulting in their relocation, so that they are largely held in suspense in the confined air and darkness, awaiting the next performance. If you have ever chanced to visit the interior of a dark theatre in the daytime with the light turned off you will realize what a genial atmosphere the germs have for their abode.

JAMES R. PILCHER.

New York, Feb. 25, 1913.

COL. LAMPTON'S QUANDARY.

Doesn't Know What to Wear in Woman Suffrage Parade.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I was not aware until to-day that I was expected to march in the Woman's Washington Parade, March 3, but it seems that I am, for I am in receipt of a card from Mrs Grand Marshal Burleson notifying me that my place is "behind the writers' banner, with the librarians' section before me and the artists' section behind me." I am greatly pleased to be put in ahead of librarians and artists, but I am not pleased to be left in doubt whether I should wear one of those prize hats and gowns illustrated in THE TIMES last Sunday, or to wear ordinary pants and whiskers.

I'd like to know this, too, because I certainly don't wish to mar the harmony of the parade by inappropriate attire. Far be it from me, an humble marcher, to criticise the Grand Marshal, but really she should have tipped me off on this point so I could make a proper appearance. Of all things, I don't want to look like a fright on such an important occasion, and if I am not informed as to my clothes, I won't march at all. So there!

P. S.—If any of my gentlemen friends wish to see me, they will find my section in Block E, New Jersey Avenue, between B and C Streets, southeast. Please call before 2 P. M., as we start promptly at that hour.

W. J. LAMPTON.

New York, Feb. 26, 1913.

Park Encroachment Justified.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The Riverside Park matter appears to be of considerable interest, judging by the letter from Mr. Jaccaci, with which, I must frankly admit, I was greatly impressed.

The indisputable fact remains, however, that if the railroads cannot get what they want here they will certainly get it elsewhere. New York needs the railroads far more than the railroads need New York. Some of the roads paying the biggest dividends do not even touch New York.

Mr. Jaccaci speaks of the future, but apparently does not take into account the fact that for some years past there has been a steady exodus from the city, and that it will only be a question of time when relatively few people will live in the centre of the metropolis.

It is my humble opinion that instead of curtailing railroad facilities on the west side they should be vastly increased, not only as regards freight service, but passenger as well. At present there is only the "Dolly Varden" to take care of passengers. But if a frequent, lively service were instituted, I believe that many would patronize it, with a consequent relief of congestion on the inadequate local transit lines doing business to-day.

Summed up the whole matter amounts to this: That the City of New York cannot afford to antagonize the interests which have made it as it is, and which are largely responsible for its present size and prosperity.

ARTHUR CURRAN.

New York, Feb. 27, 1913.

DR. TAYLOR'S RESIGNATION.

Chairman of Vassar's Trustees Dispels Erroneous Reports.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As many erroneous statements regarding Dr. Taylor's resignation from the Presidency of Vassar College have appeared in the public press, will you allow me to make a brief statement? Dr. Taylor has indicated to the Trustees his desire to retire as soon as they can find a suitable successor, and definitely not later than February, 1914.

There are absolutely no conditions connected with the college which make this action necessary, desirable, or expedient. The one and only reason for Dr. Taylor's retirement is his own wish to be relieved from the cares and responsibilities of his office. He has been in public life for forty years, during twenty-seven of which he has been President of Vassar College, and he naturally feels, after such long, arduous and exacting service, that he is entitled to a respite, and should transfer his burden to other shoulders.

His relations with the Faculty and with the Trustees are, as they have always been, of the most cordial and harmonious character. The college has never been in a more satisfactory and prosperous condition than it is to-day, and Dr. Taylor thinks, greatly to the sorrow and regret of every one interested in the institution, that it is a favorable and opportune time for him to retire from a position which he has filled with such marked distinction and success.

HENRY M. SANDERS,
Chairman Board of Trustees.

New York, Feb. 27, 1913.

WOULDN'T TAKE A TIP.

Visitor Is Astonished by Experience with Chauffeur and Servants.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Twice within a week I have been almost overcome by what so unexpectedly happened to me in this great and grabbing city of yours. Going into the lavatory of one of the swagger hotels of Broadway to wash my hands, I was permitted to do so without an obsequious attendant pushing his politeness for profit in on me, by handing me a towel and standing by with a wisp to dust off my already immaculate attire, or gazing down at my patent leathers with a hurt look as though I should only wear shoes that required his frequent attention. It was such a relief and so unexpected that I wondered if there wasn't a strike on among those worthies. Maybe there was, and if so, I hope it will never be settled.

But an even more startling experience was to follow. A lady who had been taking me in her car to call on friends sent me home after our calls. As the distance was four or five miles, I thought a small tip to the chauffeur from me might be appreciated, and I tendered him ten times what it would have cost me by Subway, but to my everlasting astonishment he declined to accept it, saying his employer had forbidden his taking tips from any one. Now, did you ever hear of anything like that in New York before?

I know that tips are forbidden in many places here by many employers, but until that moment I never knew of an employe declining to disobey the rules. I even know of employes, grown nervous by my delay, suggesting that I was perhaps overlooking certain small details of our association. New York sure is a city of surprises, not to say astonishments.

New York, Feb. 26, 1913. VISITOR.

A Discriminatory Tax.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Your article on the security tax shows a keen knowledge of present conditions and correct analysis of the effect of an increase in the tax.

Since the "imposition" of the $2 tax in 1905 Wall Street's business has steadily decreased. Some of the largest of the class of brokers who always stand ready to give the first-hand buyers or sellers a liberal market have sold their seats, or have been compelled to cease trading. This deprives holders of securities of bids and offers right at or close to the market from those who have retired. The fact that there is a proposition to double, instead of to repeal, the present tax shows how little our distress counts. But the opposition of those in other lines of business, who will surely be injured, and a concerted protest from 300,000 voters who are sufferers from this discriminating tax should cause politicians to take notice. F. L. G.

New York, Feb. 26, 1913.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The present stagnation of the New York Stock Exchange is in large measure due to the existing tax on sales. Hundreds of times I have heard operators exclaim against the present $2 tax in terms such as "I thought I was making money, but the State tax has swallowed up my profits." If these persons do not quit, they slow down tremendously. The imposition of an additional $2 per hundred upon sales will surely drive business away from New York, Mr. Sulzer to the contrary notwithstanding.

The present agitation in Albany seems simply a reflection from the Pujo Committee at Washington. Both are unnecessary and hurtful. The purchases and sales of securities will continue, and "Longs" and "Shorts" will always exist, in spite of Washington or Albany; but the chief market will be driven from New York.

HENRY B. LOCKWOOD.

New York, Feb. 25, 1913.

Skyscraper Apartments.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Have tenants of skyscraper apartment houses any especial rights that landlords are bound to respect? I ask because I live in a twelve-story skyke and I pay the highest price asked because I live on the twelfth floor, and, according to skyke rules, the higher up the tenant lives the more he pays. I paid the price because I got with it the view, which was something grand and worth the extra charge. I made no complaint, paid my toll regularly, and all was well until six months ago, when the same landlord—real estate company—pleased with his profit on the twelve-story building, erected one of fourteen stories across the street, shutting out my view and considerable of my light, but still leaving me on the twelfth floor with the corresponding price to pay.

Now, what I want to know is, Has my landlord any right to charge twelfth-floor prices when he doesn't supply twelfth-floor advantages? Not to mention the long daily and nightly rides in the elevator, with their possible dangers of travel. Other friends of mine similarly situated in other skyke apartments are making the same complaint and something must be done to relieve us. Either the contiguity of skyscraper apartments to each other must be regulated or landlords must be enjoined from charging for what they fail to furnish. G. W.

New York, Feb. 26, 1913.

The English Sheep Dog.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The old English sheepdog is the best for children. He will endure all the petting, hair-pulling, (he has no tail to pull,) and eye-gouging that he may be subjected to by the son and heir, with a patience that is not to be found in any other breed. He is also a good watchdog and is very hardy.

The only attention that he demands is on his coat, which can be kept in good condition and free from parasites by daily brushing, the wrong way, with a horse's mane brush. He is the most affectionate dog I know, and I have had all kinds. When he gets thoroughly acquainted with the family to whom he belongs there is no one else on earth. N. T.

New York, Feb. 26, 1913.

First from Pacific to Amazon.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In a recent issue of THE TIMES you say Gen. Reyes was the first to go from the Pacific to Amazon.

Lieut. Herndon, U. S. N., did it about 1850. His report was published by the United States Government and may be found in some library.

E. E. ROPER.

Deland, Fla., Feb. 21, 1913.

"THE HITHERTOS."

Miss Milholland of the Henceforwards Tells Their Traits.

Israel Zangwill tells us of an unhappy race described by a small school boy, when asked the meaning of the phrase, "A hitherto uninhabited island." He replied, "An island inhabited by a race called the 'Hithertos.'" The race called the "Hithertos" is a valuable addition to ethnology, and the island these folk inhabit is in the Dead Sea. Men and women, once great, dwell among these strange dead-alive people—rulers of Oriental lands, lawyers, novelists, statesmen, and sometimes, saddest of all, a youth with his life still before him. When these Hithertos orate, their speeches still sound to themselves like the thunder of the gods. But to us their voices come from that far-off island like the horns of Elfland faintly blowing. The Henceforwards, and by this I mean men and women in joint council, may haply shape a better world than that described by Senator Elihu Root as "the field of political life."

"Politics," Mr. Root contends, "is modified war [!] * * * Woman rules to-day by the sweet and noble influences of her character. Put woman into the arena of conflict, and she abandons these great weapons which control the world, and she takes into her hands weapons with which she is unfamiliar and which she is unable to wield."

Who is going to force women to "abandon these great weapons with which she controls the world," when she becomes politically free? Mr. Root will not, I know, because he confesses that he sets high value, and rightly, upon these attributes in a woman. She will not, I know, because, as he says, they help her to control the world.

Granted that, as the Senator says, women do not know how to wield political weapons, how are they ever to learn if they are forever kept from handling them? You don't wait till a man is an expert carpenter before you place the tools in his hands. On the contrary, you give him the tools the moment he decides that he can become useful at carpentering, and by use—clumsy use to begin with—he gradually learns to be expert. Incidentally, that is the way men are learning to handle political weapons, too.

But the real difference between us, the gulf between the Hithertos and the Henceforwards, is the difference between two conceptions of the functions of the State. Mr. Root considers the supreme function of the State to be military—aggressive in one form or another. He says:

> The whole science of government is the science of protecting life and liberty and the pursuit of happiness, of protecting our persons, property, and homes, wives and children against foreign aggression, against civil dissension, against mobs and riots, against crime and disorder, and all the army of evils that civil society wages its war against.

We conceive the chief function of the State to be humanitarian and life-enhancing. That is why the women, among the Henceforwards, insist upon participating in such a function. "Everywhere," to quote Senator Hoar, "that domain of the State which is represented by force is contracting, and that domain of the State which is represented by public spirit, by charity, by humanity, is enlarging."

When men thought of government a century ago they thought chiefly of the jail, the criminal court, the police, and the army. To-day they think chiefly of the college, the technical school, the asylum, the road, the library, the Post Office, the hospital, and the home. The rank of a State among civilized nations is measured by its colleges, its schools of art and science, its institutions for reform, for the cure of the insane, for the education of the blind, the deaf, and the dumb.

Of course if, as Mr. Root implies, the State is to do nothing but discipline armies, build jails, and establish police courts, the less woman has to do with it the better for her, and (I was going to say) the better for the State except that even here the State must depend on her for instrumentalities which are to diminish the evils in such systems and lessen their horrors. If, on the other hand, the State is so to use its forces as to put an end to these things; if education, justice, science, art, charity, the promotion of commerce and manufacture, the healing of disease, the promoting everywhere of an increased reverence for the individual soul, be a function to which its great forces are to be devoted in the future, then it is indispensable that woman should have in its management her full and equal share. Our absurd party system has, I admit, made politics sound like a battle ground, a sporting contest, or the prize ring. In reality, politics has more to do with the nursery. A woman studying politics—studying, that is, the best measures for the health of the State—is only attending, in a larger spirit, to her home and her children, and extending into the turbulent world of affairs those "sweet and noble influences" which that world very sadly needs.

Senator Root speaks against political liberty for womanhood at the same time, in the same tones, and with the same mental attitude as Abdul Hamid, the ex-Sultan of Turkey. In his diary, as reported in THE TIMES with the Senator's speech, Abdul Hamid considers the lot of the Western man, because of the liberties allowed the Western woman, to be "truly lamentable." And from the point of view of the male exploiter of the sex of women, I daresay he is right. But no American man should be guilty of deploring any advance in the status of woman which is to help her win away from the position of the women of the Orient.

The source of every race is in its mothers, and man, like water, never rises higher than this source. Probably the secret of the degrading position occupied by the Turkish nation to-day is contained in the degradation of its women.

INEZ MILHOLLAND.

New York, Feb. 26, 1913.

A Geometrical Puzzle.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Here's a little kink that will perhaps divert the minds of some of your readers from their troubles:

Take four pennies and lay them on a flat surface, two side by side, and two others side by side just below these, with the edges touching and also touching the edges of the two above, like this: A B. The problem is to ascertain the C D

diameter of each of four circles so that one acre will be contained in the centre space between the four. R. A. DIX.

New York, Feb. 28, 1913.

HER MATCH.

Old England, led by gallant Drake,
The proud Armada sunk,
With Nelson whipped the saucy French,
And left them in a funk,
And captured many a buccaneer
And stretched his wicked neck,
And called the great Napoleon down,
And made his throne a wreck.

In Boer land great Britannia, too,
Contrived to "beat the Dutch,"
And savage Kings have learned to fear
Her vengeance overmuch.
But now the doughty little Isle
Her match at last has met;
Although she rules the waves, she can't
Subdue the suffragette.

MINNA IRVING.

'CYRANO' APPLAUDED AT ITS PREMIERE

Walter Damrosch and Wm. J. Henderson's Opera, Based on Rostand's Play, Finely Sung.

AN EXCELLENT LIBRETTO

Set to Music Now Tuneful and Brilliant, Now Sluggish—A Carefully Prepared Production.

Cyrano	Pasquale Amato
Roxane	Frances Alda
Duenna	Marie Mattfeld
Lise	Vera Curtis
A Flower Girl	Louise Cox
Mother Superior	Florence Mulford
Christian	Riccardo Martin
Ragueneau	Albert Reiss
De Guiche	Putnam Griswold
Le Bret	William Hinshaw
First Musketeer	Basil Ruysdael
Second Musketeer	Marcel Reiner
Montfleury	Lambert Murphy
A Cadet	
A Monk	Antonio Pini-Corsi
Four Cavaliers	Austin Hughes, Paolo Ananian, Louis Kreidler, Maurice Sapio
Conductor	Alfred Hertz

For the third time the management of the Metropolitan Opera House has shown its desire to encourage American art by the production of an American opera in English. "Cyrano" was performed there for the first time last evening, an opera whose music was composed by Walter Damrosch to a libretto arranged from Rostand's drama, "Cyrano de Bergerac," by William J. Henderson. Both the collaborators are well known in New York, where Mr. Damrosch has for more than a quarter of a century had prominence as an orchestral and operatic conductor, and Mr. Henderson for an equal period as a musical critic.

The opera was heard by a large first-night audience with friendly interest and sympathy, and with a first-night enthusiasm. It apparently made a favorable impression. To disentangle the merits of the case from the factitious influences of the occasion is not always easy on a first night, but it seemed clear that, apart from these ruling influences, "Cyrano" made and deserved considerably more than the "succès d'estime" that was to be expected of it. Its real place and its final value will be determined by the trial it will undergo as a piece in the repertory. In the meantime there remains to chronicle an achievement in many ways admirable, one reflecting much credit upon native art. There was applause after the first act, and more after the second, when all the chief singers were repeatedly called before the curtain, and then Mr. Damrosch, and, finally, Mr. Hertz. After the third act these and Mr. Gatti-Casazza and Mr. Henderson appeared and were warmly greeted.

After the third act Mr. Damrosch made a little speech thanking the audience for its attention and approval, remarking that there was to be a fourth act, which would be short, the most essential part and the rest of the opera, and hoping that the audience would remain till the end, when, if he were again called for, he would again address them.

The management showed the sincerity of its purpose toward the new opera, as toward the other American operas it has produced by the care and pains expended upon the production. It was prepared with thoroughness; an excellent cast was allotted to it; a handsome, appropriate, and artistic stage setting had been made; the details of the presentation were well and carefully rehearsed. The work was, in a word, set forth in a fashion to give it its full value and to sustain the standards of the house. The company of the Metropolitan Opera House now contains enough American and English-speaking singers of high rank to perform such a work competently in the language in which it was written, and the showing that made in "Cyrano" was highly creditable.

Edmond Rostand's brilliant play profoundly moved and delighted the theatrical public when it was first produced a score of years ago. New York saw many performances of it in English by Richard Mansfield which were first given here in October, 1898, and repeated in subsequent seasons, and in French by Coquelin in 1900. It was then recognized as one of the finest of modern plays, on account of the splendid variety and aptness of its imagery, its triumphant blend of romance and humor, of the old and the new breathing the breath of a new and potent genius into ancient ideals of glory and honor and self-sacrifice. These qualities offered an immediate invitation to the lyric dramatist, as ever watchful for subjects for musical treatment; but the play also gave a warning to those who would approach it too rashly for this purpose. It is so opulent in detail and in incident, it has so many ramifications and contains so many diverse subtleties of intellectual and emotional content that it must be severely stripped to make an opera. The lyric dramatist must deal with a director and more concentrated series of events and with a broader emotional contrast than the playwright. And it was unquestionably a venturesome undertaking to set "Cyrano de Bergerac" as an opera, from the very fact that the original was so well known and so universally adjured. Expectation must necessarily be keyed to a high pitch and the achievement to rise to the level of the subject, must itself be on a high plane.

Mr. Henderson's task was to reduce the luxuriant flowering of Rostand's imagination to the barer stem of an operatic libretto. This he has done with ability, with a full appreciation of what the necessities of the case demanded, with ample technical knowledge of what can and cannot be utilized in an operatic setting. He has shown in his libretto not only an unmistakable flair for the operatic stage, but also accomplished literary skill. For it is an admirable production in both structure and versification. Its movement is rapid and consistent; it carries on the spirit of the play, and develops its essential motives, bereft though it must be of much that contributes to the charm of the original drama. It is couched in good and picturesque English; its versification is fluent and apt. It has passages that approach true poetic beauty, and it is free from the ineptitudes and commonplaces that disfigure many operatic librettos, accepted ever since the beginning of opera with resignation by the intelligent as an unavoidable evil. The text offers none of the crass absurdities that strike the English-speaking listener as incongruous and injurious when set to music and that bring him suddenly and sharply down to earth when he can least expect and tolerate it. This text, furthermore, is not only excellent as a piece of English; it is eminently practicable in being singable and adapted in almost every respect to the exigencies of singers—a merit that not every text for music, though good from a literary point of view, possesses in so full a measure as Mr. Henderson's.

tion of writing a "music drama"; his work is an opera, and he wishes it to be so regarded. An opera, that is, in the modern sense necessarily—for an opera in the old-fashioned acceptance of the word is no longer possible. And Mr. Damrosch is not alone in writing "opera" in these days. He has not gone "back" of Wagner, as he has suggested, but has written in a well recognizable post-Wagnerian style. The characters sing largely in a more or less melodious arioso, that frequently broadens out into definitely shaped airs. There are numerous ensembles—trios, quartets, choruses. The orchestra has, of course, an important part, almost continuously melodious, but by no means monopolizing the melodic interest. He has given much of this interest to his singers. There are a number of "leading motives" or representative themes on which considerable portions of the musical fabric are based. They are generally attached to the characters of the drama and are easily recognizable. Most outstanding of all is the one denoting Cyrano's nose, a scale passage in "whole tone" intervals; and as this is the only one in the opera in which this latter-day formula appears, it is as plain as the prominent organ on Cyrano's face. Themes allotted to different phases of Roxane's character have charm and appropriateness.

Mr. Damrosch's use of these motives is ingenious but by no means recondite. The treatment is free, and the orchestral part is far from being a mosaic of such themes. There are few elaborate combinations of them into the modern sort of polyphonic fabric upon which many composers wreak their ingenuity. Mr. Damrosch has shown the judgment and skill in writing for the instrument that was to be expected from one who has spent his life in conducting orchestral performances. He knows the orchestra and its components, knows its effects and how to obtain them. His score is commendable for its coloring, its richness, and for the sure touch with which he has emphasized and elucidated passages now emotional, now gay, now picturesque, now tragic.

The music of "Cyrano" is undoubtedly composed with skill, with verve, and in many parts with spontaneity. It cannot be called music of inspiration, of originality, or, in the highest sense, of power. Undoubtedly there is often a feeling of reminiscence; and yet the reminiscence-hunter would often, though not always, have difficulty in putting his finger on the precise origin of this or that passage. There are transitory reminders that Mr. Damrosch has a large familiarity with the whole body of modern music. There is, especially in the earlier and livelier scenes, a frequent suggestion of "Die Meistersinger" in the music; and there are from time to time suggestions of other Wagnerian works, of the later Verdi, and even lesser men, but more generally in spirit than in actual forms. There are, it may also be said, certain traits of harmony and modulation so frequently repeated that they become mannerisms and verge on monotony; and this is especially true of the gayer portions of the music in the first two acts.

Mr. Damrosch has been successful in giving characterization, through music, to his chief personages—their natures, their doings, and the development of their emotions. Cyrano and Roxane are admirably thus expressed in the music, and this is no small achievement of the lyric dramatist. He has been successful in giving musical heightening to the scenes in the first two acts, to the interrupted drama in the hall of the Hotel de Bourgogne, the duel scene, the meeting of Cyrano with Roxane, and then in the second act to the lively gathering of the pastry cooks and the boisterous Gascony cadets, the writing of Cyrano's letter, the encounter of Christian with Cyrano. In the first act the music for the mimic play in the archaic French style is cleverly made, both in its melodic form and its instrumental effect. The music of the "Ballad of the Duel," does not, perhaps, quite rise to the importance of the situation, one of the striking moments in the drama; but it is rhythmically seizing. The composer has curiously failed here, however, to present the real point of the affair. Cyrano sings, "I touch as I end the refrain," meaning thereby to vaunt his skill in being able to "touch," not as his opponent may give him opportunity, but at the precise moment when he himself may choose—and he "touches" before he ends the refrain.

The interview between Cyrano and Christian in the second act has excellent qualities; but a quicker movement in the flow of the declamation would have bettered its effect. Against this scene and against much of the last two acts the reproach may lie that they move too sluggishly, and increasingly so to the end; that is to say, the declamation is too much retarded by the music, and especially too much interrupted by the orchestral passages which break in upon the speech of the characters. Mr. Damrosch has lingered too long over his expression, where a quicker movement is easily possible. He fills out the melodic line too much with the orchestra, while the singer waits to complete his phrase, or for opportunity to begin a new one. Nor has he discriminated enough at times between passages that are either comic in their motive or simply connective, and hence to be quickly pushed forward or even made voluble, and those of emotional import. The close of the third and fourth acts should thus be made more expeditious, leaving the more significant moments of deep emotion or tragic intensity for treatment of another sort. The scene of Cyrano's pretended madness is a case in point. The duet between Roxane and Christian hangs heavy, and the comic element which belongs to it suffers thereby.

The opera has evidently been much reduced from its original length as it appears in the published score, by cutting, freely administered. And this, while in one way an absolute necessity—for the opera as given last night was still too long and lost its effect upon the audience thereby—is, in another way, a pity. For episodes have been cut out that are valuable if not necessary as an elucidation of the action, and that might have been saved if the whole had moved fast enough to allow them to be saved. This has happened particularly in the third act, as in the scene between Roxane and Christian, before he receives the help of Cyrano in his love-making.

The performance was in almost all respects excellent. Mr. Amato won new laurels as Cyrano, a part in which he had to contend with some cherished memories. His impersonation denoted with rare intelligence, delicacy, and subtlety the spirit of the imperious, domineering swashbuckler, the romantic lover, the tender and self-sacrificing friend. His poses, gestures, facial play, and bodily carriage were admirably coordinated in their vivid expression, and he sang the music well. Mme. Alda gave an excellent representation of Roxane—one that should be set down as one of her best achievements, not only in acting, but as well in singing. As Christian, Mr Martin had a part none too grateful, for Christian cuts no enviable figure in the drama, but he presented it according to its nature. Messrs. Reiss as Ragueneau, Griswold as De Guiche, and Hinshaw as Le Bret made valuable contributions to the performance.

This could not, as a whole, have been of so much comfort to the advocates of opera in English as Prof. Parker's "Mona," given last season, for considerably less of the text was intelligible to the listener, and large portions of it might as well have been in an unknown tongue. Nor was this so much due to faulty diction as to the relation of the orchestral part to the vocal. Mr. Amato was perceived to sing with little accent, when he was understood. Mr. Griswold was, on the whole, the clearest in his enunciation.

The orchestra played well, with spirit and smoothness, under Mr. Hertz, who worked with zeal and energy to bring about success. The scenes representing the halls of the Hôtel de Bourgogne, the interior of Ragueneau's cook shop, the street in Paris before Roxane's house, the bivouac before Arras, and the convent were all excellent specimens of stage painting and formed a picturesque and appropriate setting. The costumes of the period give a fine opportunity for handsome colors and effective groupings, and full advantage was taken of it.

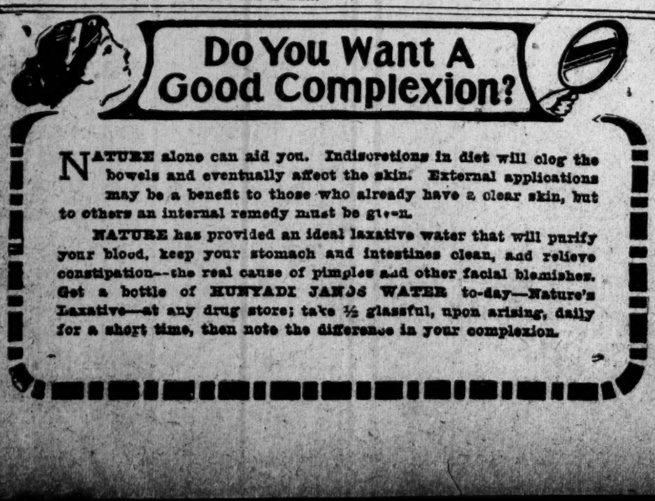
OTTO H. KAHN PRAISES 'CYRANO'

Says Directors Will Accept Another English Work as Good.

Otto H. Kahn of the Board of Directors of the Metropolitan Opera House said last night after the second act of "Cyrano": "At last I believe we have an opera in English which will stay in the répertoire. The story is dramatic, the music effective and pleasing, and the interpretation ideal. I believe that 'Cyrano' will live for some years to come.

"The effect of this upon the Opera House singers will be incalculable. It is not polite sport to learn a new work in English which has not the strength to live beyond a few performances.

"You may say for me that the opera company will be glad to accept another English work as good. In fact, it will be glad to accept one not as good as 'Cyrano,' for it will probably be hard to find another as good."



Do You Want A Good Complexion?

NATURE alone can aid you. Indiscretions in diet will clog the bowels and eventually affect the skin. External applications may be a benefit to those who already have a clear skin, but to others an internal remedy must be given.

NATURE has provided an ideal laxative water that will purify your blood, keep your stomach and intestines clean, and relieve constipation—the real cause of pimples and other facial blemishes. Get a bottle of HUNYADI JANOS WATER to-day—Nature's Laxative—at any drug store; take ½ glassful, upon arising, daily for a short time, then note the difference in your complexion.

YOUNG FOLKS GIVE GORGEOUS CARNIVAL

Illustrate Five Periods in Dances and Costumes in American History at Sherry's.

FIRST THE INDIAN GROUP

Minuet of Colonial Days, Followed by Dances of 1850—Pierrots and Harlequins Add to Gayety.

One of the most important affairs of Mi-Careme week was the carnival given last night at Sherry's for the benefit of the West Side Juvenile Club. There was a large attendance of young people, and the majority of the guests appeared in costume. At midnight the ballroom was a scene of brilliance and color, and the spirit of carnival prevailed, with pierrots and harlequins much in evidence.

A picturesque feature of the carnival was the entertainment which was given shortly after 10 o'clock in the centre of the large ballroom. This was in the nature of fancy dances, and illustrated five periods in dances and costumes in American history. The Indian group appeared first, followed by the stately minuet of Colonial days. Then came the dances of 1850, when the girls wore crinoline and flounces, after which the characteristic dances of the early Western days were given, and last of all, the modern dance.

The Indian dance was interpreted by six young men in appropriate costumes, with war bonnets and tomahawks, those taking part including Langdon Geer, Sidney P. Henshaw, Noel Bassett, Edward S. Brockie, Grosvenor Farwell, and J. Horton Ijams.

In the minuet appeared Miss Ruth Davis, Miss Constance Williams, William S. Davis and Holland S. Davis, who is President of the West Side Juvenile Club. The girls wore attractive Colonial gowns and the young men were in the picturesque uniforms of Revolutionary days.

Mrs. Langdon Geer and Theodore E. Steinway interpreted the dances of 1860, and Miss Isabel Hoyt, Miss Vera Bloodgood, William B. Boulton, Jr., and Henry C. Smith, appeared in the Western group, the young men being in cowboy attire. Miss Justine Ingersoll and Edward Shippen danced the modern group.

Many dinners were given before the carnival. Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll among others, entertained a party of twenty-five at her home for her daughter, Miss Josephine Nicoll. Among her guests were Mr. and Mrs. Roger Minton, Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence T. Durant, the Misses Margaret Trevor, Eleanor Lawrence, Eugenie Philbin, Sarah Manice and Justine Ingersoll.

Some of those who appeared in the historic group changed their costumes for the dancing. Miss Williams, who was in the minuet, appeared later as pierrot, and Miss Ingersoll changed to an Oriental costume. Mrs. Minton wore the costume of the Quartier Latin student, Mrs. Durant was a Russian boy, and Mr. Durant wore a cowboy outfit. Miss Philbin wore an Eastern costume, and Miss Eleanor Lawrence was a pierrot. Miss Josephine Nicoll and Louis Wetmore came as Sir John Millais's "Huguenot Lovers," and Otis Rockwood was a Russian dancer. Oliver Roosevelt wore the costume of a Japanese juggler of the middle ages, and William C. Bowers, 2d, came as a Sicilian. Lawrence Janney of Boston, wore the garb of a Sultan, and Mrs. Nicoll appeared as an odalisque. Mrs. Frances M. Ward came as a Yama-Yama girl.

The girls on the committee, many of whom were in costume, included the Misses Ruth Adams, Kathryn H. Auerbach, Anne B. Bradley, Ursula W. Brown, Frances Burr, Betty Carson, Cornelia Van A. Chapin, Katherine G. Chapin, Louise R. Chappell, Winifred W. Chisolm, Agnes S. Claflin, Pauline Clarkson, Esther Cleveland, Emily Coe, Rosalie Coe, Gwendolin Condon, Madeleine Cook, Anna Cronkhite, Alice Damrosch, Sybil W. Davis, Mercedes H. de Acosta, Julia Edey, Rosalie S. Elliman, Alice A. Ely, Rosette S. Ford, Zoe Hannah, Dorothy W. Hurry, Amy B. Johnson, Noel Johnston, Elizabeth Kendall, Ina A. Kissel, Agnes Landon, Laura Livingston, Gertrude Mali, Jean Morris, Kathryn Motley, Vouletti Proctor, Genevieve L. Sanford, Hancy Steele, Lisa Stillman, Tesson Thayer, Eleanor Townsend, and Kate G. Willis.

The young men who are interested in the work of the club and who were in costume were C. A. Richards, Harold Imbrie, W. F. Beekman, Percy S. Weeks, Charles King, J. Fahys Cook, Schuyler M. Meyer, Antonio Lazo, Jr., Ernest S. Ballard, Charles W. Halsey, Paul T. Jones, R. H. Swartwout, A. C. Proudfit, Andrew C. Imbrie, Robert Swan, De Courcy L. Hard, E. Rush Duer, W. V. Higgins, Guy Van Amringe, Clifton V. Edwards, Arthur G. Nash, Tracy Hoppin, and Frederick S. Hoppin.

JULIA CULP AGAIN CHARMS.

Singer Entertains Large Audience with a Varied Programme.

Julia Culp gave another exhibition of her entrancing art as a singer of songs yesterday afternoon in Carnegie Hall, when she held a large audience under her spell throughout a programme of a varied nature. She began with four songs of Schubert; "Ungeduld" is a familiar song of this composer. The others, "Heimliches Lieben," "Suleika," and "Wiegenlied," are seldom sung. In the first Schubert song Miss Culp seemed to be scarcely in voice, but she warmed up immediately to the task in hand and by the time she had reached the "Wiegenlied" she had her voice completely under her control.

The next group included French and English songs; Lully's lovely and familiar "Bois Epais," from "Amadis," (Massenet, by the bye, has written an opera, as yet unperformed, by this title;) Weckerlin's "Mignonette," Purcell's "When I am laid in earth," from the opera "Dido and Aeneas," a beautiful air; an old English song, and a song "arranged by Beethoven." To this group she added "The Sweetest Flower That Grows."

Three songs by Richard Strauss comprised the third group, "Befreit," "Morgen," and "Ständchen Aufforderung." These songs all call for different qualities of the singer's art, but Miss Culp rose to all their demands. She ended the programme with five songs of Brahms, "Vor den Fenster," "Das Madchen Spricht," (the daintiness of her interpretation of this song passes description;) "O Liebliche Wangen," "Wie komm Ich denn zur Thür herein," and the "Wiegenlied." Of course, at the close the singer was recalled until she had added several other songs. During the course of the afternoon, however, she refused to repeat songs in spite of insistent demands. Coenraad von Bos at the piano provided accompaniments of color and worth.

THEATRICAL NOTES.

Julia Sanderson will add a new feature to the performance of "The Sunshine Girl" next Monday, when she sings an additional number, called "Flirtation."

Blanche Ring will appear in a new comedy, "When Claudie Smiles," early in the Spring, preparatory to a season in New York or Chicago. The play is by Leo Ditrichstein, with music by Jerome and Schwartz.

Roy Fairchild has been engaged by the Liebler Company for the part of an Alderman in Ernest Poole's play of New York life, "A Man's Friends."

The first act of an unfinished play by William C. and Cecil B. De Mille will be given on Thursday afternoon at the Empire by the American Academy of Dramatic Arts. "Norah," by Rachel Crothers, and "Sympathetic Souls," By Sydney Grundy, both in one act, will also be presented.

Chauncey Olcott, who has just completed his New York season, left for a rest at Coronado Beach, Cal., yesterday. He opens on Easter Monday in San Francisco.

John Cort transferred his office yesterday to the Longacre Building.

Grace Edmond resumed the title role in "Oh! Oh, Delphine!" at the New Amsterdam last night, having been out of the cast since Saturday with a severe cold. During her absence Dolly Alwin had the part.

The Irish Players will present "The Workhouse Ward" at the Century Theatre benefit next Sunday evening by the Junior League of the Children's Educational Theatre. R. L. Goldberg, the cartoonist, will also appear.

Elsie Janis will add a new imitation to her performance in "The Lady of the Slipper" at the Globe Monday night, that of Laurette Taylor. Montgomery and Stone will also have a new song and dance.

On Monday night "Milestones" will be performed for the two-hundredth time at the Liberty Theatre. Souvenirs will be distributed.

SOCIAL NOTES.

Mr. and Mrs. George J. Gould are leaving for Panama to-day, and accompanying them will be Mr. and Mrs. Anthony J. Drexel, Jr., Miss Marjorie Curtis, and T. Chesley Richardson. They will travel by rail to Florida, and there board Mr. Gould's yacht.

Mrs. Frederic C. Penfield will give a tea to-morrow afternoon at her home, 787 Fifth Avenue, for President and Mrs. John G. Hibben of Princeton.

Mrs. William Birney, mother of Mrs. De Lancey Nicoll, canceled her passage for Europe yesterday, and will sail next Tuesday.

Mrs. Reginald de Koven is giving a dinner at her residence, 1,025 Park Avenue, to-morrow night for ex-Ambassador and Mrs. Henry White, and their son-in-law and daughter, Count and Countess Herman Scherr-Thoss, who are her house guests for the week-end. There will be music after dinner. Mme. Clara Butt being among the artists to appear.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Masters MacDonell of 18 East Eighty-third Street gave a dinner last night for Count Soissons. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. William A. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar Bull, the Misses Hope Hamilton, Grovene Converse, Priscilla Bull, Esther Moreland, Marquis Spinola, and Capt. Robert Hall.

Mr. and Mrs. Perry Belmont will entertain a party of New York friends at their home in Washington during Inauguration week.

Mrs. C. F. Chandler gave a small dinner on Wednesday evening at her home, 51 East Fifty-fourth Street.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Warren Walker of 40 West Seventy-third Street are leaving to-morrow for Palm Beach for a month's visit.

Sir William Manning, Governor of Jamaica, and Lady Manning are arriving here to-day and will be at the Ritz-Carlton. The Earl of Moreley, who is arriving on the Mauretania, will also be at the hotel for an extended stay.

Mrs. Emil L. Boas has left the Hotel Gotham, and is at the Laurel-in-the-Pines at Lakewood, N. J., where she will remain until April.

Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin gave an authors' luncheon yesterday at the Colony Club. Among those present were Mrs. Gertrude Atherton, Miss Ellen Glasgow, Miss Elizabeth Jordan, Miss Carolyn Wells, Miss Nora A. Smith, Miss Lillie Hamilton French, Mrs. Maud Wilder Goodwin, Miss Beatrice Harraden, Miss Mary Antin, and Lady Gregory.

Miss Dorothy E. Richards gave a luncheon on Tuesday at 200 West Fifty-seventh Street for Miss Evelyn Humphrey, whose marriage to Parker Morse Hooker will take place to-morrow at the Cathedral of St. John the Divine.

The fourth in the series of lectures by Dr. Merle St. Croix Wright will take place at 11 o'clock this morning at 8 East Thirty-seventh Street.

Mrs. Joel E. Fisher gave a dinner at Sherry's last night, taking her guests afterward to the Mi-Careme Carnival. The Misses Helen Hyde, Hope Malcolm, Anne Hasdon, Sybil Young, and Miss Fisher, also Livingston Fryer, Alfred Olcott, James L. Banks, Jr., Harry Cushing, and Burgess and Frederick Wooley were among the guests.

MISS EDITH TERHUNE WEDS.

Daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Terhune Married to A. W. Peck.

The wedding of Miss Edith Litchfield Terhune, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Terhune, to Alexander Wells Peck, son of Mr. and Mrs. George F. Peck, was celebrated at 8 o'clock last night in the West End Collegiate Church, West End Avenue and Seventy-seventh Streeet, the Rev. Dr. Henry E. Cobb, officiating. The church was decorated with pink roses.

The bride, whose father gave her in marriage, wore a trailing gown of white charmeuse trimmed with duchesse lace. Her lace veil was held with a chaplet of orange blossoms, and she carried a bouquet of lilies of the valley.

Mrs. Lansing David Odell of Norwalk, Conn., acted as matron of honor. She wore white satin veiled with American beauty colored chiffon, and carried an arm bouquet of American beauties. The bridesmaids were the Misses Cornelia Odell and Florence Ennis of Norwalk, Conn.; Elsie H. Faas, Hortense Ogden, Evelyn M. Peck, a sister of the bridegroom, and Marjory Brown Lane of New York. They appeared in pink satin gowns, veiled with chiffon, and carried Killarney roses. The bride's mother wore blue brocaded satin, and Mrs. Peck's gown was of silver brocaded satin.

Luther Anderson Reed of this city was the best man, and the ushers were Roger Hall Loughran of Kingston, N. Y.; Joseph Benson Stevens of Niles, Ohio; George W. Mueller of Meriden, Conn.; Frederic Carleton Peck, brother of the bridegroom; James Van Deventer Crisp, and Theodore M. Crisp of New York.

After the church ceremony a reception was held at the home of the bride's parents, 322 West Eighty-sixth Street. The house was decorated with pink roses, smilax, and Spring flowers. Mr. and Mrs. Peck left later for the South, where they will spend their honeymoon. They will live in New Rochelle upon their return.

YOUNG PERIN TO WED AGAIN.

Former Wealthy Inmate of Bloomingdale Eloped with His First Wife.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—In the Marriage License Bureau to-day a license was issued to Lawrence Perin, 25 years old, of Baltimore, to wed Eliza W. Perine, 28 years old, of the same city. The address of Miss Perine is 512 Cathedral Street.

The issuance of the license to Mr. Perin, who is wealthy, recalls his elopement about six or seven years ago with the beautiful Miss Jane Gordon Sartori of Philadelphia, their romantic and spectacular honeymoon in Europe, her tragic death, said to have been by suicide in England, and his subsequent incarceration in Egypt, Paris, and New York on the charge of mental derangement.

Mr. Perin was in New York at the time of his wife's death. He was released from the Bloomingdale Asylum, New York, after a bitter legal fight. For the last year or two he has been living on his handsome country estate near Baltimore.

Perin is the scion of a prominent Maryland family. His first wife was the daughter of Gen Victor A. Sartori, who shot herself while abroad, leaving a baby son. Perin's mind became affected after his wife's death, and he formed a scheme to erect a mausoleum in Ronda, Spain, to her memory. He also entertained the hallucination that King Alphonso had given him royal prerogatives, and that he had the power of life or death over the inhabitants of Ronda. At last he became so obnoxious that he found himself in the hands of the United States Consul at Algeciras. He escaped, but was arrested in Algiers by order of United States Consul Holt.

Friends of the young man finally persuaded him to return to the United States, and upon his arrival in this country he was committed to Bloomingdale Asylum, from whence he was released in April, 1909, at his mother's request.

MRS. WM. R. HEARST HOSTESS.

Entertains Seventy at the Theatre and Dance at Her Home.

Mrs. William R. Hearst was hostess last night at a theatre party at the Knickerbocker Theatre, where "The Sunshine Girl" is playing, and later at a dance and supper at her Riverside Drive home. The party, which numbered seventy, was conveyed to and from the theatre in motors, some twenty-five or thirty being needed to carry all of Mrs. Hearst's guests.

Mrs. Hearst and her friends had seats in the middle of the orchestra. In the party were Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, Mr. Hearst's mother; Mrs. Martin E. Glynn, wife of the Lieutenant Governor; Judge and Mrs. Elbert H. Gary, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. E. N. Breitung and Miss Breitung, the Misses Inez and Vida Milholland, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence J. Shearn, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Duveen, and the Misses Frost, Thayer, and Parsons.

Double Bill at Opera Matinee.

A performance at popular prices occupied the stage of the Metropolitan Opera House yesterday afternoon. It began with "Hänsel und Grete.," sung by Mme. Mattfeld, Mme. Alten, Mme. Robeson, (as the witch,) Mme. Fornia, (as Gertrude,) Miss De Mette, Mme. Sparkes, and Mr. Goritz. Mr. Hagemann conducted. This opera was followed by "Pagliacci," with Miss Eori and Messrs. Jörn, Gilly, Bada, and Reschiglian. Mr. Sturani conducted.

BACTERIOLOGIST DEAD.

Dr. Philip H. Hiss, Jr., of Columbia, Was an Authority on Typhoid.

Dr. Philip Hanson Hiss, Jr., Professor in Bacteriology in Columbia University and an authority in medical and scientific research work, died yesterday, aged 44. His wife, who was Miss Carolyn Dow, daughter of Abbott Low Dow and cousin of ex-Mayor Seth Low and the late Augustus Low, and her two children survive him.

Dr. Hiss was born in Baltimore Sept. 17, 1868, was graduated as A. B. in Johns Hopkins University in 1891, received the degree of Doctor of Medicine in Columbia in 1895, (the College of Physicians and Surgeons,) was Alumni Association Fellow to 1896, Clark Scholar to 1900, and was appointed assistant in bacteriology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in 1895, where he was later appointed instructor in hygiene and bacteriology.

Associated with him in his work at Columbia was Dr. T. Mitchell Prudden, a member of the Board or Directors of the Rockefeller Institute, and from 1896 to 1899 he was associated with Dr. Park in the Board of Health, where as Dr. Park says:

"He entered the Department of Health to apply his methods of isolating and identifying the typhoid bacilius on his special media. He also carried on important investigations in the nature of immunity. The demands of his work at Columbia University compelled him to leave the research laboratories of the Health Department after he had finished his typhoid investigations."

Prof. Hiss was the author, with Zinsser, of a widely used textbook of bacteriology, and he had published a valuable series of technical studies. The extensive range of his knowledge of collaterial science early led him to the perfection of new methods in bacteriological technique, which have been of great value in the advancement of science.

JOHN T. OAKLEY DEAD.

Tammany Leader Was Chief Clerk of the Aldermen.

John T. Oakley, a Sachem of Tammany Hall, chief clerk of the Aldermen, and a former lieutenant of Richard Croker, died late last night of heart disease in his home, 243 West Ninety-ninth Street. He was 49 years old and leaves a wife and two children.

For more than ten years he was Tammany leader of the old Fourteenth Assembly District, and when that district was reapportioned as the Third he continued as associate leader with Senator Fitzgerald. Oakley was Vice Chairman of the County Committee and member of the State Committee.

In the first administration of Mayor McClellan he was appointed Commissioner of the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity. In 1902 he was a candidate for Sheriff, running 7,000 ahead of the Democratic ticket, but he was defeated by Sheriff O'Brien, the Fusion candidate, by 2,000 votes.

Jacob Incabablan.

Jacob Incabablan, manager of the branch of the banking house of Henry Clews & Company, Madison Square, was found dead in bed at his apartments at 361 Park Avenue, Union Hill, N. J., yesterday afternoon. Dr. Edward Good gave apoplexy as the cause of death. Mr. Incabablan was born in Smyrna, Asia Minor, on March 25, 1872, and was descended from a family which for more than 200 years had been prominent in Government circles and mercantile life. In 1897 he came to this country and entered the employ of Henry Clews & Co. In 1903 Mr. Incabablan was married to Miss Hildegard Erickson of Stockholm, Sweden. She died in 1909.

Obituary Notes.

HENRY C. HOWARD, President of the Bank of Niagara, is dead of pneumonia in his home near Youngstown, N. Y., aged 66. He was born in Buffalo and entered the banking business in Niagara Falls when a young man. Two daughters and two sons survive him.

ALEXANDER WILSON, an actor, associated with Edwin Booth, Charlotte Cushman, Laura Keene and others of their generation, and who was known on the stage as Colin Stewart, when he retired forty years ago, is dead at Yarmouth, N. S., aged 92.

DAVID F. CRANE, a practicing lawyer for fifty years, died Wednesday in his home at East Somerville, Mass., aged 85. He was born in Wayne, Me., was graduated from Waterville College, and for a time was associated in the practice of law with Pitt Fissenden in Portland.

WILLIAM E. HEYL, a member of the firm of Heyl Brothers, manufacturers of syrup, is dead in his home at Wynewood, Penn. He had been a member of the Union League of Philadelphia since 1885.

SAMUEL S. SNEYD, Assistant Secretary and Treasurer of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, with headquarters in Philadelphia, is dead in his home in Woodbury, N. J.

Capt. JOHN B. MAXWELL, a veteran of the civil war, and hotel proprietor in Philadelphia, is dead in his home there, aged 78. He was promoted to Captain on the battlefield at Chancellorsville by the death of his commander.

CHARLES L. BOORUM, JR., who was traveling abroad, is dead at San Moritz, Switzerland. He was 20 years old, and was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Boorum of this city.

ELIZABETH WOOD, a Presbyterian missionary stationed at Cowpore, India, is dead there at the age of 22. She was in charge of the Sunday school work there. Her home was at Washington, Penn.

Mrs. SARAH CARTER, wife of George Carter, died suddenly in her home at Floral Park, Queens, Monday. She was born on Prince Edward Island, Canada, in 1858.

CORNELIA NEILSON, daughter of Schuyler Neilson, is dead of pneumonia in her home in New Brunswick, N. J. With her sister, Mrs. T. R. Warren, she founded the Children's Industrial Home in New Brunswick.

FRANCIS GIBBONS, an actor, who was removed from 329 Bowery to Bellevue Hospital, died in the hospital Tuesday night, aged 62. He gave as his nearest friends, John Gibbons, 408 West Twenty-ninth Street; the Actors' Fund, and James J. Armstrong, a theatrical manager.

GUSTAVE BROWN, who had a watch repairing shop in Peekskill, died in a hospital there Wednesday, aged 70.

Mrs. MARY H. WILLETTS, widow of Martin Willetts, died Monday in the home of her daughter, Mrs. Samuel F. Allen, 266 Maple Street, Flatbush.

Mrs. SARAH VAN LOON COLES, widow of Theodore A. Coles, who was a hardware merchant here, died Wednesday in her home, 238 South First Street, Mount Vernon.

EDWARD K. BLAISDELL, of the Standard Wool Company, and son of E. F. Blaisdell of Brooklyn, died Wednesday at White Haven, Penn., where he had resided for two years for the benefit of his health.

JOHN E. MORSE, who was a compositor when President Lincoln visited the office of THE NEW YORK TIMES, is dead in his home, 34 St. Mark's Place, Brooklyn, aged 90. He was the oldest member of the New York Typographical Union and Past Master of St. Cecile Lodge, F. and A. M. Three sons and four daughters survive him.

THOMAS G. BUCKLEY, who retired from the Police Department in Brooklyn a year ago, died Tuesday in his home, 181 Court Street, Brooklyn.

FREDERICK ROHRS, a retired grocer, who was born in Germany in 1852, is dead in his home, 211 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn. He was a member of the Retail Grocers' Association, and the South Brooklyn Exchange. His wife survives.

EDNA HARPER STEARNS, daughter of the late James H. and Annie Stearns, died of appendicitis Wednesday in her home, 585 St. Mark's Avenue, Brooklyn, aged 26. Her father was a member of the rubber manufacturing firm of Parker, Steans & Co.

JESSE L. SMITH, 70 years old, former editor and publisher of The Suffolk Bulletin, died yesterday in the Huntington House at Huntington, L. I., which he had managed for twenty-five years.

Judge DAVID B. REDWINE, who tried the Hargis-Callahan feud cases in the Breathitt County Circuit Court, Kentucky, died at Hot Springs, Ark., Wednesday.

Mrs. CHARLES MINNIGERODE, a native of Virginia, a society leader of Trenton, N. J., died yesterday at her home in Trenton.

JOHN B. WILLS, a veteran comedian and theatrical manager, died in the Memorial Hospital in Richmond, Va., yesterday, after an illness of a week, from a complication of diseases. Mr. Wills was 51 years old, and at the time of his death was at the head of his own company of players, known as the Wills Musical Comedy Company.

Luncheon for Miss Adriance.

Mrs. William Allen Adriance gave a luncheon yesterday at Sherry's for her daughter, Miss Dorothy Allen Adriance, who is leaving New York Sunday to join her father at Ormond, Fla. Mrs. Adriance had with her Mrs. Harris Ely Adriance, Mrs. Stewart Walker, and Mrs. William Ross Proctor. The girls included Miss Helen Newsom, whose marriage to Karl Behr will take place to-morrow, and the Misses Gertrude Behr, Lydia Colt, G. Butler, Grace Ely, Helen Hartley Jenkins, Ruth Taylor, Eloise Bloodgood, Marian C. Adriance, Anne Dorman, Vouletta Proctor, Helen Hyde, Helen Cauldwell, and Gertrude Behr.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

GOODWIN.—To Mr. and Mrs. John Pryse Goodwin of 500 Cathedral Parkway, N. Y., a son, Jan. 30.

Engaged.

SCHNEIDER—HOROWITZ.—Charles A. Schneider to Kope Horowitz. Reception March 2, 3 P. M., at Burgern, 20 Avenue C.

Married.

MILNE—DEVOE.—On Thursday, Feb. 27, at the Church of the Holy Communion, New York, by the Rev. Henry Mottet, D. D., Agnes Bartholomew, daughter of Mrs. Edward Devoe, to John Robertson Milne.

THOMAS—ST. JOHN.—

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Four-year average, 23.18%.

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Biloxi, Miss., 5s...	" " " 4.65%
Astoria, Ore., 5s...	" " " 4.75%
Key West, Fla., 5s.	" " " 4.80%
Duval County, Fla., 5s	" " " 5.00%

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FINANCIAL MARKETS

Further Improvement in Prices—Industrial Issues, Recently Weak, Show Strength.

One direction in which the improvement in market sentiment made itself felt yesterday was in sharp advances in a number of the newer industrials which had been the weakest section of the market during the days which immediately preceded the recovery which has been under way since Tuesday. But other stocks also shared in the day's forward movement and it was not without significance in respect to the change in the drift of market sentiment that activity increased while prices were advancing. The European news was cheering for it seemed to supply further ground upon which to hope for the speedy coming of the long-wished-for settlement of the Balkan struggle. The foreign markets were discussing the probability of the early flotation of some large Governmental loans. That at once is suggestive of one quarter from which heavy demands for capital will come as soon as peace is restored and of the likelihood that European financiers begin to feel reasonably sure that the question which has long disturbed the European markets will not much longer await a solution. To the extent to which such a hope is taking definite hold of the markets it is easy to explain the improvement in sentiment and the betterment in prices in which it is reflected. But in the case of our own market the revulsion from the feeling of pessimism which began to manifest itself earlier in the week seems the chief basis of the betterment which has appeared on the Stock Exchange. So far the recovery has been small compared with the extent of the decline and it will perhaps take a favorable run of events bearing on the financial markets to carry the recovery very far, but that which has already occurred has sufficed to put a check on the extreme pessimism which had been spreading over the market.

The question naturally arises in reference to a possible substantial upturn in prices from the long decline which has been under way whether a slowing down of trade, of which there have been some signs, would prevent such improvement in the security market. Should funds now employed in trade be released from that use the market for securities might well be helped to some extent rather than harmed by such a change. There have been indications of a let-up in industrial activity abroad in addition to the signs which have seemed to point to a slowing down here, and the conjunction of both would do much to lessen the strain upon the money market. Europe is still a keen bidder for money and without some lessening of commercial demands the money world would inevitably continue under a somewhat severe tax. Neither dividends nor prices were adjusted during the period of greatest recent activity to the assumption that activity on that scale was to be counted on indefinitely and some trade recession would yet leave the volume of business at a very satisfactory level. Under such conditions security prices might well be helped more by a freer supply of money than they would be harmed by lessened commercial activity.

The Directors of the American Can Company declared yesterday $24 a share on account of the back dividends on the company's preferred stock. More satisfaction could have been taken by the market in the ability of the company thus to settle a large part of its accumulated debt to its shareholders if the matter had from the beginning been handled in a way to avoid the violent speculation in the shares of the company which marked the various phases of this American Can dividend episode.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.

Money on call loaned on Stock Exchange collateral at 2¼@2½ per cent., with the last loan at 2½ per cent. Most of the day's business was done at 3 per cent.

Time money rates were 4½@5 per cent. for sixty days to six months.

Commercial paper was quoted at 5@5¼ per cent. for best names.

Clearing House exchanges $301,549,723; balances $14,011,397; Sub-Treasury credit balance, $1,334,301.

The local banks have lost $6,083,000 on their Sub-Treasury operations since Friday.

FOREIGN RATES.

Discount rates abroad yesterday were: London, 5 per cent. for short bills and 4 13-16 per cent. for three months' bills; Paris, 3% per cent., and Berlin, 5%@5¾ per cent. Money was 4¾ per cent. in London and 5½@5¾ per cent. in Berlin for settlement.

The Paris check rate on London was 25 francs 24½ centimes, and the Berlin check rate on London was 20 marks 47 pfennigs.

Foreign exchange rates at the points noted were quoted as follows at the close of business yesterday:

CABLE AND SIGHT RATES.

London—Cable, $4.8835; demand, $4.8755.

Paris—Cable, 5.16⅞; check, $5.17⅛ less 1-32.

Berlin—Cable, 95 7-16 less 1-64; check, 95¼ plus 1-32.

Switzerland—Cable, 5.18¾ less 1-32; check, 5.19⅝ less 1-16.

Holland—Cable, 40.24; check, 40.20.

Belgium—Cable, 5.20; check, 5.20⅝.

SIXTY AND NINETY DAY BILLS.

London—Bankers', sixty days, $4.8315; ninety days, $4.81¼.

London—Commercial, sixty days, $4.82⅞; ninety days, $4.81¼.

Paris—Commercial, 60 days, $5.21¼ less 1-32; ninety days $5.23⅛ less 1-32.

Berlin—Commercial, sixty days, 94¼; ninety days, 93 13-16.

DOMESTIC EXCHANGE RATES.

Boston, par; Chicago, 35c premium; St. Louis, 25c premium; St. Paul, 60c premium; San Francisco, 50c premium; Montreal, 46⅞c premium.

SILVER QUOTATIONS.

Bar silver was 1 3-16 lower in London, at 27⅝d, and ½c lower in New York, at 60c per ounce.

METAL MARKET REPORTS.

At the Metal Exchange yesterday trading continued dull. Copper was unchanged. Tin was down ¼c, 25 tons June delivery selling at 46.25. The closing bid and asked prices follow:

	Thursday, Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday, Bid.	Asked.
Standard Copper— Spot	14.00	..	14.00	..
February	14.00	..	14.00	..
March	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
April	14.00	14.50	14.00	14.50
Lead	4.25	4.35	4.25	4.35
Spelter	6.15	6.25	6.15	6.25
Tin	47.30	47.75	47.50	48.00

On the London Metal Exchange the following prices obtained for spot and future deliveries of copper and pig tin. These closing quotations make comparison with Wednesday's final figures:

	Thursday. £ s. d.	Wednesday. £ s. d.
Copper, spot	64 5 0	64 0 0
Copper, futures	64 7 6	64 0 0
Pig tin, spot	216 0 0	217 0 0
Pig tin, futures	220 0 0	219 5 0

The market ended steady. Spanish pig lead, £16 6s 3d, down 1s 3d. Spelter, £24 15s, down 5s. Cleveland warrants, 60s 10½d, up 9d.

TOPICS IN WALL STREET.

March Payments.

Total interest and dividend payments next month by railroad, industrial, and traction corporations will reach $119,167,000, an increase of $14,183,000 as compared with March of a year ago. Of the grand total, The Journal of Commerce finds, dividends will furnish $66,067,000, an increase of $9,683,000. Industrial companies will pay out $30,468,000, an increase of $9,013,000. This addition is due mainly to the fact that the American Tobacco Co. will distribute the sum of $8,048,000 among stockholders this year, whereas a year ago this corporation did not figure in the returns. Interest payments will amount to $52,500,000.

***

The Shortest Month.

Most stock brokers will welcome the passing of February. With a full month's expenses to pay, including rent and salaries based on a 30-day month, the brokers have had only twenty-two trading days in this month, and three of those were two-hour sessions. Stocks have been for the most part too consistently weak to allow many chances for a profitable turn, and yet not weak enough to encourage general buying for investment. The Governor's unpopular bills, the revolution in Mexico, the failure of Turkey to accede to the plans for ending the Balkan war, the hitch in the Harriman merger plan—these and other developments were not of a nature to be remembered with gratitude by the commission men.

***

Philippine Finances.

In a discussion based on the probable effect which the change in the party in power at Washington will have on the Philippines, the National City Bank calls attention to the fact that the government established in the islands by the United States is self-supporting, and that its credit is, and has been, excellent. Its obligations on the market are quoted at approximately 30 per cent. higher than those of the most successful independent Oriental country. We have retained absolute possession of the immense natural wealth of the islands, which we obtained from the Crown of Spain, and this natural wealth is administered by the Government established in the islands exclusively for the benefit of the people there. "While the Government has never been partisan," says the bank, "it has been unfortunate, from certain material points of view, that our control of the Philippines has so far been exercised during a period in which one party has been in control of our National affairs. We have not as yet seen how the grave responsibility, undertaken advisedly, with a full, and perhaps exaggerated, appreciation of the difficulties that might arise, would be administered by the Democratic Party, which is now about to come into full control of the National Government. A review of our history carries with it the strong conviction that in a matter of such momentous importance as our relations with 8,000,000 people, whose destiny has been committed absolutely to our control, our policy will not be seriously changed or disarranged without mature, thoughtful consideration and a full study of actual conditions."

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A Buoyant Market.

If yesterday's prices had been made on transactions of 800,000 or 1,000,000 shares, the session would have had all the characteristics of a real bull market. Nearly every change made as a result of the day's trading was an advance, and some of the specialties were able to recover a large part of the February losses. Sears, Roebuck, which went to 187 last week, was advanced another 5 points yesterday, and closed at 200. Woolworth, which was put off easily a few days ago, closed at 96¼, with a gain of 5⅞. Both of the Can issues were strong, and some of the stories which were being circulated before the meeting were reminders of the bonanza talk of a few years ago. Prices advanced so easily that people who had made up their minds to sell on the first sign of a rally were frightened. Tales of impending disaster which sounded plausible enough on Monday were laughed away yesterday.

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The Hesitating Customer.

Some times he who hesitates saves his principal. In every active brokerage house there are two or three men who are always going to buy or sell if the market goes a little further their way. When Steel is selling at 62, they tell their friends that it would look good at 60, and they are going to take on a hundred shares if it goes to that price. If the market is weak and Steel sells at 60, these men decide that they can get their stock at 58. Sometimes they will follow the market all the way down and back again without executing a trade. The head of a commission house was complaining of an out-of-town customer who sent an order to buy 100 shares of Erie if it sold at 25, or 100 Steel if it went to 55, or 100 Linseed if it went to 8. The order has to be watched from the office, and at the first sign of a real break in prices, when there was a possibility of the customer's getting his stock, he lowered his limit.

SHORT TERM NOTES.

	Maturity	Bid.	Ask.	Yield.
Amal. Cop....5	Apr., 1913	99⅞	100¼	3.50
Amer. Loco...5	Oct., 1913	100	100⅛	4.75
Amer. Loco...5	Oct., 1914	99⅞	100⅜	4.62
Ann Arbor 5	May, 1913	97½	99	8.50
Austrian Govt.4½	July, 1913	97¾	97⅝	5.90
Balt. & Ohio..4½	June, 1913	100	100	4.50
Bos. & Maine..5	Feb.3, 1914	99½	100¼	4.85
B. R. T.....5	July, 1918	96	96¼	5.90
Ches. & Ohio..4½	June, 1914	98⅞	99	5.20
Chi. & Alton...5	Mar. 15, 13	99¼	100	5.00
Chi. & W. Ind.5	Sept., 1913	99⅝	100¼	5.03
Chi. Ill. Rys..5	July, 1914	99	99¼	6.50
C., H. & D....4	July, 1913	99½	99⅝	4.35
Erie 6	Apr. 8, 1914	100⅝	100⅝	5.45
Erie 5	Oct., 1914	99⅛	99⅞	5.00
Erie 5	Apr., 1913	98½	98⅝	5.60
Gen. Motors...6	Oct., 1915	99¾	99⅞	6.05
Gen. Rubber...4½	July, 1915	96⅜	97¼	5.67
Hocking Val...4½	Nov., 1913	99¾	99⅞	4.70
Hudson Cos...6	Oct. 15, 13	98¼	99½	6.75
Illinois Cent...4½	July, 1914	99½	99½	4.90
Int. & Gt. N...5	Aug., 1914	98¾	98⅝	5.90
Int. Harvester.5	Feb. 15, 13	99⅞	100¼	4.99
K. C. R. & L.5	May, 1913	99¾	99⅞	25.00
K. C. R. & L.6	Sept., 1912	80	91¼	..
Lack. Steel...5	Mar., 1913	94½	95	8.10
M. S. R., K.C.5	May, 1913	93	96	14.00
Mex. M. Com.4½	Sept., 1913	97½	98¼	7.80
Minn. & St. L.6	Feb., 1914	98¾	98⅞	7.50
Mo., K. & T...5	May., 1913	99¾	100¼	4.70
Mo. Pacific...5	June, 1914	97½	97¾	6.70
Mont. Tr. & P.6	Apr., 1913	99⅝	100¼	5.90
N. R. of Mex.4½	June, 1913	98	99	7.50
N. Y. Central..4½	Mar., 1914	99¾	99⅝	4.90
N. Y. Central..4½	May, 1913	99¼	99½	4.85
N.Y.,N.H.& H.5	Dec., 1913	99¾	100¼	4.90
St. L. & S. F.5	June, 1913	100⅜	100⅝	5.50
St. L. & S. F.6	Sept., 1914	99⅝	100	6.00
Seaboard A. L.5	Mar., 1918	98½	98⅝	5.45
Southern Ry...5	Feb., 1916	99⅜	99⅝	5.35
Sulz. & Sons..6	June, 1916	98½	99	6.20
U. S. S. R. M.5	Aug., 1914	99	100	5.00
Union Typew..5	Jan., 1918	97¼	97½	5.65
Utah Co.....6	Apr., 1913	100	100¼	5.80
West. E. & M.5	July, 1913	99¼	100¼	5.00
West. E. & M.6	Aug., 1913	100⅜	101	4.30
West. Md 5	July, 1913	97⅞	98½	5.50

THE TREASURY STATEMENT.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27. — The Treasury statement issued to-day gives receipts and expenditures for yesterday and for the elapsed periods of the month and of the fiscal year as follows:

	Feb. 26.	Month.	Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$1,202,641	$24,818,650	$220,101,057
Internal rev...	837,300	20,887,230	208,119,401
Corpora'n tax.	30,589	435,529	3,120,710
Miscellaneous.	105,627	3,685,384	35,812,229
Total receipts.	2,270,750	49,826,794	465,153,480
Expenditures..	2,501,521	47,325,352	457,240,587
Surplus	*221,763	2,498,291	7,912,897

*Deficit.

These figures exclude Panama Canal and public debt transactions.

The condition of the United States Treasury at the beginning of business to-day was: Working balance, $175,001,974; in banks and Philippine Treasury, $44,207,606. Total of General Fund, $147,000,397.

OUTSIDE SECURITIES

Curb Trading Quiet and Steady —United Cigar Stores Higher.

Transactions in Curb securities yesterday were in moderate volume with closing prices steady. United Cigar Stores was the feature of the day's trading. It ranged from 101 to 102¾ with the close at the high figure after total sales of 3,500 shares. A sale of Emerson-Brantingham at 57 was at an advance of 5¼ points. Standard Oil of New Jersey was quiet, with sales of only 60 shares between 374 and 376. The final sale, at 375, showed a loss of a point.

***

Transactions reported yesterday were:

INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
100	Bay State Gas	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
1,200	Brit.-Am. Tob	23½	23⅝	23⅜	23⅝
200	Brown Shoe pf	92¼	92¼	92	92
100	Cluett-Peabody	60	60	60	60
100	Emer.-Brant	57	57	57	57
100	Nat. Sugar	100	100	100	100
400	Puebla R. & R	2	2	2	2
69	S. Oil of N. J	375	376	374	375
3,500	Un. Cig. Stores Co. of Am.	101¾	102¾	101	102¾

MINING STOCKS.

200	Alaska Cop	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
400	Alaska Gold M.	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛
2,700	*Big Four	89	90	89	90
1,500	Braden Cop	8¼	8½	8¼	8½
800	Brit.-Col. Cop	3½	3½	3½	3½
1,400	El Paso Con	5⅞	6⅛	5⅞	6⅛
1,700	Ely Con	10	11	10	11
1,000	Florence	47	47	45	45
500	Giroux Min	2⅝	2 11-16	2⅝	2 11-16
700	Halifax Tono	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
2,500	Jumbo Exten	32	32	31	31
200	Kerr Lake	3 5-16	3 5-16	3 5-16	3 5-16
100	McK.-Darragh	2	2	2	2
500	Nevada Hills	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
500	Ohio Copper	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
200	So. U. M. & S.	5-16	5-16	5-16	5-16
1,000	Stewart	1 9-16	1 9-16	1½	1½
3,600	Tono. Merger	84	84	83	84
1,500	West End Con.	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16	1 5-16
8,000	*Wettl. Sliv. M.	11	15	11	15

LISTED PROSPECTS—MINING COMPANIES.

2,700	†Chest'field Cop.	5	5	5	5

BONDS.

$13,000	B.R.T.5% notes	96¼	96¼	96	96
10,000	NYC 4½s, 1960	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝	98⅝
5,000	West. Pac. 5s	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜	86⅜

*Sells cents per share. †Ex div.

Not reported yesterday—Giroux Mining, 100 at 2 9-16.

***

Issues not traded in were quoted thus:

INDUSTRIALS.

	Feb. 27. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 26. Bid.	Asked.
Allied Securities Co	83	85	83	85
Am. Writing Paper	2	2¼	2	2¼
Borden's Cond. Milk	114½	115½	114½	115½
Borden's Con Milk pf.	106½	107½	106½	107½
Brown Shoe	50	54	50	54
Cluett-Peabody pf	98½	101	98½	101
Con. Rubber Tire	20	23	20	23
Con. Rubber Tire pf	..	83	80	90
Continental Can	50	54	50	54
Continental Can pf	92	96	92	96
Emerson-Brandt. pf	92	97	91	94
Havana Tobacco	3½	4	3½	4
Havana Tobacco pf	8	15	8	15
Houston Oil	18½	19½	19	20
Houston Oil pf	60	65	60	65
Inter. Rubber t. ctfs.	8½	9¼	8	9
Kaufman Dept. Stores	46½	48½	46½	48½
Kaufmann D. Stores pf.	97	99	97	99
Lehigh V. C. Sales Co.	201	205	200	210
Manhattan Transit	1 7-16	1½	1 7-16	1½
Marconi of Am., new	5¼	5½	5	5½
*Mays Oil	18	20	18	20
N. Y. Transportation	4	5	4	5
Otis Elevator	81	85	81	85
Otis Elevator pf	97	99	97	99
Pennyi Textile	24	25	24	25
R. J. Reynolds	265	270	265	270
Standard Oil, old	1,065	1,110	1,095	1,125
Tobacco Products	110	130	110	130
Tobacco Products pf.	90½	..	90	92
U. C. S. Co. of Am., pf.	113	116	113	116
U. S. Hair	5	8	5	8
U. S. Hair pf	8	10	8	10
U. S. Light & Heat	7	9	7	9
U. S. Light & Heat pf.	50	60	50	60
Willys Overland	60	67	59	67
Willys Overland pf.	91	96	91	96

MINING STOCKS.

*Beaver Consolidated	40	42	39	42
Bessie Gold Dredging	10½	11	10½	11
Bessie Gold Dredg. pf.	11	11½	11	11½
*C. O. D. Consolidated	5	7	5	7
Con. Arizona Smelt	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
Davis-Daly Copper	1 1-16	1 3-16	1 1-16	1 3-16
*Dia. Black Butte	3	4	3	4
*Dia. Field Daisy	5	6	4	5
First National	1⅝	1⅞	1⅝	1⅞
Greene-Cananea	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅞
*Greenwater	5	6	5	6
La Rose con	2⅞	3	2⅝	2⅞
Mason Valley	7⅜	8	6½	7
Mines of America	2⅝	2⅞	2⅝	2⅞
Nipissing Mines Co	8¾	9	8⅝	8¾
*North Butte Develop.	5-16	⅜	5-16	⅜
Pacific Smelters	3-16	7-32	3-16	7-32
Ponpoe Extension	1¾	1 13-16	1¾	1¾
Tonopah Mining	5⅝	5⅞	5⅝	5 13-16
Tri Bullion	7-16	9-16	7-16	9-16
Tularosa	½	¾	½	¾
Tuolumne Copper	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝
United Copper	½	1	½	1
United Copper pf	..	8	..	8
Yukon Gold Mines	3	3¼	3	3¼

LISTED PROSPECTS—MINING COMPANIES.

Light. Gk. Gold Drge	2⅞	3¼	2⅞	3¼
*N. J. Mines Co	17	18	16	18

BONDS.

Braden Copper 7s, new	165	170	165	170
Canada Southern 5s	106¾	107	106¾	107⅞
Chicago Elevated 5s	97¼	97½	97¼	97½
Havana Tobacco 5s	60	65	60	65
Mason Valley 6s	93	95	93	95
N. Y. City 4½s, 1962	98⅝	99	98⅝	99
N. Y., N. H. & H. 5 p. c. notes	..	100	100	100¼

*Sells cents per share.

STANDARD OIL QUOTATIONS.

Sales.	Thursday, Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday, Bid.	Asked.
Anglo-Am. Oil	17½	18½	17½	18½
Atlantic Refining	660	675	655	665
Borne-Scrymser	280	330	280	325
Buckeye Pipe Line	163	170	160	165
Chesebrough Mfg.	650	675	650	675
Colonial Oil	120	140	120	140
Continental Oil	1,825	1,900	1,820	1,880
Crescent Pipe Line	60	65	60	65
Cumberland Pipe Line	82	90	82	90
Eureka Pipe Line	375	385	375	385
Galena-Signal Oil	294	300	295	300
Galena-Signal Oil pf.	134	139	134	139
Indiana Pipe Lines	130	135	130	137
National Transit	48	50	48	49½
New York Transit	330	340	325	335
Northern Pipe Line	112	118	112	118
Ohio Oil	123	126	121	124
Prairie Oil & Gas	324	330	324	330
Solar Refining	670	690	660	680
Southern Pipe Line	250	260	250	255
South Penn. Oil	970	990	995	1,005
S. W. Penn. Pipe Line	164	170	165	170
Standard Oil (Cal.)	175	180	175	180
Standard Oil (Ind.)	323	328	320	326
Standard Oil (Kan.)	560	580	560	575
Standard Oil (Ky.)	400	420	400	410
Standard Oil (Neb.)	300	310	300	310
Standard Oil (N. J.)	370	375	370	376
Standard Oil (N. Y.)	640	650	635	645
Standard Oil (Ohio)	280	295	280	290
St. Oil sub "en bloc."	730	760	750	780
Swan & Finch	215	230	215	230
Union Tank Line	72	74	70	74
Vacuum Oil	177	182	172	174
Washington Oil	32	40	32	36
Waters-Pierce Co	1,480	1,550	1,480	1,550

TOBACCO STOCKS.

	Feb. 27. Bid.	Asked.	Feb. 26. Bid.	Asked.
British American	23⅝	24	23⅝	23⅞
Conley Tinfoil	290	300	290	300
Johnson Tinfoil & Met.	180	200	180	200
J. S. Young	175	180	175	180
MacAndrews & Forbes	195	202	194	200
P. R.-Am. Tobacco	240	250	240	250
P. R.-Am. T. 6% scrip	130	150	130	150
R. J. Reynolds	265	275	265	275
Tobacco products	110	130	110	130
Tobacco Co. pf	91	93	90	93
United Cigar Stores	102¼	102¾	100¾	101¼
United Cigar Stores pf.	115	118	114	117

PUBLIC UTILITY SECURITIES.

	Bid.	Asked.
American Light & Traction	280	330
American Light & Traction pf	107	110
Adirondack Electric Power	17	20
Adirondack Electric Power pf	56	59
American Gas & Electric	82	85
American Gas & Electric pf	44	46
American Power & Light	73	76
American Power & Light pf	84	86
American Public Utilities	62	66
American Public Utilities pf	75	77
Cities Service	135	140
Cities Service pf	87	89
Commonwealth P. R. & L.	68	70
Commonwealth P. R. & L. pf	89	91
Denver Gas & Electric gen. 5s	94	98
Electric Bond & Deposit pf	74	77
Empire District Electric 5s	86	89
Empire District Electric 5s pf	..	84
Federal Light & Traction com	30	34
Federal Light & Traction pf	80	84
Federal Utilities Co., Inc.	..	40
Federal Utilities Co., Inc., pf	70	77
Gas & Electric Securities	135	..
Gas & Electric Securities pf	93	97
Lincoln Gas & Electric	29	32
Montana Power Co. com	44	46
Montana Power Co. pf	100	102
Montgomery Light & W. P. 5s	82	86
Northern States Power	23	24
Northern States Power pf	84	86
Ozark Power & Water Co.	60	64
Pacific Gas & Electric	58½	60
Pacific Gas & Electric pf	89	91
Republic Ry. & Light Co.	26	28
Republic Ry. & Light Co. pf	77	79
Standard Gas & Electric	10½	12½
Standard Gas & Electric pf	46½	48
Union Rwy., Gas & Electric	80	87
Union Rwy., Gas & Electric pf	87	90
United Light & Rys.	78	81
United Light & Rys. 1st pf	80	82
United Light & Rys. 2d pf	74	76
Utah Securities	22	24
Utilities Improvement Co.	68	70
Utilities Improvement pf	15	17
Western Power	17	20
Western Power pf	47	50

STOCKS OUT OF TOWN.

BALTIMORE.

STOCKS.

		High.	Low.	Last.
100	At. Coast Line	125	125	125
25	Balt. Elec. pf	45	45	45
10	Con. Coal	100¼	100¼	100¼
25	Con. Power	115	115	115
45	Exchange Bank	100½	100½	100½
15	Fidelity & Deposit	175	175	175
50	Seaboard Air Line	19	19	19
100	United Railways	23¼	23¼	23¼

BONDS.

$3,000	Balt. Traction 5s	105⅛	105⅛	105⅛
10,000	Con. Coal 5s, notes	100	100	100
3,000	Cumber. & Penn. 5s	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5,000	Con. Power 4½s	89½	89½	89½
11,000	N. O. & Gt. Nor. 5s	68⅛	67	68⅛
3,000	United Rys. inc	62½	62½	62½
5,000	United Rys. 4s	84⅜	84⅜	84⅜
11,000	West. Nor. Caro. 6s	101¼	101¼	101¼

BOSTON.

MINING.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.
240	Adventure	3¼	3¼	3½
10	Ahmeek	289	280	289
200	Algomah	1	1	1
820	Amal. Copper	68¼	67⅜	68⅛
1,510	American Zinc	29⅞	29	29⅝
50	Anaconda	35⅝	35½	35½
65	Arizona Com.	3⅛	3	3⅛
25	Boston & Corbin	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
1,435	Butte & Superior	32	30⅜	31⅜
385	Calumet & Arizona	61	60	60⅝
18	Calumet & Hecla	445	440	445
95	Centennial	14	13¾	13⅝
541	Copper Range	44½	44	44½
465	Chino	35⅝	35⅜	36⅛
20	Daly-West	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
245	East Butte	12¼	12	12⅛
255	Franklin	6	6	6
100	Giroux	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
580	Granby	59½	58½	59⅛
180	Greene-Cananea	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜
210	Hancock	18	17½	17½
120	Indiana	12	11⅜	11⅝
85	Inspiration	16	16	16
50	Island Creek	52	52	52
32	Island Creek pf	87¼	86½	87¼
170	Isle Royale

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Buy

100 American Cigar Com. Stock
50 Cook & Bernheimer, Pfd. with Com. Stock
100 Durham-Duplex Razor Com. Stock
100 General Film Pfd. Stock
20 Geo. W. Helme Com. Stock
10 Hartford Fire Insurance Stock
10 Home Insurance Stock
25 Pacific Coast 1st & 2d Pfd. Stock
100 Park, Davis Company Stock
10 Travelers Insurance Stock
200 Ward Baking Com. Stock

J. K. Rice, Jr. & Co. Will Sell

100 American Cigar Com. Stock
25 Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Stock
25 Corn Exchange Bank Stock
10 Chemical National Bank Stock
50 Childs (Resl.) Com. Stock
100 Computing-Tabulating & Record's Stock
30 Dupar., Huot & Monouse Stock
100 Electric Properties Pfd. with Com. Stock
100 International Smelting & Refining Stock
100 Knox Hat Com. Stock
25 National Surety Stock
100 Pocahontas Cons. Collieries Com. Stock
100 Union Typewriter Com. & 2d Pfd Stock
100 U. S. Metals Products Com. Stock
68 Ward Baking Pfd. Stock
114 Ward Baking Com. Stock

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SELL: 10 Atlantic Refining; 15 Cumb. Pipe Line; 10 Eureka Pipe Line; 5 Solar Refining; 5 South. Penn Oil; 25 S. O. of California; 5 S. O. of Kentucky
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NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Thursday, Feb. 27, 1913.

Total sales Feb. 27, 1913 394,536
From Jan. 1, 1913 15,137,963
Same period last year 17,999,557

Closing Bid.	Closing Ask.	Sales.		First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
68½	68⅝	40,600	Amalgamated Copper	68	69	67⅝	68⅝	+ ⅞
35½	36	400	Am. Beet Sugar	35⅛	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+ ⅜
37¾	38	37,800	Am. Can	37	39⅝	37	38	+ 2⅜
125¼	126	6,400	Am. Can pf	125	126⅞	124½	125⅝	+ 2½
49¾	49⅞	620	Am. Car & Foundry	49¼	49⅞	49	49⅞	+ ⅞
47¼	49	100	Am. Cities	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	47⅝	+ ⅛
48¼	49	300	Am. Cotton Oil	49	49	48⅝	48⅝	+ ⅛
160½	164	20	Am. Express	164	164	164	164	...
25⅜	26	100	Am. Hide & Leath. pf	25½	25½	25½	25½	+1¼
23½	23¾	900	Am. Ice Securities	23½	23½	23½	23½	+1½
9½	10½	100	Am. Linseed	9½	9½	9½	9½	+ ½
27	29	100	Am. Linseed pf	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	26⅞	+ ⅞
35	36	200	Am. Locomotive	35½	35½	35½	35½	+1
54	57	300	Am. Malt pf	53	53½	53	53½	+1½
69¼	69⅝	2,700	Am. Smelt. & Ref	68¾	69¼	68¾	69⅛	+ ⅛
103½	104	100	Am. Smelt. & Ref. pf	103⅛	103⅝	103⅛	103⅝	+ ⅞
85	86	60	Am. Smelt. Sec. pf. B	84¼	84¼	84¼	84¼	...
115¼	116	100	Am. Sugar Refining	115½	115¼	115¼	115½	+ ½
132	132½	1,000	Am. Teleph. & Teleg	132	132⅛	132	132⅛	+ ⅛
247	249	350	Am. Tobacco	248	248	248	248	− ⅞
102½	104	100	Am. Tobacco pf. new	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	...
26⅝	28	1,600	Am. Writing Paper pf	27½	27½	26⅝	27	−1
35⅞	35⅝	1,800	Anaconda Copper Co	35¼	35⅝	35⅛	35⅝	+ ⅜
101⅜	101⅝	3,100	Atch., Top. & S. F	101¼	101⅝	101¼	101⅝	+ ⅝
97⅛	100	550	Atch., Top. & S. F. pf	100	100	100	100	...
48¼	49	600	Baldwin Locomotive	46⅞	48⅛	46⅞	48⅛	+1¼
101⅜	101⅝	1,050	Baltimore & Ohio	100¼	101⅞	100¼	101⅛	+1⅛
...	...	3,000	Balt. & Ohio rights	1-64	1-64	1-64	1-64	+3-256
83	84	190	B. It. & Ohio pf	84	84	84	84	− ¼
...	...	9	Bank of Commerce	194	194	194	194	...
36	36¾	900	Bethlehem Steel	35½	36⅛	35¼	36⅛	+ ¼
65½	65⅞	400	Bethlehem Steel pf	65	65½	65	65½	...
129½	132	400	Brooklyn Union Gas	128⅛	130¼	128	130¼	+2⅛
89½	89⅝	4,200	Brooklyn Rapid Tran	88½	89⅝	88½	89⅝	+1⅜
50⅜	50¾	5,900	California Petroleum	50	50⅝	49½	50⅜	+1¼
80¼	83	600	California Pet. pf	80	80⅝	80	80⅝	+1⅜
233¼	233½	4,625	Canadian Pacific	233	233⅝	231⅞	233⅝	+ ½
224⅜	226	400	Can. P. sub. cfs. 1st pd	224	224⅜	224	224⅜	+1
100¾	102½	100	Case (J. I.) Co. pf	100¾	100¾	100¾	100¾	...
27⅞	28	1,750	Central Leather Co	28	28⅛	27¾	27⅞	...
95	96	100	Cent. Leather. Co. pf	95½	95½	95½	95½	...
73⅞	74½	1,900	Chesapeake & Ohio	73⅜	74¼	73⅜	74	...
14⅞	15	500	Chicago Gt. Western	14½	15	14⅜	15	...
30	30½	200	Chi. Gt. Western pf	29⅞	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	...
109¼	109⅝	3,100	Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	108¾	109⅛	108½	109⅝	...
134¾	135¼	800	Chi. & Northwestern	134	135	134	134¾	...
181	188	50	Chi. & Northwest. pf	188	188	188	188	...
36⅝	36⅞	8,000	Chino Copper	37½	37½	35⅞	36⅞	− ⅛
34½	35	200	Colorado Fuel & Iron	34⅛	34½	34⅛	34½	+ ⅛
25¾	26	200	Colorado & Southern	26⅛	28⅞	26	26	...
...	...	100	Comstock Tunnel	*10	10	10	10	−2
130	130½	2,800	Consolidated Gas	130	131	128¾	130½	+1
13⅛	13¼	2,000	Corn Products Ref	13½	13½	13	13	...
72	75	100	Corn Products Ref. pf	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼	− ¼
159	162	300	Delaware & Hudson	160	160	159¼	159¼	−1½
395	410	100	Del., Lack. & West	399¾	399¾	399¾	399¾	+4¾
27⅝	27¾	5,310	Erie	27½	27¾	27½	27¾	+ ¾
44	44⅜	400	Erie 1st pf	43¼	43¾	43¼	43¾	+1
180	190	50	General Chemical	185	185	185	185	...
137½	138¾	400	General Electric	139	139	138¼	138¾	+1¼
73	76	100	General Motors pf	75	75	75	75	− ⅝
2⅛	2⅜	1,900	Goldfield Consol	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼	− ⅛
41½	42½	2,200	Goodrich (B. F.) Co	41¾	42⅞	41½	41¾	− ¼
97	98	300	Goodrich pf	97½	97⅝	97	97	+1½
126¼	126½	3,400	Great Northern pf	125⅞	126½	125⅞	126⅝	+ ½
121½	123½	100	G. N. sub. rcts. 40 p.c. pd	122	122	122	122	+1
35⅞	36	1,300	Gt. Nor. ore certs	35½	35½	35½	35½	+1⅞
45	45⅝	600	Guggenheim Explor	45	45⅝	45	45⅝	...
116½	120	10	Homestake Mining	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	117⅛	+ ⅝
16¼	16½	1,260	Inspiration Con. Cop	15⅞	16½	15⅞	16½	+ ½
17⅜	17¾	2,200	Inter.-Met. v. tr. cfs	16⅞	17½	16⅞	17½	+ ⅝
60	60¼	5,800	Inter.-Met. pf	57	60	56⅞	60	+2⅞
108½	109	200	Int. Harvester old	107¾	108	107¾	108	+ ¼
11½	12	1,200	Int. Paper	11	11¾	11	11¾	+ ¾
46	47	100	Int. Paper pf	46	46	46	46	+2
12½	13	100	Int. Steam Pump	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	...
54	56	150	Int. Steam Pump pf	53½	53½	53½	53½	− ½
24⅝	24¾	500	Kansas City South	24¾	24¾	24½	24½	+ ½
72¼	76	100	Kresge (S. S.) Co	72	72	72	72	...
99½	100½	100	Laclede Gas	99½	99½	99½	99½	+1
156⅜	156½	8,400	Lehigh Valley	154½	156½	154½	156⅜	+1⅜
219	223	100	Liggett & Myers	220	220	220	220	−1¾
35	37⅞	100	Loose-Wiles Biscuit	33¼	33¼	33¼	33¼	+1
133¼	134	1,200	Louis. & Nash	132½	133	132¼	133	+ ½
131½	131⅝	600	Manhattan Elevated	132	132	131⅝	131⅝	+ ¼
72	75	100	May Depart. Stores	72⅛	72⅜	72⅛	72⅛	+1⅛
70	70¼	1,800	Mexican Petroleum	69	70¼	68¾	70¼	+1⅜
22⅜	22½	400	Miami Copper	22⅜	22⅝	22⅛	22⅜	+ ⅛
18½	19¼	154	Minn. & St. L	18¼	18¼	18¼	18¼	− ⅛
135⅜	136	350	M., St. P. & S. S. M.	135	135⅜	135	135⅜	+2¼
25⅜	26	200	M., K. & T.	25⅜	25½	25⅜	25½	+ ⅛
60⅜	62	100	M., K. & T. pf	61	61	61	61	+ ⅛
38½	38⅝	1,100	Missouri Pacific	37⅞	38⅜	37⅞	38⅜	+ ⅜
115¼	116	300	Nat. Biscuit Co	114⅝	114⅞	114⅝	114⅞	+1⅛
116	120	108	Nat. Biscuit Co. pf	119	119	119	119	+ ⅜
15⅛	15½	1,430	Nat. En. & S. Co	15	15⅜	15	15½	...
105	107½	10	National Lead Co. pf	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	106⅜	+ ⅛
17⅛	17¼	1,350	Nev. Consol. Copper	16⅝	17	16⅝	17	+ ⅛
106¼	106⅝	400	N. Y. Central	106¼	106½	106¼	106½	+ ¼
55	59½	200	N. Y., C. & St. L	57	57½	57	57½	− ½
126⅜	127½	200	N. Y., N. H. & H	127	127	127	127	...
30	30½	300	N. Y., O. & W	30	30	30	30	+ ¼
107	107½	1,000	Norfolk & Western	106¾	107⅛	106⅜	107⅛	+ ⅛
113¼	115⅜	3,700	Northern Pacific	115	116¼	114⅞	115⅜	+ ⅜
26	26¾	600	Pacific Mail	26	26	25⅞	25⅞	+ ⅛
119⅞	120	6,100	Penn. Railroad	119⅜	120¼	119½	120	+ ¼
96½	97	50	P., C., C. & St. L	97	97	97	97	...
21¼	22	200	Pittsburgh Coal	21½	21⅝	21½	21⅝	+ ⅛
86¾	87	300	Pittsburgh Coal pf	86¼	86½	86¼	86½	+ ⅛
26	27	400	Pressed Steel Car	26	26½	26	26½	+ ⅛
97	98	50	Pressed Steel Car pf	97	97	97	97	...
157½	159	240	Pullman Company	158	158	158	158	+1½
171½	171⅝	2,000	Ray Consol. Copper	171¼	171½	171¼	171½	+ ¼
159⅜	156⅝	58,200	Reading	155½	157⅜	155½	156⅜	+ ⅝
88½	90	100	Reading 2d pf	88½	88½	88½	88½	+ ½
25	26	400	Rep. I. & S.	24⅞	25	24⅞	25	+1
85	86	100	Rep. I. & S. pf	85	85	85	85	+1
22⅜	22⅞	2,300	Rock Island Co	22½	22⅞	22⅛	22⅞	+ ⅜
38¼	38⅝	400	Rock Island Co. pf	37½	37⅜	37½	37⅝	+ ⅝
71	72½	300	Rumely (M.) Co	71½	72	71½	72	+2
90	93	100	Rumely pf	92	92	92	92	...
24½	25	400	St. L. & S. F. 2d pf	25	25¼	25	25	+ ¼
18⅝	19¼	300	Seaboard Air Line	19	19½	19	19¼	+ ½
43½	43⅝	200	Seaboard Air Line pf	43¼	43⅝	43¼	43⅝	+ ¼
199	200	1,000	Sears, Roebuck & Co	196	200	196	200	+5
...	123	100	Sears, R'buck & Co. pf	123	123	123	123	...
100¾	100⅞	5,400	Southern Pacific	100¾	101	100½	100⅞	+ ¼
...	...	1,300	So. Pacific Rights	5-32	3-16	5-32	5-32	...
25½	25¾	1,900	So. Ry. extended	25⅛	25⅜	23⅞	25⅜	+ ⅜
79½	80	550	So. Ry. pf. extended	79	79¾	79	79¾	+1¼
31	32	600	Studebaker Co	31	32	31	31¾	+2¼
37	37⅝	2,500	Tennessee Copper	36⅞	38	36½	37⅝	+1¼
114½	115½	200	Texas Co	115	115	115	115	+1
36	37	300	Third Avenue	35¼	37	35¼	37	+1⅞
94½	95½	400	Underwood Typew	95	95	95	95	...
5⅞	6	300	Union B. & P. Co	5⅝	5⅝	5½	5½	− ⅛
32	35	300	Union B. & P. Co. pf	35	35	35	35	...
156	156½	33,500	Union Pacific	154½	156⅝	154½	156	+ ⅝
87	87¼	600	Union Pacific pf	86⅞	87	86⅞	87	...
...	...	2,500	Union Pacific Rights	3-32	⅛	3-32	⅛	−1-32
95	98	50	United Dry Goods	96½	96½	96½	96½	...
26½	27½	300	United Rys. Invest	26½	26½	26½	26½	+2½
50½	51	300	United Rys. Inv. pf	50	50½	50	50½	+1
13	14	400	U. S. C. I. P. & F	14	14	13½	13½	− ¼
62¾	63	5,600	U. S. Rubber	61¾	63	61¾	63	+2¼
104¾	106	100	U. S. Rubber 1st pf	105	105	105	105	+ ¾
62½	62¾	60,600	U. S. Steel	61⅞	62⅞	61⅝	62⅝	+ ⅝
108	108⅛	700	U. S. Steel pf	107⅞	108	107⅞	108	+ ⅞
52¼	52⅜	4,400	Utah Copper	51⅝	52⅝	51½	52⅜	+ ⅞
32½	32⅝	200	Va.-Car. Chemical	32	32½	32	32½	+ ⅝
107	110	100	Va. Car. Chem. pf	107½	107½	107½	107½	− ⅝
50	54	300	Va. I., C. & C.	48	48	48	48	+2½
106	112	30	Wells Fargo Express	110	110	110	110	...
41⅜	43	200	Western Maryland	43	43	43	43	...
68	68½	300	W. U. Telegraph	67¾	68	67¾	68	...
69½	69¾	400	Westinghouse E. & M	69¾	69¾	69¾	69¾	+ ¼
5½	7	100	Wheeling & L. E	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	− ⅛
10	12	100	W. & L. E. 2d pf	10	10	10	10	+1
96⅛	96½	6,800	Woolworth (F. W.) Co	91	97¼	91	96¼	+5⅞

*Cents per share.

BONDS ON STOCK EXCHANGE.

Total sales Feb. 27, 1913 ..... $3,177,000
From Jan. 1, 1913 100,456,500
Same period last year 164,885,000

City of Tokio 5s 8,000 86¼
Jap Govt 4½s, sterling loan 2,000 88
20 series 6,000 87⅝
U S of Mex 5s 1,000 92
N Y State 4s, 1961 4,000 101⅜
N Y Canal 4s, 1961, new 1,000 101½
Va 6s def., Brown Bros & Co ctfs 10,000 55
27,000 56
1,000 56½
1,000 57
5,000 56¾
1,000 57
4,000 56⅜
5,000 57
26,000 58
1,000 58⅜
15,000 58¼
10,000 58
2,000 58⅝
18,000 58½
3,000 58¾
5,000 58¼
1,000 58½
10,000 58⅜
10,000 58¼
N Y City 4s, 1959 3,000 96¼
N Y City 4½s, 1957 11,000 104
new 2,000 104
2,000 104⅜
2,000 104½
N Y City 4½s 1,000 100
Adams Exp 4s 500 81
Am Agr Chemical con 5s 4,000 100½
Am Sm Secur 6s 3,000 104½
10,000 104⅝
Am T & T col 4s 1,000 87½
conv 4½s rects, full paid 20,000 103
6,000 103⅛
rects, 50 per cent paid 2,000 102¾
Am Thread 4s 5,000 93
Am Tobacco 4s 4,000 97
Am Writ P 5s 2,000 89½
Ann Arbor 1st 4s 1,000 75
Armour & Co 4½s 3,000 90⅜
Atch, Top & S Fe gen 4s 20,000 97
2,000 96⅞
adjustment 4s 2,000 86⅜
1,000 87
1,000 87¼
10,000 87⅝
stamped 4,000 86¾
2,000 87
1,000 87⅜
5,000 87⅝
2,000 87⅝
10,000 87½
conv 4s, 1955 10,000 101¼
10,000 101½
conv 4s, 1960 62,000 99⅜
1,000 99½
3,000 99⅝
4,000 99¾
40,000 99⅞
1,000 100
9,000 99⅞
6,000 100
conv 5s 10,000 101½
6,000 101¾
20,000 101⅝
Atl Coast L, L & N col 4s 2,000 90⅞
2,000 90½
Balt & O gold 4s 3,000 96¼
conv 4½s, when issued 506,000 95⅝
5,000 95⅜
15,000 95⅝
100,000 95⅜
10,000 95⅝
145,000 95¾
5,000 95⅞
318,000 95⅞
81,000 95⅝
5,000 95⅞
S W Div 3½s 1,000 90
7,000 89⅜
Beth Steel 1st & ref mtge 5s 5,000 85½
2,000 85⅜
5,000 85½
B'klyn Rap Tran gold 5s 1,000 102½
ref conv 4s 5,000 87⅜
5,000 88¼
10,000 88
7,000 88⅛
2,000 88⅜
5,000 88⅛
10,000 88⅝
10,000 89
2,000 88⅜
30,000 89
2,000 89¼
B'klyn Un Elev 1st 5s 1,000 100⅜
1,000 101
Cal G & Elec 5s 2,000 95⅞
Cent Leather 5s 6,000 95¼
8,000 95⅛
4,000 95¼
Ches & O gen 4½s 6,000 99⅜
conv 4½s 2,000 90⅝
15,000 90⅞
C, B & Q gen 4s 3,000 94⅝
C, B & Q joint 4s 25,000s20f 94⅜
36,000 94⅞
1,000 94⅝
18,000 94⅞
Chic Gt W 4s 3,000 75¾
1,000 75½
Chic, M & St P gen 4s, Ser A 2,000 97
3,000 97¼
Chic, M & St P conv 4½s 2,000 101½
5,000 102
3,000 102¼
1,000 102⅝
when issued 20,000 101¼
5,000 101⅝
40,000 101½
19,000 101⅝
8,000 101⅜
6,000 101⅝
6,000 101⅞
10,000 101⅞
1,000 102
5,000 101⅞
13,000 102
Dubuque 6s 6,000 110½
Wis Val 6s 4,000 100⅝
C & P W 5s 2,000 104
C & N W con 7s 2,000 105⅞
C & N W gen 4s 10,000 98
C, R I & P gen 4s 2,000 93⅜
Chic, R I & Pac Ry ref 4s 10,000 86
Chic, R I & Pac H R 4s 3,000 62⅜
1,000 62⅝
3,000 62¾
Chino Copper 6s 1,000 146
1,000 145
1,000 130
Col Mid 1st 4s 3,000 50
Del & H conv 4s 1,000 96⅞
D & R G imp 5s 1,000 97⅛
Du Pont de Nem Powder 4½s 1,000 86½
Erie 1st con 4s 20,000 85
Erie 1st gen 4s 7,000 75
Erie gen 4s, Ser A 15,000 79¾
Series B 3,000 73
Gen Baking 1st 6s 5,000 95⅛
5,000 95
Gen Elec 3½s 1,000 77⅛
Gen Elec deb 5s, temp rects, full paid 1,000 103
Ill Cent ref 4s 3,000 95¼
Ill Steel deb 5s 7,000 100
Inter-Met 4½s 5,000 79
10,000 78⅞
11,000 79
5,000 79¼
7,000 79½
9,000 79⅝
Interboro R T 5s 4,000 103⅝
10,000 103½
K C, Ft S & M 6s 6,000 111⅝
K C, Ft S & M 4s 10,000 76⅝
5,000 77
Kan City So 5s 2,000 98
Lack Steel 5s, 1915 2,000 94¾
L S & M So 4s, 1931 51,000 90½
Lorillard Co 5s 5,000 99½
Louis & N uni 4s 5,000s10f 96¼
Mer Marine col tr 4½s 1,000 64¾
1,000 64½
3,000 64¼
4,000 64½
Mich State Tel 5s 1,000 99⅜
M, L S & W 1st 6s 5,000 111
Mo, K & T 2d 4s 3,000 70½
Mo Pac conv 5s 18,000 59⅜
3,000 59
Mo Pac 5s, 1920 1,000 98⅜
Nash, Chat & St L 1st 7s 1,000 100½
N O, Mob & C 6s 2,000 85
N O Term 4s 2,000 86⅛
N Y Cent gen 3½s 10,000 84½
N Y Central deb 4s, 1934 15,000 89
M C col 3½s 4,000 70⅛
N Y G, El L & P pur money 4s 1,000 84
N Y, N H & H conv deb 6s 1,000 122¼
1,000 122⅞
N Y Rys ref 4s 5,000 76
1,000 76⅛
adjustment 5s 1,000 58⅛
5,000 58¾
3,000 58⅝
15,000 58⅜
2,000 58
5,000 58⅛
2,000 58½
So Ry 1st 5s 2,000 105
So Ry gen 4s 1,000 77⅝
5,000 77¾
10,000 78
St L Div 4s 1,000 86¾
Stand Gas & Elec conv 6s 10,000 100
Stand Mill 1st 5s 2,000 89
Tex & P 1st 5s 3,000 106¼
1,000 106½
Third Av ref 4s 10,000 81
2,000 81¼
10,000 81½
Third Av adj 5s 18,000 73
Underground Elect Rys of London income 6s 1,000 93½
Un Pac 1st 4s 1,000 98¾
Un Pac conv 4s 1,000 93½
4,000 93¾
Un Pac 1st & ref 4s 2,000 93¾
4,000s20f 93⅜
U S Leather 6s 1,000 100½
U S R & Imp 5s 2,000 86½
U S Rubber 5s 2,000 103
U S Steel Corp s fund 5s 8,000 100⅝
2,000 100¾
2,000 100⅞
52,000 100⅝
7,000 100⅜
26,000 100⅝
3,000 100⅝
Va Ry 1st 5s 1,000 98¾
Wabash 1st 5s 6,000 77¾
Wabash 2d 5s 1,000 98¼
1,000 98½
Wabash R R ref & ext 4s 10,000 58
7,000 58½
1,000 58⅝
12,000 58
Westn Elec 5s 1,000 101½
West Md 4s 1,000 81¾
3,000 82
West Shore 4s 1,000 98¼
registered 10,000 96⅜
Wis Cent gen 4s 2,000 90¼

SOUTH PENN MEETING CALLED

Stockholders to be asked to Approve $10,000,000 New Capital.

Stockholders of the South Penn Oil Company, a former subsidiary of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, will hold a special meeting on May 1 to vote on proposed increase of the capital stock from $2,500,000 to $12,500,000. The Board of Directors has recommended that 75,000 of the new 100,000 shares, if the increase be approved, be distributed among the stockholders of record on April 30 as a stock dividend. It is proposed to sell the remaining 25,000 shares to the shareholders on a pro rata basis at par.

The assent of the South Penn share owners to the plan of the Directors will mean a stock dividend of 300 per cent. for them, in addition to the right of subscribing for new stock to the extent of their entire holdings at the time of the meeting.

SUIT FOR COPPER PROFITS.

Old Dominion Company Asks Lewisohn Estate for Accounting.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The Old Dominion Copper Mining and Smelting case to-day reached the Supreme Court of the United States for the third time.

Last year the court in this controversy awarded a judgment in favor of the company against Albert S. Bigelow of Boston for approximately $2,000,000—promoters' profit realized in the sale of property to the Old Dominion company at a time when Bigelow and Leonard Lewisohn owned all of the stock which was later sold to the public.

The company is now seeking to require the executors of the Lewisohn estate in New York for a refunding.

BID AND ASKED QUOTATIONS.

Closing quotations for Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r, 1930	100⅜	..
2s, c, 1930	100⅜	..
3s, r, 1918	102½	103½
3s, c, 1918	102½	103¾
4s r, 1925	113½	114½
4s, c, 1925	113⅝	114⅝
Pan 2s, r, 1936	100⅝	101¼
Pan 2s, r, 1938	100⅝	101¼
Pan 3s, r, 1961	102⅜	102⅞
Pan 3s, c, 1961	102½	103

Closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Exp.	128	148
Allis-Chalm	..	¼
Do 3d pd.	3	3¼
Allis-Ch pf, 3d pd	..	9
Am Ag Ch.	51	52
Do pf	90	99
A B S pf.	84	86
A B S & F.	90½	95
Do pf	130½	136½
Am Cit pf. 75%	77	..
Am C & F pf	112½	116
Am Coal	70	100
A C O pf.	96	100
Am C Pr.	87	92
Do pf	100	100½
A H & L.	4½	5
Am Loc pf.	104½	105
Am Malt	11	12
Am Snuff	178	190
Do pf, n.	103	105
Am St Fds, ex div	33½	35
Am S R pf.	115	116
A T & C.	60¼	66
A W W pf.	97	97½
Am Woolen.	17	18
Do pf	73½	79
Ann Arbor.	15	30
Do pf	50	80
Assets R.	102	104
Atl C L.	125	127
Bald L pf.	103¾	106
Batopilas M.	1⅞	1½
Bruns T.	5⅛	8⅝
B. R & P.	105	115
Do pf.	122	130
But'k Co.	28¼	31
Canada So.	60	63
C C & C.	..	91
C R R of N J.	345	350
C & S A T.	105	112
Chi & Alt.	11	16
Do pf	25½	40
Chi, I & L pf.	50	80
C, M & St. Paul pf.	136½	138½
Chi, St P, M & Om.	120	135
Do pf	140	155

BROKERS HOLD LITTLE BANK NOTE STOCK

American Bank Note Company Resents Charges That Exchange Members Control It.

WORKS FOR ALL THE WORLD

Thirty Governments Among Its Customers—1,900 Shares Out of 180,000 All Wall Street Owns.

The American Bank Note Company broke the silence yesterday that it has maintained for years toward criticism of its operations in the security engraving field, by making public for the first time its relation to the New York Stock Exchange. President Warren L. Green, speaking in behalf of the Directors, denied emphatically that the Exchange or any of its members owned substantial interests in the American Bank Note Company. The statement that Stock Exchange members did not hold nearly enough stock in the company to amount to control, Mr. Green supported by figures showing that of the 180,000 shares, in round numbers, less than 1,900 were owned by Stock Exchange men.

President Green made public the views of the Directors as they will be formally presented to the meeting of stockholders next week. Here they are:

"In view of the false statements which have been made from time to time, and which have been reiterated during the past year, the Board of Directors deems it desirable that a plain statement of fact with reference to the relation of the business of the company to the New York Stock Exchange be placed before you at this time. An erroneous impression prevails in some quarters as to the importance of this branch of the company's output. The proportion of the company's business which has consisted of work listed on the Stock Exchange during the past five years has averaged only 8.7 per cent. of the total volume.

Lays Bare the Facts.

"The statements made at various times to the effect that the Exchange or its officers or members have a controlling or any considerable interest in the American Bank Note Company are untrue. The following facts with reference to holdings of the company's stock are significant. The total issued capital stock of the company consists of 179,827 shares of the par value of $50 each. The stock is divided among 1,281 stockholders. Of this total number of stockholders 103 are estates, holding 18,130 shares; 655 are women, holding 61,330 shares; 506 are men, holding 95,707 shares, and 17 are firms, holding 4,660 shares.

"But six members of the New York Stock Exchange are stockholders in the company, and they hold a total of 1,840 shares, which it will be seen is barely 1 3-100 per cent. of the total capital stock of the company. In addition to the six individual members of the Exchange who are stockholders in the American Bank Note Company, there are twelve Stock Exchange brokerage houses who hold 4,986 shares of stock. Whether the stock standing in the names of these houses is their property, or is carried for customers, we do not know.

"The 4,986 shares so held is approximately 3 per cent. of the company's outstanding stock. The New York Stock Exchange has 1,100 members. From the foregoing statement it will be seen that but 1 8-5 per cent. of the membership of the Exchange are individually, or through their firms, holders of stock, and that all such firms and individuals together hold a total of but 4 per cent. of the stock of the American Bank Note Company.

"No officer or member of the Board of Governors or of the Stock List Committee of the New York Stock Exchange holds any stock in the American Bank Note Company.

"Outside of the eligible foreign concerns there are three companies in this country the work of which may be listed on the New York Stock Exchange.

A Century of Experience.

"The basic qualifications for listing, as cited in the recent brief of the New York Stock Exchange, include: 'Financial responsibility, character of direction and management, general features and quality of workmanship, general methods of business.' Whatever advantage over its competitors the American Bank Note Company may enjoy is due to the fact that its ability to produce and safeguard is supplemented by a century of integrity and inviolability.

"Consistent with the spirit of the times, the American Bank Note Company is not interested financially, or otherwise, in any other bank note company in the Western Hemisphere, nor is the American Bank Note Company a party to any pools, agreements or understandings with any other companies or the New York Stock Exchange."

Mr. Green's attention was directed to the charges made by George H. Kendall, President of the New York Bank Note Company at the hearing at Albany on Wednesday on proposed legislation affecting the Exchange, that the monopoly enjoyed by the American Bank Note Company in engraving Stock Exchange securities had barred his company from business in listed stocks and bonds. He answered:

"Mr. Kendall's statement, as reported in THE TIMES, that 'within a few days after his company was barred from the Exchange it offered him the Presidency of the American Bank Note Company if he would sell out to it,' is untrue and without foundation in fact. Mr. Kendall has never been offered even a menial position with the American Bank Note Company, much less that of its Presidency. We have no connection with the New York Bank Note Company and desire none of any kind or description. He has also stated that we have an interest and control in the Republic Bank Note Company of Pittsburgh, and the Hamilton Bank Note Company of New York. This statement is also false. We have no intention of entering the above concerns.

Descended from Paul Revere.

"In fact, scarcely any of the statements made regarding the American Bank Note Company are true. If the company has any advantage in connection with Stock Exchange work it is due to the fact that the integrity and responsibility of the concern are supplemented by a record of inviolability, extending over 118 years. The company to-day represents an unbroken line traced down from 1795 when Paul Revere engraved in copper the first notes of the colony of Massachusetts.

"Shortly after this date the Bank of North America was established in Philadelphia and was the sole bank of issue in this country.

"A few years later other banks began operations. The larger ones exercised the privilege, with Government consent, of issuing money. By 1859 there were seven or eight bank note companies in existence. Counterfeiting had become common and banking interests insisted upon some method of fixing responsibility for the issuance of all money. As the result the American Bank Note Company was selected as the single organization to manufacture the paper money of the United States and continued in that capacity until the Government began to issue its own currency."

The American Bank Note Company has outstanding $4,496,737 common and the same amount of preferred stock. The company supplies securities for thirty of the world's governments, it was said at the office in Broad Street yesterday, covering 51 per cent. of the area of the globe and 31 per cent. of the total population.

BALDWIN EARNINGS $3,698,000

Unfilled Orders Larger Than Ever Before.

The Baldwin Locomotive Works has made a preliminary statement for the year 1912 showing a total production of $28,924,000. The net earnings after the payment of bond interest were $3,698,000, from which dividends aggregating $1,800,000 were paid as follows: To the preferred shareholders $1,400,000, to common $400,000, leaving undivided profits of $1,898,000.

President A. B. Johnson says that the unfilled orders on the books at the beginning of 1913 are larger in amount than at any time since the acquisition of the property, and that the outlook is favorable for a continuance of he present prosperous conditions. Up to this time nothing has been done at East Chicago, beyond grading and fencing, but should the conditions of business promise to be favorable through this year Mr. Johnson promises that work of constructing the new plant will be begun.

RAILROAD EARNINGS.

LONDON UNDERGROUND, (Metropolitan District)—

	1913.	Increase
Week ended Feb. 22	£13,072	£168
Jan. 1-Feb. 22	106,249	4,602

LONDON UNDERGROUND, (Tubes)—

Week ended Feb. 22	14,380	*270
Jan. 1-Feb. 22	118,800	*1,215

LONDON UNDERGROUND, (London United Tramways)—

3d week Feb.	5,009	*397
Jan. 1-Feb. 22	42,573	250

LONDON UNDERGROUND, (London General Bus)—

3d week Feb.	51,002	11,467
Jan. 1-Feb. 22	428,600	127,561

*Decrease.

BUFFALO, ROCHESTER & PITTSBURGH for January—

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Gross	$830,335	$746,252	$707,059
Net after taxes	205,438	209,230	213,458
Other income	110,353	66,476	74,824
Total income	315,791	275,706	287,780
Surp. after chgs.	150,238	117,958	130,981
7 mos. gross	6,586,132	5,607,337	5,644,899
Net after taxes	1,839,192	1,704,146	1,987,354
Other income	551,520	406,621	504,815
Total income	2,390,712	2,110,767	2,492,170
Surp. after chgs.	1,253,572	1,021,682	1,373,612

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN for January—

Mileage	7,976	7,918	7,744
Gross	6,417,949	4,903,210	5,436,589
Net after taxes	1,358,078	115,778	925,283
Other income	67,242	125,584	90,024
Total income	1,425,320	241,386	1,015,307
Surp. after chgs.	387,210	*910,750	225,094
7 mos. gross	50,272,818	44,193,208	46,016,896
Net after taxes	14,140,823	10,820,960	11,817,749
Other income	1,876,688	1,672,759	1,257,198
Total income	16,017,511	12,493,719	13,074,947
Surp. after chgs.	9,999,214	7,149,909	7,666,181

*Deficit.

CINCINNATI, HAMILTON & DAYTON for January—

Mileage	1,015	1,015	1,015
Gross	750,883	720,428	756,517
Net after taxes	27,143	99,456	72,776
7 mos. gross	6,339,218	6,056,346	5,761,402
Net after taxes	1,412,991	1,423,589	1,178,348

INTERBOROUGH RAPID TRANSIT for January—

	1912.	1911.	Increase.
Gross	2,903,344	2,834,136	69,208
Net after taxes	1,574,290	1,512,083	62,207
Other income	33,926	28,253	5,673
Total income	1,608,216	1,540,336	67,880
Surp. after chgs.	682,976	608,846	74,131
7 mos. gross	18,640,513	17,685,056	955,457
Net after taxes	9,713,645	8,993,255	720,390
Other income	230,970	221,049	15,921
Total income	9,953,615	9,214,303	739,312
Surp. after chgs.	3,509,947	2,806,742	703,205
Pass. car'd Jan.	56,751,506	55,130,117	1,621,389

LEHIGH VALLEY reports to the Inter-State Commerce Commission for January—

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Mileage	1,452	1,450	1,433
Freight revenue	2,963,537	2,484,918	2,514,725
Passenger rev.	304,661	278,830	279,952
Total oper. rev.	3,396,614	2,862,305	2,908,750
Mt. of way and structure	401,189	317,302	252,472
Mt. of equipm't.	642,588	561,479	495,411
Transpor. exp.	1,201,202	1,090,568	1,063,771
Total oper. exp.	2,487,167	2,115,165	1,951,119
Taxes	118,500	118,500	101,300
Oper. income	771,093	599,686	810,268

July 1 to Jan. 31:

Freight revenue	22,090,852	18,951,152	18,041,679
Passenger rev.	2,977,243	2,974,528	2,817,311
Total oper. rev.	25,939,298	22,698,302	21,620,786
Mt. of way and structure	3,602,108	2,568,295	2,214,063
Mt. of equipm't.	4,232,451	3,901,066	3,623,941
Transpor. exp.	8,161,610	7,608,180	7,030,780
Total oper. exp.	17,047,847	15,126,643	13,909,266
Taxes	823,500	731,200	661,700
Oper. income	7,979,160	6,675,221	6,859,218

MINNEAPOLIS & ST. LOUIS for January—

Gross	827,770	508,330	699,613
Net after taxes	209,789	*61,271	127,758
Other inc., debit	6,125	6,141	9,496
Total income	203,764	*67,412	137,254
7 mos. gross	5,978,707	4,722,274	5,280,043
Net after taxes	1,629,517	864,307	1,309,746
Other inc., debit	24,629	†1,979	†61,902
Total income	1,674,887	866,287	1,371,648

*Deficit, †Credit.

NEW YORK RAILWAYS COMPANY reports for six months ended Dec. 31—

Gross	$7,067,347
Net after taxes	2,494,482
Other income	225,769
Total income	2,720,251
Interest on underlying bonds	1,349,545
Interest on refunding 4s	325,919
Total interest	1,675,464
Interest on adjustment 5s	389,107
Net income	355,680
Total passengers carried for the six months ended Dec. 31, 1912, 136,744,595.	

NORTHERN OHIO TRACTION & LIGHT for January—

	1913.	1912.	1911.
Gross	237,405	209,389	186,271
Net	95,215	86,853	79,367
Surp. after chg.	40,195	43,029	34,938

SOUTHERN PACIFIC for January—

Av. miles	10,317	9,945	9,917
Gross	10,769,697	10,005,151	9,980,086
Net	2,964,005	2,453,919	2,708,764
Taxes	478,427	443,811	377,117
Oper. income	2,185,668	2,010,036	2,331,647
7 months gross	81,417,901	79,074,516	81,126,809
7 months net	32,270,629	28,322,400	30,410,735
Taxes	3,395,297	3,077,576	2,606,722
Oper. income	28,875,332	25,244,824	27,804,013

Miscellaneous Earnings.

COMPUTING, TABULATING, RECORDING COMPANY and subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31—

Net profits	$1,240,672
Reserve for depreciation	210,425
Expenses, after deducting interest received on loans, treasury bonds, &c.	45,321
Interest on bonds	420,000
Surplus	*546,926
Previous surplus	1,360,758
Total surplus	2,425,684
*Equal to 5.4 per cent. earned on capital stock.	$10,446,000

MASSACHUSETTS LIGHTING COMPANIES for January—

	1913.	1912.	Increase.
January	92,352	84,348	8,003
Seven months	608,086	546,329	61,756

NATIONAL ENAMELING AND STAMPING COMPANY for the eighteen months ended Dec. 31, 1912. The previous report was for the year ended June 30, 1911—

	18 Mos. End. Dec. 31, '12.	Year End. Jne. 30, '11.
*Gross profits	†$2,119,968	$1,740,006
Deductions:		
Salaries of officers	81,000	54,000
Repairs, rengwals, &c.	833,024	551,993
Interest	108,041	89,000
Total deductions	1,022,065	695,029
Net profits	1,097,902	1,074,085
Int., sinking fund, &c.	441,737	304,666
Preferred dividend	897,393	598,262
Deficit	241,229	‡171,157
Previous surplus	1,556,301	1,385,144
Profit and loss surplus	1,315,072	1,556,301

*Gross profits after cost of materials, wages, selling expenses, taxes, insurance, operating expenses, bad debts, &c. †Includes $15,080 income from investments. ‡Surplus.

NEW YORK & HONDURAS ROSARIO MINING COMPANY for the year ended Sep. 30—

	1912.	1911.
Gross income	$795,795	$1,022,482
Exp., taxes, int., &c.	615,904	504,319
Net income	179,890	518,133
Total surplus	1,819,424	1,947,283
Cash dividends	50,000	58,502
Prev. surplus	1,639,534	1,429,150
Stock dividend	500,000	
Depreciation	377,057	219,248
P. & L. surplus	912,367	1,639,533

$883,013

1,429,149

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER COMPANY for the year ended Dec. 31—

Net earnings	1,903,506	1,375,599
Other income	43,526	71,571
Total income	1,940,031	1,447,170
Depreciation	212,913	160,373
Net profits	1,783,118	1,277,597
Common div.	340,000	255,000
Preferred div.	330,000	330,000
Spl. am. exp.	114,025	176,297
Total deduc.	803,025	761,357
Surplus	980,093	498,240
Prev. surp.	1,099,157	602,917
P. & L. surp.	2,079,250	1,099,157

$1,007,824

142,406

404,906

602,917

602,917

Miscellaneous Earnings.

COMPUTING, TABULATING, RECORDING COMPANY and subsidiaries for the year ended Dec. 31—

Net profits	$1,240,672
Reserve for depreciation	210,425
Expenses, after deducting interest received on loans, treasury bonds, &c.	45,321
Interest on bonds	420,000
Surplus	*546,926
Previous surplus	1,360,758
Total surplus	2,425,684
*Equal to 5.4 per cent. earned on capital stock.	$10,446,000

ENGINEERS.

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Engineers

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COMMODITIES MARKETS.

Wheat Easier—Corn and Oats Lower —Cotton Steady.

Wheat trading developed an easier tone and lost all of Wednesday's advance. Closing prices were at about the bottom. Corn was active, and prices ruled firm during the greater part of the day. Late in the session prices eased off, and the close was net unchanged to ⅛c lower. Oats moved in sympathy with corn, with final prices ⅛c to ¼c lower. Cotton trading was by no means active, and the close was steady, net 2 points higher to 2 points lower.

***

WHEAT.

An easier tone developed in the wheat market and prices lost all of Wednesday's advance and sold to a slightly lower level. There appeared to be little in the situation to revive confidence either way, and the market during the day was rather quiet, with price changes due largely to pit operations. The early firmness in corn exerted more or less influence on the market, and when corn declined late in the day prices eased off readily, closing at about the bottom. There was an absence of export buying, which stimulated the market on Wednesday, and local exporters said that bids were generally out of line. The foreign markets showed an easier tone, owing to more favorable prospects for the Indian crop and on the firmness in consols, which was believed to indicate a more promising political situation. Shipments from Argentina promised to be larger, Broomhall estimating shipments for the week at 5,000,000 bushels, compared with 6,096,000 last week and 1,570,000 last year. Receipts in the West were fairly liberal, and stocks at Minneapolis and Duluth showed an increase for the week of 629,000 bushels, but country offerings in the Southwest were said to be smaller and Kansas City reported a decrease of 114,000 bushels in three days. Further precipitation was reported over the Winter wheat belt, and it was the general belief that the crop has now received enough moisture to carry it well into the Spring. Commission houses were fairly good buyers at times, but it was apparent the leading holders had wheat for sale on all the hard places, and late in the day one house was credited with selling 300,000 bushels of May and July in the Chicago market, and this caused quite general liquidation at the close. In the local market No. 2 red Winter wheat was quoted at $1.09 elevator and $1.11 f. o. b. afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth, $1.01 f. o. b. afloat.

WHEAT—FUTURE MARKETS.

New York—	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	93⅝	93	93	93⅝	$1.05⅝
July	91⅜	91¼	91⅜	91⅝	1.01⅛
September	90⅝	90	90	90⅝	..
New York bonded—					
May	97⅞	97⅝	97⅝	98⅛	..
July	97⅝	97⅜	97⅜	98⅛	..
Chicago—					
May	99 15-16	99⅝	99⅝	99⅞	1.02⅛
July	..	..	98⅛	98½	96¼
September	..	..	96⅛	97⅛	95⅝

CORN.

There was renewed activity on the buying side of the corn market and during the greater part of the day prices ruled firm, at one time showing gains of ⅝c from the final of Wednesday. Reports from the West said that the early buying was of a more or less reckless character, and late in the day prices lost the early gain under active selling by commission houses, closing net unchanged to ⅛c lower. The unsettled weather over the West was expected to interfere with the movement somewhat, but exporters were again out of the market, and the demand for cash corn was not of a character to inspire much confidence in the situation. Broomhall estimated Argentine shipments for the week at 830,000 bushels, compared with 536,000 last week and nil last year. Export corn here was quoted 57½c, free on board, afloat.

CHICAGO—FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	53⅞	53¾	53½	53½	69⅝
July	54⅞	54⅝	54½	54¾	69½
September	55⅞	55⅝	55⅝	55½	69½

OATS.

There was further activity in the oats market and prices early were firmer in sympathy with corn, but late in the session an easier feeling developed, and final prices were ⅛ to ¼c lower. There was no confirmation of the recent rumors of large export business, and the trade, as a rule, seemed of the opinion that the reports had been greatly exaggerated. Cash oats here were steady and closed as follows: Standard white, 39c; No. 3, 38½c; No. 4, 37@38c; natural white, 37@39c, and white clipped, 37½@41c, all on track.

CHICAGO—FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Year.
May	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	34⅝	52⅜
July	35⅛	34⅝	34⅝	34⅞	48⅜
September	35	34⅝	34⅝	34⅞	41½

COTTON.

The features in the cotton market yesterday were the firmness of Liverpool, and evening-up of March commitments in advance of the notices expected this morning. General business was by no means active and prices fluctuated irregularly in sympathy with alternating flurries of liquidation or covering by the March interest. The close was steady, net 2 points higher to 2 points lower, near months strong relatively firm.

The market opened steady at an advance of 4 to 7 points, and the active months sold 7 to 8 points net higher right after the call in sympathy with the showing of the English market. May contracts touched 12.12c, or nearly 30 points above the low level of last week, and this advance seemed sufficient to attract considerable realising. There was a good demand for March, a large part of which seemed to come from trade interests who were selling May against it. On the other hand there was a good deal of scattering March liquidation and offerings proved heavy enough to send the market off a shade under Wednesday's closing figures during the middle of the day. On this setback there seemed to be a good deal of buying by trade interests, supposedly for both foreign and domestic account, and offerings were well enough absorbed to start covering by scattering shorts. Prices rallied consequently to nearly the opening figures, but failed to fully maintain the improvement.

To-day is the first March notice day, and as March has maintained a premium, the trade has been inclined to look for notices representing the bulk of the local stock, which amounts to about 95,000 bales. Recently, however, interests supposed to own the stock have been buying March against sales of May, presumably undoing old straddles and expectations as to the probable number of notices, have been modified to some extent. Very little cotton has arrived here for contract delivery since the end of January, but it is rumored that several lists held in the South within easy shipping distance may come here next month should March go to such a premium over May as would make it profitable to deliver with a view of taking the cotton back on May contracts. Liverpool attributed the advance there to a better view of the Near Eastern situation and an improved spot demand. Southern spot markets officially reported were unchanged to ⅛c higher.

The local market for spot cotton was quiet, with prices unchanged at 12.60c for middling upland; sales, nil; deliver on contract, 200 bales.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February			12.20@12.22	12.18
March	12.27	12.18	12.21@12.22	12.19
April			12.13@12.17	12.15
May	12.12	12.01	12.03@12.04	12.05
June			12.02@12.03	12.01
July	12.07	11.97	12.02@12.02	12.00
August	11.99	11.90	11.90@11.91	11.89
September	11.62	11.62	11.60@11.61	11.61
October	11.64	11.53	11.56@11.57	11.57
December	11.63	11.60	11.56@11.58	11.57
January	..	..	11.53@11.55	11.53

PROVISIONS.

The hog news was of a bearish character, including liberal receipts and a decline of 5@10 points, but the provision market was strong, with prices at new high records for the season. Packers and commission houses were active buyers, and prices advanced from the start, closing at the top. Receipts of hogs at Chicago were 35,000; estimated for Friday, 24,000; Kansas City received 6,000, and Omaha 8,600.

CHICAGO FUTURE MARKET.

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.	Last Year.
Lard—					
May	10.77	10.67	10.77	10.65	9.22½
July	10.80	10.70	10.80	10.67	9.37½
Ribs—					
May	10.70	10.55	10.67	10.52	8.85
July	10.67	10.57	10.67	10.52	8.62½
Pork—					
May	20.20	19.85	20.17	19.85	15.35
July	20.05	19.80	20.05	19.72	15.62½

COTTONSEED OIL.

The sharp upturn in the lard market, which carried prices to new high levels for the season, has a stimulating influence on cotton oil, and prices were firmer, with an active trade.

Refines were credited with buying freely and shorts in the near months were nervous and inclined to cover. There was more or less realising at the advance, which checked the upward movement, but final prices were steady at a net gain of 2 to 6 points. Trade conditions were considered sound, although not particularly active, and there was a continued absence of pressure of crude oil.

The range of contract prices in the local market was as follows:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Close.	Prev.
Spot				6.35@6.45	6.30
March	6.39	6.27	6.36@6.38		6.30
April			6.34@6.36		6.30
May	6.39	6.29	6.35@6.37		6.32
June	6.38	6.29	6.32@6.33		6.34
July	6.44	6.41	6.42@6.43		6.39
August	6.43	6.43	6.44@6.45		6.41
September	..	..	6.45@6.48		6.43
October	..	..	6.30@6.45		6.33

COFFEE.

Total sales were only 54,500 bags and price changes were narrow, at the opening. The market opened 4 to 8 points up, and closed barely steady, at a net advance of 5 to 8 points. Havre closed at noon at a net gain of ¼ to ⅜ franc. Hamburg advanced ⅛ to 1 pfennig. Rio was 180 reis up, and Santos unchanged. Cost and freight offers in Brazil were very irregular, but generally higher. Spot coffee, Rio, 7s, 12¾c. Contract prices follow:

	High.	Low.	Close.	Prev. Close.
February				12.00
March	12.18	12.10	12.15@12.17	12.11
April			12.28@12.29	12.25
May	12.44	12.41	12.41@12.42	12.37
June			12.47@12.48	12.43
July	12.58	12.57	12.53@12.56	12.49
August			12.59@12.60	12.55
September	12.70	12.66	12.65@12.66	12.61
October	12.64	12.64	12.58@12.60	12.51
November	12.55	12.55	12.53@12.54	12.45
December	12.53	12.49	12.49@12.50	12.41
January	12.50	12.50	12.49@12.50	12.43

COUNTRY PRODUCE MARKETS.

BUTTER.—Creamery, extras, 35¼@36c; firsts, 33@34¼c; seconds, 31@32½c; thirds, 29@30c; held, extras, 34c; firsts, 31½@33c; seconds, 30@31c; thirds, 28@29c; State dairy, finest, 33@34c; good to prime, 28@32c; common to fair, 23@27c; process, extras, 26@27c; firsts, 25@25½c; seconds, 22@23c; imitation creamery, firsts, 24@24½c; factory, held, 22@23c; current make, firsts, 22@22½c; seconds, 20½@21c; thirds, 18@20c; packing stock, held, 20@21c; current make, No. 2, 20c; No. 3, 17@19c.

CHEESE.—State, whole milk, colored, specials, 17¼@18c; white, 17½c; colored, average fancy, 17@17¼c; white, 16½@17c; lower grades, 14@16c; Winter, colored, specials, 16½@17c; white, 16½c; colored, average run, 15½@16c; white, 15½@16c; State, whole milk, daisies, held, best, 17@17½c; Wisconsin, whole milk, twins, fancy, 16¾@17c; flats, 17@17½c; daisies, 17¼@17½c; State, skims, held, specials, 13@14c; fair to choice, 10@12c; Winter made, specials, 11½@12c; skims, Winter made, choice, 9@11c; poor to fair, 5@8c.

EGGS.—Fresh gathered, extras, dozen, 23@24c; firsts, 21½c; seconds, 20@21c; thirds, 19@19½c; dirties, 17@18c; checks, good to prime, 15@16c; under grade, checks, 10@13c; refrigerator, firsts, 16½@17c; seconds, 15@16c; thirds and poorer, 8@14c; duck eggs, Baltimore, 35c; Virginia, 32@34c; Western and prime Southern, 32@33c; far Southern, 29@31c; State, Pennsylvania and near by, hennery whites, good to large size, new laid, 29@30c; selected whites, defective in size or color, 24@28c; Western, gathered whites, 24@28c; Pennsylvania and near by, hennery browns, 24c; gathered, brown and mixed colors, 21@23c.

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

BEEF.—The following are current wholesale market prices for beef cuts in New York City: Ribs, No. 1, 15½c; No. 2, 13½c; No. 3, 10½c; loins, No. 1, 15½c; No. 2, 13½c; No. 3, 10½c; rounds, No. 1, 12c; No. 2, 11c; No. 3, 10c; chucks, No. 1, 11c; No. 2, 10c; No. 3, 9c.

SUGAR.—The market for refined sugar ruled steady; prices unchanged.

The following prices are net, less 2 per cent. discount for cash: Crystal dominoes in cases of two-pound cartons, half or full size pieces, $7.50@$7.60; in cases of five-pound cartons, $7@$7.10; Eagle tablets, $5.65; cut loaf, $5.15; crushed, $5.05; Mold A, $4.70; XXXX powdered, $4.50; powdered, coarse powdered, and Eagle coarse granulated, $4.45; fruit powdered, Eagle, extra fine granulated, $4.35; Eagle, two, three and one-half, and five-pound cartons of fine granulated, $4.55; Eagle, two-pound bags, $4.65; three and one-half-pound bags, $4.60; five-pound bags, $4.55; ten-pound bags, $4.50; twenty-five and fifty pound bags, and standard granulated, $4.40; fine granulated and Diamond A, $4.35; Confectioners' A, $4.20; No. 1, $4.10; Nos. 2 to 12 in five-cent ranges, $4.05@$3.55; Nos. 13, 14 and 15, $3.50.

The London market for sugar ruled steady, with February 1½d higher and other months ⅛d up, with February at 9s 10½d and March 9s 9⅛d, while May stood at 10s. The local market for raw sugar was steady and unchanged, with centrifugal quoted at $3.51, Muscovado at $3.01, and molasses sugar at $2.76.

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.—There was a steady market and prices remained unchanged.

Quotations: New Orleans centrifugal, common, 15@16c; fair, 17@20c; good, 21@26c; prime, 28@34c; New Orleans open kettle, 35@55c; syrups, common, 11@12c; medium, 14@17c; fancy, 18@22c.

RICE.—The market for rice held steady. Jobbing was fairly good and prices unchanged.

Quotations: Screenings, 4@4¼c; ordinary, 4¼@4¾c; fair, 4½@5c; good ordinary, 5@5¼c; prime, 5¼@5½c; choice, 5½@5¾c; head Japan, 4½@5c; Patna, 6¾@7c.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—There was only small jobbing in the flour market and prices nominally unchanged.

The following prices are quoted (in wood) on the New York Produce Exchange: Spring patents, $4.50@$4.80; Winter straights, $4.60@$4.70; Winter patents, $4.80@$5.20; Spring clears, $4.30@$4.55; extra No. 1 Winter, $4.10@$4.25; extra No. 2 Winter, $4@$4.10; Kansas straights, $4.20@$4.25; fancy Spring patents, $5.40@$5.90. RYE FLOUR—Quoted: Fair to good, $3.60@$3.85; choice to fancy, $3.90@$4. BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Quoted: $2.25@$2.35 asked, per 100 pounds. CORNMEAL—Quoted: Kiln dried, $3.15. BAGMEAL—Quoted: Fine white and yellow, $1.30@$1.38; coarse, $1.25@$1.30. FEED—Quoted: Western Spring, $22@$22.50; standard middling, $22.75@$23; flour, $27; Red Dog, $29.25; bran, $22 bulk, $23 sacks; middling, $23@$29; Red Dog, $30.50; hominy chop, $23 bulk, $24.20 sacks; oilmeal, $30.50@$31.50.

OILS.—Linseed oil was steady and unchanged. Refined petroleum moderate at former quotation.

Quotations: Standard white petroleum, barrels, New York and Philadelphia, $8.50; bulk, $4.80; standard white, cases, New York and Philadelphia, $10.80; water white, barrels, New York and Philadelphia, $9.50; bulk, $5.80; water white, cases, New York and Philadelphia, $11.80. Linseed Oil—American seed, city raw, 50@51c; out-of-town, raw, 50@51c; Calcutta, raw, 75c.

NAVAL STORES.—The market for resin was firm and in most cases higher. Tar and turpentine were steady and unchanged.

Quotations: Spirits turpentine, machine, barrels, 46½c. Tar, $6@$6.50. Resin, common to good, strained, $5.50@$6.75; B, D, and E, $6.95; F, $7.05; G, $7.10; H, $7.20; I, $7.30; K, $7.60; M, $7.85; N, $8.15; WG, $8.50; WW, $8.75.

ADMITS REBATE OFFERS.

M. L. Daniels Says Steamship Lines Approached Coffee Men.

M. L. Daniels, of the firm of Busk & Daniels, agents for the Lamport & Holt Steamship Company, which maintains ships between this city and South American ports, was on the stand for the ninth time yesterday in a hearing before Special Examiner Samuel M. Hitchcock in the Custom House in connection with the so-called Steamship Trust. Mr. Daniels testified that an offer of rebates was made to coffee importers, whom he named, by the "conference" steamship lines, but denied that he or his firm was responsible for the attempt to obtain rebates for Brazil shippers in return for their exclusive patronage of the allied lines. The witness denied that lists of loyal and disloyal shippers were maintained.

In an account of the hearing in the Steamship Trust case on Tuesday it was said that Mr. Daniels was taken ill and that the hearing was thereupon adjourned. Mr. Daniels was not ill. The hearing was closed early on account of the illness of the Government's counsel, E. E. Baldwin.

BACK CAN DIVIDENDS CERTAIN

24 Per Cent. Declared, with 1¾ Regular for Preferred.

Directors of the American Can Company converted the rumors of a large payment of back dividends on the preferred stock into fact yesterday by ordering the disbursement of 24 per cent. on April 1. The stockholders will receive in round numbers $8,895,000 in cash and their shares will still have behind them about $4,000,000 in accumulated dividends. The Directors declared also at yesterday's meeting the regular quarterly payment of 1¾ per cent. payable on the same date as the accrued dividend.

At the time the Directors decided to issue $14,000,000 debenture bonds early in February it was currently rumored that the entire 34 per cent. of back dividends would be paid out of the surplus and the surplus account reimbursed for the outlay from the proceeds of the bonds. At a special meeting of the board shortly after the bond issue had been authorized it was announced by President Wheeler that no dividend would be declared until the regular quarterly meeting. The expectations of the Street were dampened by the delay, but it was rumored that at least 25 per cent. would be paid when the time came. No explanations were advanced by the Directors yesterday as to the reason for making the declaration 1 per cent. less than that figure.

The violent fluctuations of the American Can shares formed the most prominent speculative feature of the stock market for many weeks, and were the basis of an informal inquiry into supposed manipulation on the Stock Exchange. Starting from 11, when reports of the company's excellent earnings went abroad last year, the common stock advanced rapidly to 47⅜. The Street was led to believe in December that a handsome payment of the accrued

NEW FARMERS' BILL STARTS FIGHT AGAIN

Measure to Govern Commission Men No Better Than First, They Say.

A HARD FIGHT IS PROMISED

Trade Issues a Circular Attacking F. D. Roosevelt's Latest Plan Along All Essential Lines.

Forced by trade opposition to abandon the bill recently introduced by him in the New York State Senate providing for the licensing and bonding of commission merchants for the protection of the farmers, Senator F. D. Roosevelt has now offered another along the same general lines. The new bill, according to representative members of the trade, is radically different from the first, but even more drastic.

On the bonding question the only essential difference shown is an attempt to reduce the sum of the bond from $10,000 to $3,000 and to change its nature from insolvency to fidelity.

According to ex-State Senator E. M. Travis of Brooklyn, who has been enlisted again in the aid of the Fruit and Produce Association and the local branch of the National League of Commission Merchants, the new bill makes two important exemptions from the license feature. The first is the provision which eliminates all produce sold on the New York Produce Exchange, and the second removes the restrictions of the law on commission men who sell through licensed and bonded auctioneers. The bill is receiving sharp criticism throughout the trade, in which the auction houses are said by Mr. Travis to be joining, and a strong attack against it is being framed.

The right of the Commissioner of Agriculture to see the books of the various commission houses on demand, one of the most drastic points of the old bill, is retained in the new, and particular attention is being given it.

Another feature of the new bill is contained in Section 287, relative to writs to review, which follows:

> The action of the Commissioner of Agriculture in refusing to grant a license, or in revoking a license granted under this article, shall be subject to review by writ of certiorari, which shall be brought in the county in which is situated the place of business of the licensee or applicant for license, and, if such proceedings are begun, until the final determination of certiorari proceedings and all appeals therefrom, the license of such commission merchant shall be deemed to be in full force and effect, not exceeding, however, the term for which said license was granted, or if such license shall have been refused, such commission merchant shall not be deemed to have violated the provisions of this article prohibiting the transaction of such business without a license, pending the proceedings to review the action of the Commissioner of Agriculture in refusing such license, not exceeding, however, the term for which said license could have been granted, provided the fee for such license shall have been paid and a bond given as herein required.

Under the provisions of the new bill the commission merchant must keep a record of the hour of receipt of all goods. There is a trade custom which makes the goods "received" by the commission merchant when notified by the railroads that they are ready for unloading. To keep an accurate record of the hour of receipt under this method it will be necessary, according to Mr. Travis, for every commission house to keep an extra bookkeeper at every dock, a matter that will involve the hiring of some 5,000 extra men at an aggregate cost approximating $5,000,000 yearly.

Another part of the bill, referring to consignments of farm produce, according to grades and placing the burden of proof of arrivals in bad condition on the shoulders of the commission men instead of railroads, is also deemed outrageous by the trade.

This bulletin has been sent broadcast by the trade in ridicule and opposition to the new bill:

> We have just received a copy of the new Roosevelt Commission Merchants' bill. It is a peach—worse than the original. For example—there are three ways of selling farm produce:
>
> 1. By the farmer selling his own goods.
> 2. By commission merchant selling at auction.
> 3. By commission merchant selling at private sale.
>
> This new bill says the commission merchant who sells at auction shall escape—a license; furnishing names and addresses of customers; investigation of complaints; examination of books; inspection of goods; no responsibility whatever to anybody; if only he sells on commission at auction. The man who sells on commission at private sale, this bill makes it harder for him than the first bill. Puts him out of business. Who drew this bill? Looks like the auctioneer.
>
> The new bill, No. 1,627, provides that a commission merchant must accept any farm produce sent him. He has spent a lifetime developing a trade for peaches, apples, and berries. Under this bill he must accept eggs, hickory nuts, dressed hogs, cut flowers, butter, plum trees, lemons, potted plants, cheese, popcorn, live geese, &c. He has no trade for these products. The location of his store is distant from the centres of trade where buyers congregate to buy these commodities. He doesn't know the buyers. He is helpless. Then Senator Roosevelt provides Section 286, Paragraph 7. The Commissioner of Agriculture may cancel the license if he is satisfied that the commission merchant lacks ability to properly conduct the commission business. The commission merchant is convicted of inability to make good; the moment he takes out his license. This bill is full of just such fool propositions. Get a copy of the bill, read it over and thoughtfully work out its provisions. You will then oppose it.
>
> While the campaign against the revised measure is young yet, the commission men promise an attack that will soon have it sent the way of its predecessor.

STOCK MARKET AVERAGES.

The average quotations of twenty-five leading railroad and twenty-five industrial issues and of these two groups of stocks combined:

1913.

RAILROADS.

	High.	Low.	Mean.	Last.	Changes.
Feb. 17	86.64	85.84	86.24	86.25	— .82
Feb. 18	86.66	85.47	86.06	85.53	— .72
Feb. 19	86.25	85.34	85.79	86.03	+ .50
Feb. 20	86.25	85.73	85.99	85.86	— .17
Feb. 21	85.99	85.45	85.72	85.58	— .28
Feb. 22	Holiday.				
Feb. 24	85.66	84.41	85.03	84.87	— .71
Feb. 25	84.90	84.00	84.48	84.35	— .52
Feb. 26	85.52	84.36	84.94	85.46	+1.11
Feb. 27	86.16	85.37	85.76	86.04	+ .58

INDUSTRIALS.

Feb. 17	61.80	61.41	61.60	61.53	— .97
Feb. 18	61.94	60.78	61.36	60.87	— .66
Feb. 19	61.40	60.57	60.98	61.26	+ .39
Feb. 20	61.47	60.99	61.23	61.13	— .13
Feb. 21	60.98	60.70	60.84	60.82	— .31
Feb. 22	Holiday.				
Feb. 24	60.79	59.58	60.14	59.91	— .91
Feb. 25	59.84	58.97	59.40	59.48	— .43
Feb. 26	60.59	59.36	59.97	60.39	+ .91
Feb. 27	61.20	60.58	60.89	61.10	+ .71

COMBINED AVERAGE.

Feb. 17	74.22	73.62	73.92	73.80	— .89
Feb. 18	74.30	73.12	73.71	73.20	— .69
Feb. 19	73.82	72.95	73.38	73.64	+ .44
Feb. 20	73.86	73.36	73.61	73.49	— .15
Feb. 21	73.48	73.07	73.28	73.20	— .29
Feb. 22	Holiday.				
Feb. 24	73.18	71.99	72.58	72.39	— .81
Feb. 25	72.37	71.51	71.94	71.91	— .48
Feb. 26	73.05	71.86	72.45	72.92	+1.01
Feb. 27	73.68	72.97	73.32	73.57	+ .65

February Range to Date.

	High.		Low.	
Railroads	89.96	Feb. 3	84.07	Feb. 25
Industrials	64.04	Feb. 25	58.97	Feb. 25
Combined aver.	77.30	Feb. 3	71.51	Feb. 25

February Range in 1911 and 1912.

RAILROADS.

	High.		Low.		Last.
1913	90.31	Feb. 28	88.74	Feb. 1	90.12
1911	97.46	Feb. 6	92.63	Feb. 24	93.80

INDUSTRIALS.

1913	63.06	Feb. 20	61.74	Feb. 1	62.48
1911	67.71	Feb. 6	65.09	Feb. 6	66.51

COMBINED FIFTY STOCKS.

1912	76.61	Feb. 20	75.24	Feb. 1	75.84
1911	82.60	Feb. 6	78.87	Feb. 24	80.05

This Year's Range to Date.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
Railroads	90.03@1.41	Jan. 9	84.06 Feb. 25	86.04
Industrials	66.76	67.08 Jan. 2	58.97 Feb. 25	61.10
Comb. aver.	78.70	79.10 Jan. 9	71.51 Feb. 25	73.57

Year's Range in 1912.

	Open. Jan. 2.	High. Oct. 4.	Low. Dec. 16.	Last. Dec. 31.
Railroads	91.43	97.28	88.39	90.27
	Jan. 2.	Sept. 30.	Feb. 1.	Dec. 31.
Industrials	64.00	74.50	61.74	66.13
Combined av.	77.51	85.82	75.24	78.10

Year's Range in 1911.

	Open. Jan. 3.	High. June 26.	Low. Sept. 23.	Last. Dec. 30.
Railroads	91.79	99.61	84.40	91.37
	Jan. 3.	June 5.	Sept. 25.	Dec. 30.
Industrials	62.05	69.70	54.75	65.53
	Jan. 3.	June 20.	Sept. 25.	Dec. 30.
Combined av.	77.37	84.41	69.87	77.69

THE BUSINESS WORLD

FURNITURE BUYERS COMING.

Local Exchange Reports Close to 300 Visitors Weekly—Trade Meeting.

Local furniture jobbers are having a fair volume of business, although salesmen on the road are sending in practically nothing. At the New York Furniture Exchange 250 to 300 out-of-town buyers are reported calling weekly, and 40 per cent. of them from distant points. Factories are reported running full time, and many of them getting out November and December orders, which were placed for future delivery, anticipating higher prices. Retailers in the city are said to be having a fair trade and general business conditions are apparently healthy.

A meeting of the Retail Furniture Dealers of Greater New York will be held at the Grand Central Palace on March 11. At this meeting many topics of trade interest will be discussed, and an important subject to be treated will be the attempt to form a strong organization among local retail furniture men to prevent adverse legislation. The meeting will be preceded by a dinner.

ALLIS-CHALMERS SALE.

Reorganization Committee Pays $4,000,000 for Firm's Personal Property.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 27.—The personal property of the Allis-Chalmers Company, a fifty-million-dollar corporation, was sold at auction to-day for $4,000,000, James N. Wallace, John H. McClementy, and Francis S. Bangs of New York, representing a Reorganization Committe, being the only bidders.

The sale included all raw material, accounts, orders, stocks, bonds, and securities of all factories, the largest of which are situated at Milwaukee, Chicago, and Scranton, Penn.

The firm passed into the hands of receivers on application of the Continental and Commercial Trust and Savings Bank of Chicago, on April 8, 1912. The real estate was sold on Feb. 3 for $2,250,000. When the court approves of the sale of the personal property, a new organization will be formed with a capitalization of $42,000,000, of which $27,000,000 will be common stock.

SALMON DAY NEXT.

Coast Packers Have Chosen March 14 —Canned Goods Week.

The latest addition to the list of special commercial days, to be known as Salmon Day, will be observed on Friday, March 14. There have been other days, like apple day, raisin day, and others, but it has remained for the salmon canners of the Pacific Coast to institute this innovation.

On the day specified all the dining cars on the various railroads throughout the country will serve special menus in which salmon will play a conspicuous part. Some of the large hotels, particularly in the West, have signified their intention of doing the same thing.

The canned goods industry, as a whole, is unsatisfied with a day, and is going to have an entire week. And when the last week in April, which has been chosen, is over, they profess to believe that they will have solved a great many of the problems which have confronted the selling end of the canned goods business. Elaborate preparations are now in progress for this week, and business promises to be pushed to the limit during the six days. New York canned goods brokers and dealers have already subscribed $5,000 to the publicity fund.

IMPORT ORDERS GOOD.

Local Traders in Foreign Wallpaper Tell of Good Business.

The Spring business done by New York importers of wallpaper has been somewhat larger than last year. Current business is quiet, however. No concern is felt over a possible upward revision of the tariff, and a representative member of the trade said yesterday that he had not learned of any case where it was feared abroad.

"I do not see how it can be raised consistently," he said, "and if it is lowered slightly, it will make more trouble for the retailer than if lowered considerably. Then the customer will want an unreasonable drop in price on articles that come in only a fraction of a cent cheaper. Whereas, if there is a considerable lessening, it will enable him to make a more proportionate profit at the same lowering of price to the customer."

The jobbers have now made up their sample books and expect to have them all out by the first of the month. The outlook for the coming season is good, and an increase over last year's sales is confidently looked for.

LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Glassware, Held at Varying Rates According to Its Uses.

The Board of United States General Appraisers yesterday upheld in part contentions by the Scientific Supply Improvement Company, where it decided that flint-glass bottles used as containers were dutiable under Paragraph 97, and not at 60 per cent. under Paragraph 98.

Glass boxes or dishes, blown in a mold and ground, were held at 60 per cent., as were glass bottles blown in a mold with stoppers or covers ground, designed for use in chemical or other operations. Glass trays blown were held at 45 per cent. ad valorem, as jewelry.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The Mode Manufacturing Company, women's neckwear, 141 Stockholm Street, Brooklyn, is now moving to 473 Broadway, this city.

Sales of raw silk at Yokohama in the week just ended totaled 2,600 bales. Shipments amounted to 1,000 bales to Europe and 2,300 to this country. Stocks now stand at 31,000 bales, against 9,000 a year ago this time. Shipments for the season aggregate 128,800 bales, a gain of 16,000 bales over last season.

The Atlas Paint Company, 103 Park Avenue, has leased offices in the Architects' Building, Fortieth Street and Park Avenue. Removal will probably be made about April 15.

SIDELIGHTS ON SELLING.

Imitation ramie linens, which about two months ago were very popular, are not moving so well now, from all accounts. They are expected, however, to be used to a considerable extent by consumers during the coming Spring.

All manner of wash goods are selling well at the moment. Ratines, voiles, piques, and other fabrics of this class are especially wanted in the better grades.

Fall business in the shoe market was particularly disappointing this year. The failure of the season to show a gain was accentuated by the advance in the business done in Spring goods of this kind and the generally increased purchasing power of the country.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

McNEIL, ADAMS & CO., (Inc.)—A petition in bankruptcy was filed yesterday against McNeil, Adams & Co., (Inc.,) dealers in puts and calls at 60 Wall Street, by these creditors: Winfred C. Allen, $2,000; Edward Morrison, $1,530, and Isabelle R. Gilleian, $150. It was alleged that the company was insolvent and committed an act of bankruptcy by making an assignment. Judge Hand appointed William Blau receiver under a bond of $20,000, with authority to continue the business twenty days. Liabilities are said to be $100,000, with assets of the same value.

GEORGE A. ALDEN & CO.—Judge Hand has appointed Archibald Blanchard of Nahant, Mass.; Arthur H. Brooks of Cambridge, and William L. Wadleigh of Newton ancillary receivers for the assets in this city of George A. Alden & Co., crude rubber merchants of Boston, under bond of $15,000 each, with authority to continue business until further orders of the court. They were appointed receivers in Boston two weeks ago. The application was made by these creditors: George Watkinson, $3,357; Frank F. McClintock, $3,700; Alfred W. Herrick, $50, and A. Towle & Co., $24. It was stated that they have a large amount of assets here and an office at 220 Pearl Street.

ANTHONY H. WOSKA.—A petition in bankruptcy has been filed against Anthony H. Woska, butcher and grocer, in Yonkers, by these creditors: John F. Scriven, $884; Simon Rosow, $10, and Frederick J. Tompkins, $56. Liabilities, $1,000; assets, $500.

ADOLPH F. SCHMITT, wire worker of 543 West Twenty-first Street, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of $7,149 and no assets. Among the creditors are A. H. Ringk & Co., $1,050, and J. T. Brady & Co., $1,500, money advanced.

POLANSKY BROTHERS.—Benjamin and Isiki Polansky, who comprise the firm of Polansky Brothers, of 9 East 107th Street, have filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, $10,690; no assets. They have only one creditor, the Broadway Savings Institution, on a judgment obtained on Feb. 17, 1913, for deficiency on foreclosure of a mortgage.

MICHELE AGUGLIARO.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Michele Aguglaro, real estate dealer of 848 East 213th Street, show liabilities of $31,056, of which $30,091 is secured, and nominal assets of $41,078, consisting of accounts, $78, and real estate, $41,000, mortgaged for $20,500, and some liens. The real estate is in the Bronx, on 226th Street, near Barnes Avenue, value $28,000, mortgages $18,900, foreclosed; 848 East 213th Street, value $7,500, mortgages $6,200, and 1,303 Oakley Avenue, value $5,500, mortgages $4,450, under foreclosure.

ISAAC BRAND.—Schedules in bankruptcy of Isaac Brand, dealer in housefurnishing goods, at 277 Ninth Avenue, show liabilities of $2,589 and assets of $1,550, consisting of stock $1,400 and fixtures $150.

HARRINGTON & CO.—Jerry Harrington and James F. McNeice, who comprise the firm of Harrington & Co., dealers in clothing, at 10 West Thirty-third Street, made an assignment yesterday to William Moss.

Out of Town.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 27.—Jacob Maltzman, a carpenter of Chelsea, filed a petition in bankruptcy this morning. His liabilities aggregate $89,131, of which $77,766 is secured and $11,365 is unsecured. There are no assets scheduled.

Arthur W. Stedman of Boston, George Edwin Alden of Wellesley, Adelbert W. Alden of New York City, Frederick W. Dunbar of Montclair, N. J., and J. Frank Dunbar of Wakefield, copartners, carrying on business under the firm name and style of George A. Alden & Co., dealers in crude rubber, 77 Summer Street, have been petitioned into bankruptcy, at the instance of three creditors, whose claims amount to $3,431. It is represented that George A. Alden & Co. made a general assignment for the benefit of creditors on Feb. 17. Judge Morton appointed Archibald Blanchard, Arthur H. Brooks, and William L. Wadleigh receivers.

JUDGMENTS ENTERED.

The following judgments, for amounts more than $100, were filed yesterday, the first name being that of the debtor:

Ackerman, Morris—United Produce Co., $134.
Arnold, Max, Samuel Nadelman, and Julius Feinberg, (not summoned)—A. Barnet et al., $136.
Alford, Smith, and George F. Sweeney—National Nassau Bank of New York, $289.
Bambey, Julia E.—Tenement House Department, $262.
Bonagur, Antonio and Marianina—B. Masor Co., $345.
Baird, Robert H.—F. Rozell et al., $390.
Booss, George F. C. and Dorothea A. M.—N. C. Rogers, $2,222.
Brychczynski, Frank—B. K. Bloch, $171.
Blumenfeld, Solomon, and Isaac S. Bloom—S. Lazarus, $1,069.
Bracker, Ernest—Kerin & Dunn, $247.
Bierman, Jacob M., Max Goldberg, and Herman Krauss—L. Wetherhorn et al., $1,373.
Clifford, William L.—A. David, $370.
Cooley, Agnes M.—Samuel Hopper Co., $457.
Barkin, Samuel—R. Roth, $875.
Corcoran, Hugh—C. E. F. McCann, $341.
Crispens, William—S. Barasch et al., $268.
Campo, Luzio, and Maximillian Pelleri—J. B. Owens, $308.
Clark, Ivor B.—M. Mendelson, $535.
Collver, Burton—R. E. Johnston, $2,286.
Costello, Mary A.—C. Doblin, $2,677.
Cruickshank, Alexander, and Archibald T. Mackenzie—L. Wetherhorn et al., $1,373.
de Owickel, Casemer, and Otylea Januchowska—E. Kennelly, $234.
Daily, William—Wallace S. Todd Co., Inc., $578.
Ellett, Tazwell—N. W. Bowe, $240.
Eyre, Lincoln, Jr.—T. C. Reid et al., $805.
Ferrari, Cesare—People &c., $200.
Franzone, Antonio and Vincenzo Cecio, (not summoned)—Tenement House Dept., $262.
Feinstein, Morris and Mike—L. B. Brockov, $163.
Fried, Bernhard L., and Henry Silverstone—N. Sheehan, $1,056.
Feldman, Hyman—William Kunstler & Bros., $102.
Freedman, Isaac, (not summoned) and Morris—Bacon & Co., $261.
Feinberg, Herman, and S. Feinberg Co.—D. P. Ritchey, $2,558.
Goldstein, Murray H.—P. A. Isler and others, $508.
Hults, Burchard—Standard Oil Co. of New York, $539.
Harcum, O. Marvin—C. Crytchfield, $203.
Halem, Jacob—United Dressed Beef Co. of New York, $982.
Kilgore, J. Perley—H. H. Buckle, $111.
Knapp, Nathan S.—A. L. O'Shea, $301.
Leake, Harry—People, &c., $200.
Loovi, Thomas F.—T. Farton, $526.
Leahy, Denis—George Morris Co., $112.
Lewis, Rev.—L. Kurzman, $496.
Longobardi, Giuseppe—E. Badt, $302.
McCabe, Hannah—J. Gould, $244.
Murphy, William A. —J. B. Wood and others, $180.
McDevitt, Mary L.—A. Scheick, $3,011.
Magenheimer, Henry—H. C. Myers and others, $197.
Pinckney, Harry I.—R. C. Kastner Paper Co., $145.
Rothenberg, John W.—Eastern Gas Appliance Co., Inc., $116.
Rothman, Thomas—Interborough Rapid Transit Co., costs, $472.
Rosentall, Woolf—S. A. Freeborn, $2,046.
Rabinowitz, Louis—Gaiti McQuade Paper Co., $532.
Rosthal, Samuel, and Mathilde—E. Heller & Co., $174.
Rosenthal, Max—German Exchange Bank, $883.
Rogers, Davis, adm.—B. Besumder, costs, $109.
Saxton, Harry L.—J. Stern, $438.
Schwartz, Ida, guardian—New York Edison Co., costs, $154.
Schwartz, David, or Dave—J. Narzisenfeld, $164.
Sweeney, George F.—National Nassau Bank of New York, $289.
Sime—Same, $165.
Siebert, Julius H.—J. W. Petry, $4,631.
Tierney, Thomas—Livities Brothers, $360.
Violante, John—T. Giordane, $180.
Wightman, Simon G.—K. A. Griggs, $700.
White, N. Edward—Roneo Co., $434.
Wilkes, Nathaniel R., and John C. Gefkins—New York Telephone Co., $116.
Welch, Edward J.—Joseph S. Mack Silk Co., $331.
Walker, Samuel—F. M. Graham, $331.
Zuckerman, Maurice—Sheffield Silver Co., $466.
Velvitol Co.—Enyard & Godley, $884.
Union Trust Co. of New Jersey—L. G. McCru, costs, $403.
Consumers' Dairy Co.—People, &c., $500.
Liberman Dairy Co.—Same, $500.
Henry Gilmore Co.—Conron Brothers Co., $601.
City Realty Co.—M. Lewis, $12,122.
Faultless Construction Co.—Rozzini & Co., $519.
Crescent Button Co. and Frank I. Nichols—National Cash Register Co., $218.

JUDGMENTS SATISFIED.

The first name is that of the debtor, the second that of the creditor, and date that when judgment was filed:

Sturman, Charles—S. Jarmulowsky, Oct. 25, 1912, $634.
Borello, Joseph—R. F. Knochenmaier et al., Feb. 7, 1912, $167.
Borrelli, Joseph—M. Talum, April 7, 1911, $512.
Cosio, Segar Co.—R. Cockcroft et al., Feb. 21, 1913, $828.
Dowie, Oliver—T. D. Lucus, Nov. 11, 1912, $118.
Doelger, Charles A.—A. Hoffmann, Feb. 24, 1913, $1,050.
Goldsmith, Frederick E.—G. Alexander, July 25, 1911, $267.
Merante, Joseph—Henry Elias Brewing Co., May 3, 1912, $1,874.
Sobel, Harris, and Jacob Weintraub—M. Stern, Feb. 18, 1913, $851.
Shapiro, Benjamin, and Sigmund Harris—H. Abramowitz, Nov. 27, 1908, $113.
Sanitary Bedding Corporation—Schildwachter Carriage Co., Sept. 25, 1912, $350.
Wilson, Joseph W. and John—E. Blatz, Jan. 25, 1913, $4,649.
Borello, Joseph—R. F. Knochenauer et al., Nov. 28, 1911, (vacated,) $167.
Creiger, Cignes M.—Tenement House Department, Oct. 18, 1911, (vacated,) $264.

PRINTCLOTHS HARD TO GET.

The storm hindered buying in the local printcloth market yesterday, and sales of consequence were few and far between. There was a good call for sateens and voiles for immediate delivery, and some good-sized orders for printcloths for immediate shipment were reported knocking around the market. Merchandise of this kind is well cleaned up, however, and little is available for shipment this side of April. Some trading in narrow goods was reported, and the tone of the market appeared stronger than on Wednesday. The day's quotations follow:

27-inch, 56-52s, 3-1-16c 38½-inch, 64-60s, 5¼c
27-inch, 56-56s, 3¼c 38½-inch, 64-64s, 5¼c
27-inch, 64-60s, 3⅝c 39-inch, 68-72s, 5⅝c
28-inch, 64-60s, 3⅝c 39-inch, 72-76s, 6¼c
28-inch, 64-64s, 4c 39-inch, 80-80s, 7⅛c

Brown sheetings, Southern, standard, 8c.; brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56-60s, 6¼c; twills, standard, 8@8½c; denims, 9-ounce, 14@17c; tickings, 8-ounce, 13¾c; standard prints, 5¼c, and standard staple ginghams, 6¼@6½c.

FOREIGN HOTELS AND RESORTS.

Germany.

Bad Nauheim
G. A. STOESSEL
Prince of Wales Hotel
FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL

Italy.

NAPLES---Hotel Santa Lucia
Facing the Beautiful Bay.
CONTINENTAL HOTEL
Rome

AUTOMOBILE CLUB KEEPS LABORATORY

Scope of Testing Equipment to be Extended—Kerosene Carburetors Discussed by L. A. E.

Final action in regard to its testing laboratory has now been taken by the Board of Governors of the Automobile Club of America in a decision to maintain the laboratory, the continuance of which was for a time threatened. This testing place, which has one of the finest equipments for its purpose in the world, has proved useful in the past, and it was announced last night that the club intended to increase the scope of the work there as far as possible. Any one desiring to use the laboratory, either for development tests of a confidential nature or to acquaint the public with the performance of the motor or other device in which he is interested, will be accorded every privilege. In addition to the strict laboratory testing work, the club will undertake road tests, such as are now conducted by the Royal Automobile Club of London, for the purpose of determining the durability of tires, the operation of carburetors, the performance of motors in non-stop tests, &c. In this way it is believed that the facilities of the club will be made of more use to the average automobile owner without curtailing work on the purely scientific side.

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At the monthly meeting of the Metropolitan Section of the Society of Automobile Engineers, held at the office of the society, 1,786 Broadway last night, the question of kerosene carburetors was discussed by carburetor and motor manufacturers. More than 100 members and guests were present. The practical utilization of kerosene as a secondary fuel—that is, after the engine had been started and warmed on gasoline—and especially in the heavier engines, such as tractors, trucks, and large stationary engines, was described by A. C. Bennett. The system he described was one of cold air, warmed kerosene, and, as occasion demanded to prevent preignition, warmed water. In the course of his talk, punctuated by many questions which showed how keen was the interest in using a substitute for gasoline, he predicted that kerosene would be entirely practicable for truck use, said he hoped the denaturization of alcohol would be permitted so that the farmer could make use of this fuel for his small engines, and held to the view that for pleasure cars gasoline would be the preferred fuel for some time.

Officers for the ensuing year were elected by the meeting before the forum as follows: J. A. Angiada, (re-elected,) President; Herbert Chase, in charge of the testing laboratory of the Automobile Club of America, Treasurer, and Nairan B. Pope, Secretary. A vote of thanks for his work for the section was also given to Coker Clarkson, Honorary Secretary. At the recent annual meeting of the society a committee was appointed to consider an improvement in the rim situation for pneumatic tires. This committee is composed of engineers and factory managers of many of the large automobile and tire companies, and will hold a meeting at Cleveland on March 12 to hear the views of some fifty pneumatic tire, wheel rim, steel band, and motorcycle companies.

***

There was a large attendance, considering the weather, at the Brooklyn Automobile Show last night. The cyclemobile race scheduled had to be postponed until Saturday evening because of an accident to one of the machines. To-night will be known as "Merchants' Night" and the truck side of the gathering of motor cars will be emphasized.

***

At a meeting of the Bedford Branch of the Y. M. C. A. to-night, to mark the opening of the 1913 automobile season, speeches will be made by Mitchell May, Secretary of State, on "The Modifications of the Motor Law Necessary to Minimize the Dangers of the Automobile;" Dr. F. B. Hutton, Chairman of the Technical Committee of the Automobile Club of America and Consulting Mechanical Engineer in the Department of Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, on "Some Real and Fancied Trends in Development of Motor Vehicles for 1913;" and Orrel A. Parker, on "Rims," and "Engines." Mr. Parker's talk will be illustrated by lantern slides showing the operation of engines and transmissions. Tickets may be had on application to the branch.

***

The Chandler Six, the latest invader of the motor car field, will be handled in the metropolitan district by the Brady Murray Motors Company. Another new six, although not of a new make, has just been announced by the American Motors Company. It is a six-passenger, sixty horse power, underslung model.

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Another entry for the 500-mile race at the Indianapolis Motor Speedway on Decoration Day has just been made. It is a Henderson car and will be driven by "Billy" Knipper.

NEW TENNESSEE COPPER MEN

Control Passes from Lewisohns to Phillips, Who Elects Officers.

James Phillips, Jr., prominent in mining circles, was successful yesterday in electing a new Board of Directors of the Tennessee Copper Company, with himself as President. The Lewisohn interests, which were formerly in control, made no fight against the new officers.

Up to about a year ago the Lewisohns held a majority of the 200,000 shares of Tennessee Copper stock. At that time James Phillips, Jr., Richard Sutro, Joseph Walker, Jr., and Horace M. Kilborn acquired a considerable block of stock from the Lewisohns and were elected to the board. Mr. Phillips has been making a campaign for proxies in preparation for the annual meeting, and he controlled 140,000 shares yesterday. It is understood that the Lewisohns had sold a considerable share of their remaining stock in recent months, and they offered no opposition to yesterday's changes.

Mr. Phillips was made President, and his son-in-law, Walter M. Briggs, Secretary and Treasurer, to succeed Walter M. Lewisohn and E. C. Westlake. Frederick Lewisohn, Walter Lewisohn, J. P. Channing, P. S. Henry, H. A. Keller, Sidney Riddlesdorfer, E. C. Westlake and O. B. Van Zant failed of re-election to the board and were succeeded by men chosen to act for the Phillips interests temporarily.

UTILITIES

Forty-three States have given regulatory power to Public Service Commissions. A special department devoted to Utilities as investments is a regular feature of

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BLEACHERY TALK REVIVED.

Embroidery Trade Thinks Co-operation Will Be Needed if New Plants Come.

It was learned from reliable sources yesterday that there had been talk in the local embroidery trade of the advisibility of reviving the co-operative bleachery scheme brought forward several months ago and later abandoned. There is a feeling in some quarters of the market that the expected downward revision of duties on embroideries will be insufficient to meet fully the needs of the importers, and that, as a result, several prominent European manufacturers will follow the example set in the silk trade and establish their own factories here.

If this condition should arise, it is said that present bleaching facilities will be entirely inadequate, and that the co-operative bleachery scheme appears, at the moment, to be the only solution. The movement begun late last Spring along these lines called for the formation of a stock company to operate the proposed enterprise, but at that time it was expected that the domestic manufacturers would dominate it and receive most of the benefits.

In the plans then offered was the rule that a neutral party should be placed at the head of the company, and that no special rates or rebates should be offered to stockholders on any work done. Orders were to be executed as received, and no favoritism shown. It was further planned to do no outside work unless the business supplied by the stockholders was not sufficient to keep the plant working to capacity.

There are few private bleacheries in this country at the present time, and when business in embroideries is really good, it is said that the commercial bleacheries are unable to handle all the work given them.

RAW SILKS FIRMLY HELD.

Business Better at Milan and Canton —Strike Hurts Here.

Late cable advices from Milan tell of more active buying of raw silks there, with the reelers consequently firmer in their views. There has been a much better demand of late there from the European manufacturers. There has not been much doing at Yokohama, but prices show no important changes either way. At Canton a drop in the silver exchange and a better call from Europe have stimulated business considerably. Prices, however, have shown no drop in sympathy with the lower exchange, and the most wanted silks are difficult to get. At Shanghai there has been an advance in Tsatlees during the week. Steam filatures are badly wanted, but prices are too firm for active buying.

The labor situation at Paterson has put a damper on forward contracting in this market, but there is a good volume of business being done in the aggregate on silks wanted for immediate consumption. Prices show no material change.

NEW INCORPORATIONS.

New York.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 27.—These companies were incorporated by the Secretary of State to-day:

T. P. Jones & Co., Incorporated, of Salamanca, coffee jobbers; $200,000. Frank A. Jones, T. H. Jones, Lucien G. Henderson, 198 Broadway, New York.

McLean Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, to examine and audit books of account; $75,000. J. B. Pruyn, Winter Russell, Charles W. Whittlesey, 2 Rector Street, New York.

Coliseum Music Hall Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, theatrical; $800,000. Maurice Meyer, William Weiss, Arthur C. Kahn, 61 Park Row, New York.

Germania Business Corporation of Brooklyn, realty and construction; $30,000. Frank J. Nickels, August J. Glerssner, George T. Timmerman, 227 Schaeffer Street, Brooklyn.

Ecciesia Entertainment Lyceum, Incorporated, of Manhattan, pictures and entertainment devices; $25,000. Alfred B. MacNamara, Samuel F. Frank, Jerome C. Jackson, 41 Park Row, New York.

Daly Land Corporation, of Manhattan, realty; $15,000. Fred S. Dunn, Ada L. Rein, Richard E. Disney, 10 Manhattan Avenue, New York.

The Horowitz Dress Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, women's dresses and garments; $10,000. Sam Schwartz, Max Kaplan, Hyman Itzkovitch, 176 Bowery, New York.

The W. N. Sharpe Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, stationers; $15,000. William P. Sharpe, Martin J. Keogh, Jr., Harley L. Stowell, 2 West Seventy-second Street, New York.

Lasalle Avenue Realty Corporation, of Kenmore; $18,000. Fred B. Eberhardt, George V. Eberhardt, Louis K. Eberhardt, Kenmore.

Manufacturers' Novelty Corporation of Manhattan, safety razors, cutlery, &c.; $10,000. Albert T. Scharps, Harry B. Raffel, Maurice Epstein, 853 Beck Street, Bronx.

Royal Import Manufacturing Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, rhinestone novelties; $10,000. Lena Kurowitz, Adolph Horwitz, Fannie Corn, 686 Beck Street, Bronx.

Loeb Bros., Incorporated, of Manhattan, cafe; $10,000. Gus Loeb, Isaac Loeb, 86 West 119th Street, New York.

Motor Truck Manufacturing Corporation, of Mount Vernon, motors, engines, machinery; $150,000. Arthur J. Albert, Louis Bernet, Henry Hilchenbach, Mount Vernon.

Static Electro-Eradicator, incorporated, of Fabias, electrical appliances for eradication of static electricity from machinery; $25,000. E. L. Vezina, A. H. Smith, H. S. Palmer, Syracuse.

Hahn Studios, Incorporated, of Syracuse, painting and paper hanging; $15,000. Louis F. Hahn, Martha Egan, Douglas E. Petit, Syracuse.

Royal Antiseptic Toothpick Company, Incorporated, of Manhattan, toothpicks and drinking straws; $15,000. Jacques Koniger, Morris Schlesinger, Isidore Baron, 129 Sheridan Avenue, New York.

The following corporations were authorized to do business in this State:

American Reclamation Company, of Phoenix, Ariz., real and personal property; $25,000,000. Lyman J. Baskin, Rochester.

The Surbrug Company, of Jersey City, tobacco; $50,000. Gray Miller, 1,600 Broadway, New York.

John M. Marie Company, of Philadelphia, druggists' and other glassware; $200,000. Richard E. Stellen, 40 Barclay Street, New York.

Tabard Cigarette and Tobacco, Limited, of London, England; capital £10,000. James A. Cook, 489 Fifth Avenue, New York.

American Road Machinery Company, of Wilmington, Del.; $4,000,000. Nat Tyler, Jr., 50 Church Street, New York.

Arrival of Buyers

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—The storm that was central over Texas Wednesday night moved rapidly northwestward, and Thursday night its centre was over the Middle Atlantic States, where the pressure was below 29.50 inches. During the last twenty-four hours this storm caused rains from Georgia to Southern New England and in the Gulf States, Arkansas, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley and snow in Northern New England and the middle Mississippi and Missouri Valleys. It also caused high winds along the Gulf and Atlantic Coasts. Another storm is central over the South Rocky Mountain region, and it has caused scattered snows in that district and over the west plateau.

Temperatures were unseasonably high throughout the Atlantic and Gulf States and have fallen to considerably below normal in the Upper Mississippi Valley and the Plains States.

There will be snows, followed by clearing weather Friday and fair weather Saturday, in the Upper Ohio Valley, the interior of New York, and Northern New England, and fair weather Friday and Saturday in the Atlantic States from Southern New England southward and in the East Gulf States.

Over the Southwest the weather will be unsettled, with probably local rains and snows, which may extend to the Middle Mississippi Valley during Saturday.

Temperatures will be considerably lower Friday throughout the Atlantic and Gulf States and the Ohio Valley, and will change little elsewhere during the next forty-eight hours.

Winds along the New England coast will be brisk and high northwest and west; Middle Atlantic coast, brisk and probably high west; South Atlantic coast, moderate to brisk southwest and west.

Steamships departing Friday for European ports will have high west and northwest winds and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

FORECASTS FOR TO-DAY AND SATURDAY.

Eastern New York—Cloudy and colder Friday, preceded by snow in interior. Saturday, probably fair; high west winds.

Southern New England—Clearing and colder Friday. Saturday, probably fair; high north to west winds.

New Jersey—Cloudy and much colder Friday. Saturday, probably fair; brisk and probably high west winds.

Western New York—Cloudy and colder Friday, preceded by snow flurries. Saturday, probably fair; moderate north and northwest winds.

Eastern Pennsylvania—Cloudy and colder Friday, preceded by snow flurries in extreme north portion. Saturday, probably fair; brisk and high west winds.

Northern New England—Snow, followed by clearing, Friday; somewhat colder. Saturday, fair; brisk and probably high north to west winds.

The temperature record for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from the thermometer at the local office of the United States Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	1912.	1913.		1912.	1913.
8 A. M.	60	41	4 P. M.	61	47
9 A. M.	60	42	5 P. M.	60	43
10 A. M.	60	44	6 P. M.	58	43
11 A. M.	60	45	7 P. M.	56	42
12 M.	58	46	8 P. M.	54	40

This thermometer is 414 feet above the street level. The average temperature yesterday was 46 degrees; for the corresponding date last year it was 32; average on the corresponding date for the last thirty-three years, 35.

The temperature at 8 A. M. yesterday was 42 degrees; at 8 P. M. it was 42. Maximum temperature, 52 degrees at noon; minimum, 40 at 12:01 A. M. Humidity, 98 per cent. at 8 A. M.; 81 at 8 P. M.

The barometer at 8 A. M. yesterday registered 29.51 inches; at 8 P. M. it stood at 29.45.

FIRE RECORD.

A. M.	Loss.
12:40—55 Rose St.; South, Oil & Ink Co.	$100
9:00 A. M.—31st St. & Broadway; New Grand Hotel	Slight
P. M.	
1:50—801 East 138th St.; C. Kosaf	$6,000
3:15—26 Av. and 101st St.; Interborough Railroad	Trifling
4:35—847 West 34th St.; Brown	Trifling
6:30—74 Broad St.; Abe Blank	$1,000
9:50—148 West 14th St.; Little Bros.	$1,000
10:30—40 Maiden Lane; Krones Brothers	$100

ESTATES APPRAISED.

AHRENS, HERMANN, (died Jan. 3); net estate, $67,886.11; personality, $10,601.86, including mortgage on 108 West 80th Street, $6,000; insurance, $5,062.50; 20 shares Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad common, $2,150; 30 shares New York Central Railroad, $3,300; 25 shares New York Central Harlem Railroad, $2,700; $5,000 bonds of United States Steel Corporation, $5,000; realty, transferred before death, $45,000.

ARMSTRONG, MARGARET T. (died Feb. 24, 1913;) net estate, $68,141.58; personality, $68,241.66, being deposits, $7,000.97; mortgage, Cushman, $6,000; two mortgages, Wilson, $6,000; Edison Electric Light Co., $10,000; mortgage, Morgan Landrum, $4,900.

BOWLES, KATE M., (died Jan. 2;) net estate, $4,668.65, being bonds and mortgages on property in Leonia, N. J., $3,200; 10 shares of Erie Railroad at $60.50, $787.50; 8 shares of Northern Pacific Railroad, $909.50.

BRYON, ROBERT H., (died Feb. 19, 1906;) net estate, $7,070.07; personality, $2,480.58; realty, $7,590.

CAMPBELL, CATHERINE, (died Feb. 20;) net estate, $13,000.00; personality, $900.07, being deposits, $293.70; legacy from late Sarah A. O'Reilly, $200; realty, $10,000, being premises 310 West Twenty-seventh Street, $6,000; 312 West Twenty-seventh Street, $2,500; 316 West Twenty-seventh Street, $2,500; 318 West Twenty-seventh Street, subject to mortgage of $6,000; 311 West Twenty-seventh Street, $9,000.

CORNWELL, CLARA T., (died July 9, 1911;) net estate, $641, being deposits, $500; unenumerated realty, $500.

CORRIGAN, CATHERINE, (died Jan. 5, 1910;) net estate, $1,496.45, being deposits of $2,089.06.

CRARY, N. B., (died Feb. 24, 1911;) net estate, $11,089; personality, $19,450, being 200 shares common stock of Erie Railroad, $9,450; 200 shares first preferred stock of Erie Railroad, $9,600.

DAVIS, FRANCES, (died Jan. 28, 1911;) net estate, $1,158.24; personality, $6,100.00, being mortgage on 221 East Sixty-ninth Street, $5,000; deposits, $810; a trust for Maybelle Davis, $1,600.

DELVIN, ROBERT J., (died June 26;) net estate, $998.40; personality, $6,526.00, including insurance, $5,000; $200 New York Telephone Corporation mortgage certificates, $1,400; debts due from patients; realty, $8,-811.08, being one-third interest in premises 150 West Thirteenth Street, $7,708.24; one-third interest in farm, Franklin, Delaware County, N. Y., $888.84.

FETTEROLL, JOSEPH, (died Sept. 26, 1910;) net estate, $9,008.71; personality, $5,-186.71, being bank deposits, $3,000.91; stock, machinery, and furnishings in retail confectionery store, 819 First Avenue, $1,020.00.

GERRARD, JOHN, (died Sept. 7,) net estate, $98,078.87; personality, $8,928.87, including furnishings of provender store at 236 West Twenty-ninth Street, $600; realty, $10,750; 10 shares, $1,750, and 50 East Ninety-third Street, $10,000; lot 725 East 233d Street, $9,750.

GILL, JOHN P., (died March 11;) net estate, $20,580.91; personality, $58,010.40, being bank deposits, $10,674.92; 8 Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad 4 per cent. gold bonds, $1,000 each, at 72, with interest, $4,406.66; 8 Imperial Japanese Government bonds, £100 each, sterling, at 80½, with interest, $3,787.87; property, Bolton Pen Co., $25,000; collection of mortgages, $1,500.

LEYNERBOHN, MAX, (died Aug. 17;) net estate, $9,350; personality, $11,507.26, being deposits, $768.80; mortgage on 11 Lewis Street, at 5 per cent., $10,000.

LOESER, FREDERICK; supplemental report; taxation of $10,000, remainder withdrawn.

McEVOY, THOMAS, (died Dec. 20, 1911;) net estate, $1,410.68; personality, $2,527.03, being bank deposits.

McMAHON, MARGARET, (died Jan. 27, 1911;) net estate, $962.50; personality, $7,503.15, being deposits.

MEERT, ADELAIDE M., (died May 15;) net estate, $3,064.87; personality, $5,192.77, being 1 Central Railroad of New Jersey 5 per cent. bond, $1,212.50; personal effects, $2,905.40.

O'CONNOR, ELIZABETH T., (died June 23;) net estate, $4,160, being one-half interest in premises 177 East 117th Street, valued at $7,000, less mortgage, $4,000; 8,327 Steuben Avenue, the Bronx, $1,600; lot on White Plains Road, between 237th and 238th Streets, the Bronx, less $1,120 mortgage, $1,180.

ONTHANK, HATTIE A., (died Sept. 24;) net estate, $6,509.85; personality, $7,888.85, including deposits, $670.85; 75 shares of Amalgamated Copper Company, $6,712.50.

PARROTT, ANNIE T., (died Oct. 21, 1904;) net estate, $37,800, being 280 shares New York Central & Hudson River Railroad Company.

RICH, MATILDA, (died April 4, 1911;) net estate, $4,052.90; personalty, bank deposits, $4,738.85.

RITTER, ELIZABETH M., (died Aug. 17;) net estate, $47,735.35; personalty, $811.47, being personal effects, $462; accrued rents on realty, $475.47; realty, $50,000, being one-half interest in premises 350 Sixth Avenue.

ROWLAND, BENJAMIN, (died June 26, 1911;) net New York estate, $8,048; personalty, $6,000, being 100 shares of Rochester Heat, Light, and Power Company at 90.

SIBBERNS, REBECCA, (died April 4, 1903;) supplemental report; net estate amended to $16,274.72.

STEEL, RICHARD H. H., (died Oct. 17, 1911;) net estate, $71,902.50; personalty, $175-557, being deposits, $7,591; insurance, $5,000; 295 shares common stock of R. H. Steel Laundry, New Jersey organization, capitalized at $60,000, last sale $200 per share, $59,000.

WILLS FOR PROBATE.

BACHE, ELIZABETH, (died Feb. 4;) left more than $10,000 personalty; left $250 each to Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, United Hebrew Charities, Mount Sinai Hospital, Emanu-el Sisterhood of Personal Service, Hebrew Orphans Asylum, Hebrew Technical School for Girls, Cripple Childrens' East Side Free School, Hebrew Technical Institute, and Mrs. E. Fuhr; $500 to Montefiore Home and Hospital for Chronic Invalids and Country Sanitarium for Consumptives; $2,500 each to James Brokaw and Frances Carroll; $1,000 each to Minna Vetter and Kate Cummings; life interest in $5,000 to Sister Frances Gruntal; principal of $5,000 upon death of sister to nieces, Clara Gruntal and Alice F. Gruntal; residue in equal shares to children, Jules S. Bache, Leopold S. Bache, Blanche B. Newkirch, Henrietta B. Bayser, Leonora B. Rossbach, and Miriam Polister.

BECKER, CHRISTINA, (died Feb. 20;) left $1,000 personalty; $500 each to daughter, Mary Caroline McManus, and son, Charles L. Becker.

HALL, ARTHUR DUDLEY, (died Nov. 23;) left not more than $1,250 personalty; $500 to sister, Katharine M. Hoes; about $480 to M. Raymond Shelor; about $90 to sisters, Margaret G. Adams; $10 to brother, Bicknell Hall; $50 to Charles A. Shelor.

JARDINE DUDLEY, (died Feb. 9;) left realty of unknown value; more than $10,000 personalty; $500 to Albert B. Jardine; one-eighth of residue to children of brothers, Edward C. and Joseph T. Jardine; one-eighth of residue in trust divided between children of Frederick Jardine, a brother; one-eighth of residue to nephew, George B. Hoes; one-half of residue in equal parts to Prison Association of New York, New York Mission and Tract Society, Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, and New York Protestant Episcopal City Mission Society.

O'NEILL, THOMAS, (died Feb. 21;) left not more than $5,000 personalty to wife, Minnie O'Neill.

SUTHERLAND, GEORGE, (died Feb. 19;) left $26,000 realty, $1,000 personalty; $500 each to sisters, Catherine S. Downey, Christie S. Rutherford, and sister-in-law, Elizabeth Sutherland; residue divided equally among sisters, Lexie Sutherland, Beteli Sutherland, Bella Sutherland Forbes, and Marion Sutherland Monroe.

EDUCATION NOTES.

The Board of Education has approved the action of its Committee on Care of Buildings in increasing the temporary compensation attached to the position of janitor of the new Washington Irving High School from $800 to $1,000 a year, because the greater part of the building is now occupied for school purposes.

The appointment of Alice Rhines as a teacher of gymnasium branches in Evening Elementary School No. 1, Richmond, is made to fill a vacancy. In nominating her the Board of Superintendents passed over the following names on the eligible list: Ellen H. Bolger, Nathalie Dolsen, Ida M. Eglinton, Eleanor J. Flood, 268 shares common stock of R. H. Steel Laundry, New Jersey organization, capitalized at $60,000, last sale $200 per share, $59,000.

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POLICE AND FIRE NEWS.

Police Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 47.

Probationary patrolmen, qualified as patrolmen, appointed and assigned as indicated, to take effect Feb. 26: W. Miller, 9th; G. J. Lehmann, 9th; J. Cody, 9th; Chauncey Hamlin, 9th; H. Handy, 9th; C. E. Kerrigan, 9th; F. Fitzgerald, 16th; D. A. Fitzgerald, 16th; J. J. Carter, 16th; H. E. Wolken, 17th; E. W. Horan, 21st; V. G. Campbell, 30th; J. F. Sexton, 30th; J. F. Day, 34th; F. Koch, 41st; J. Maxwell, 41st; Wm. Gray, 59th; E. J. Walsh, 59th; C. Heabenthan, 87th; W. J. Fallon, 90th; C. Naimeli, 120th.

Transfers, to take effect 8 A. M. Feb. 27—Patrolmen from precincts indicated to Traffic: C. W. Crawford, 17th; W. H. Brown, 22d; C. Moore, 23d; C. Rehfeld, 30th; W. C. Hushchinson, 47th; to C. D. Squad: (Motor) to take effect 8 A. M. Feb. 28: Patrolmen 41, H. Engelmann, 10th to 35th; R. F. McCarty, 85th to 16th.

Assignments: Patrolmen to Motor Cycle duty, from 8 A. M., Feb. 27—W. Crawford, Traffic; C. Moore, Traffic; C. Rehfeld, Traffic; Ernest, Traffic; C. and C. Rehfeld, Traffic (Temporary); Acting Detective Sergeant, First Grade—Isabelle Goodwin, Detective Division; to C. D. Squad, 5 days, from 6 P. M., Feb. 27: Patrolmen—D. J. McNicholas, 9th, to Detective Division, 5 days, from 1 P. M., Feb. 28; W. J. Jones, 21st, to C. D. Squad, 5 days, from 5 P. M., Feb. 28; Watson, 26th; W. S. Bennelly, 130th, and G. M. Blaffer, 27th, to office of Chief Counsel, Excise Department, 5 days, from 9 A. M., Feb. 27. To C. D. Squad from precincts indicated, 10 days, from 4 P. M., Feb. 28: L. H. Nesenich, 5th; J. F. Teatre, 146th; H. Stafford, 152d, and J. F. Dean, 166th. Matron—Adele D. Prime, 5th, to C. D. Squad, 10 days, from 6 P. M., Feb. 27.

Advancement to Grades: Patrolmen, to $1,400 Grade, Feb. 21—J. A. Wall, 28th. To $900 Grade, Feb. 27—C. R. Wackerly, 24; A. W. Jayne, 15th; F. X. Hegan, 21st; H. Hellriegel, 28th; F. Prinatimey, 29th; D. J. O'Mara, 35th; H. L. Dunweedy, 37th; S. Sullivan, 40th; W. F. Hayes, 40th; C. Masterson, 40th; B. J. Stager, 40th; J. F. P. Hasck, 42d; M. Connelly, 42d; E. J. Blaney, D. D.; J. J. McGowan, 10th; G. F. Hoeppner, 16th; J. B. Yost, 20th; J. G. Breunig, 20th; E. F. Lunny, 20th; M. Malley, 30th; R. H. Duggan, 37th; A. H. Gunther, 40th; John Hughes, 40th; Murtha, 40th; H. E. Young, 40th; J. J. Corcoran, 12d, and W. J. McCafferty, C. O.

Fire Department.

SPECIAL ORDERS 40.

Chief and acting chief officers in Manhattan, the Bronx, and Richmond will apply for regular leaves of absence during March on the following dates:

Deputy Chief, 1st Division, Binns, 8, 8, 18, 18, 23, 28.

Deputy Chief, 2d Division, Langford, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31.

Deputy Chief, 3d Division, Martin, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30.

Deputy Chief, 4th Division, Burns, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29.

Deputy Chief, 5th Division, Hayes, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27.

Deputy Chief, 6th Division, McCartney, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28.

Deputy Chief, 7th Division, Callaghan, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31.

Deputy Chief, 8th Division, Beggin, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30.

Deputy Chief, Marine Division, Worth, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31.

1st—Chief of Battalion Kuss, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; Acting Chief of Battalion Sweet, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; Acting Chief of Battalion Hughes, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, and O'Connell, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29.

2d—Chief of Battalion Marshall, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; Acting Chief of Battalion Crowley, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, and Acting Chief of Battalion Walsh, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27.

3d—Chief of Battalion O'Shea, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; Acting Chief of Battalion Jennings, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; Acting Chief of Battalion Farley, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, and Acting Chief of Battalion Kelly, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27.

4th—Chief of Battalion Carlock, 3, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; Acting Chief of Battalion McGowan, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; Acting Chief of Battalion Farley, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, and Acting Chief of Battalion Spencer, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27.

5th—Chief of Battalion Skelly, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; Acting Chief of Battalion Shannon, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; Acting Chief of Battalion Ross, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28.

6th—Chief of Battalion Ross, 3, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; Acting Chief of Battalion McGuire, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, and Acting Chief of Battalion Calleary, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31.

7th—Chief of Battalion Duffy, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; Acting Chief of Battalion Sherlock, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, and Acting Chief of Battalion Fox, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31.

8th—Chief of Battalion Tarpey, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; Acting Chief of Battalion McArthur, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27.

9th—Chief of Battalion Dougherty, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; Acting Chief of Battalion Ruddy, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, and Acting Chief of Battalion Mellon, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27.

10th—Chief of Battalion McKernan, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; Acting Chief of Battalion Golden, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28, and Acting Chief of Battalion Woods, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29.

11th—Chief of Battalion Clark, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; Acting Chief of Battalion Lynch, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31.

12th—Chief of Battalion Gorgia, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; Acting Chief Lawler, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27.

13th—Chief of Battalion King, 3, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; Acting Chief of Battalion Walker, 5, 10, 14, 19, 24, 29, 30, and Acting Chief of Battalion O'Connor, 2, 7, 8, 17, 22, 27.

14th—Chief of Battalion Sloan, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; Acting Chief of Battalion Winter, 5, 10, 14, 19, 24, 29, 30.

15th—Chief of Battalion Short, 3, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; Acting Chief of Battalion Sullivan, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29.

16th—Chief of Battalion Galvin, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; Acting Chief of Battalion McDermott, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27.

17th—Chief of Battalion Foley, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; Acting Chief of Battalion Nash, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28.

18th—Chief of Battalion Barrett, 5, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; Acting Chief of Battalion Roan, 3, 9, 14, 15, 20, 24, 25, 30, and Acting Chief of Battalion Kelly, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27.

19th—Kelly (Acting) Chief of Battalion, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; Acting Chief of Battalion Murray, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30.

20th—Chief of Battalion Gray, 5, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; Acting Chief of Battalion Jones, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29.

21st—Chief of Battalion Andrews, 3, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27; Acting Chief of Battalion Kiely, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, and Acting Chief of Battalion Hughes, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29.

22d—Chief of Battalion Brogan, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; Acting Chief of Battalion Thaler, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30, and Acting Chief of Battalion McDonald, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31.

23d—Chief of Battalion Kane, 5, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31; Acting Chief of Battalion Burns, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, and Acting Chief of Battalion Murray, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31.

24th—Chief of Battalion Lathan, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; Acting Chief of Battalion Jensen, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29, and Acting Chief of Battalion Kelly, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27.

25th—Chief of Battalion Lawrence, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28; Acting Chief of Battalion Cummings, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31, and Acting Chief of Battalion Walsh, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27.

26th—Chief of Battalion Langan, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; Acting Chief of Battalion Clunin, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31.

27th—Chief of Battalion Stone, 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30; Acting Chief of Battalion Mealmaker, 2, 7, 12, 17, 22, 27, and Acting Chief of Battalion Early, 3, 8, 13, 18, 23, 28.

28th—Chief of Battalion Clark, 4, 9, 14, 19, 24, 29; Acting Chief of Battalion Irving, 1, 6, 11, 16, 21, 26, 31.

*Indicate dates of short leave.

The instructions at the Fire College will be resumed on March 3. The following officers will report at Fire College, at Headquarters, at date and time specified:

First and second sections, to consist of the following officers, will report at 10 A. M. on days designated for classes next at 10 A. M.: First section, Tuesdays, Wednesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays. Second section on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.

Section—M. J. Humphreys, Hook and Ladder 11; C. Jacobs, Hook and Ladder 18; E. R. Murphy, Engine 28; J. F. De Sles, Engine 84; A. Bonn, Engine 91; J. Gallagher, Engine 97; W. Haupt, Hook and Ladder 11; J. Gallagher, Engine 97; O'Hare, Engine 98; J. Sleckman, Hook and Ladder 31; J. A. Sullivan, Engine 41; J. Hannan, Engine 46; J. Cullen, Engine 46; J. Gallagher, Engine 97; H. F. Connolly, Engine 161; P. J. Gallagher, Engine 207; J. Hamilton, Engine 84; S. Isaacs, Engine 210; W. J. Hamilton, Engine 84; Morris, Engine 241; P. J. Duffy, Engine 207; J. McCabe, Engine 97; J. Wall, Engine 207; C. N. Gerisch, Engine 210; J. Kelly, Engine 207; J. J. Donoghue, Hook and Ladder 19.

Second Section—M. Corridan, Engine 31; M. O'Donoghue, Hook and Ladder 20; A. Neuberth, Hook and Ladder 31; D. E. Davidson, Engine 5; W. Reed, Hook and Ladder 31; J. Ryan, Hook and Ladder 31; J. Morgan, Engine 84; J. Ryan, Engine 84; P. J. Devaney, Engine 97; J. Curley, Engine 41; J. F. Reed, Engine 97; W. Boyle, Engine 41; J. F. Power, Engine 10; W. Scott, Hook and Ladder 31; J. Smith, Engine 261; J. Weinrich, Hook and Ladder 108; J. Mulligan, Hook and Ladder 108; W. Magister, Engine 84; J. H. Lyden, Engine 240; G. Nimbing, Engine 97; J. Kelly, Engine 284; E. O'Donnell, Engine 240; J. Hurley, Hose 8; E. F. Eckert, Hook and Ladder 108.

Detail: To take effect at 8 A. M. Feb. 27; Fireman First Grade P. Flynn, Engine 5, to the Bureau of Fire Extinguishment, while on sick report.

Passed probation, appointed fourth-grade firemen, to take effect at 8 A. M. Feb. 28, and assigned as indicated: A. Rose, Engine 3; T. Rutledge, 6; E. J. Kearney, 7; D. J. Cucurullo, 8; W. Kahn, 15; J. Donohue, 17; A. E. Hills, 20; F. J. Shields, 23; W. J. Kennedy, 24; H. E. Anderson, 26; J. O'Neill, 32; W. Hutcheon, 33; H. S. Schmidt, 50; E. Stewart, 54; J. Wynand, 206; J. W. Frank, 208; W. C. Finn, 211; F. J. Karl, 261.

Fireman Second Grade and Ladder 21 W. J. Costello, 6; J. H. Koenig, 8; W. J. Hillis, 9; J. Mayr, 10; P. C. Maron, 12; A. Rismann, 15; T. J. Cotter, 21; C. Buhl, 111; P. Behrmann, Jr., 118.

Special leave of absence, without pay: Fireman First Grade W. D. Rice Jr., Engine 57, 24 hours from 8 A. M. Feb. 28.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

City.

The Municipal Civil Service Commission has approved the following:

Report of Assistant Chief Examiner Murray on the protest of Matthew Davan and four others against being compelled to compete in the promotion examination for second grade process server, Law Department, which was held Feb. 8. Mr. Murray recommends that the candidates be informed that there is no merit in the protest.

Report of Mr. Murray relative to the request of Sidney Gross that his name be transferred from the promotion list for third grade clerk, Bureau of Personal Taxes, Law Department, wherein he was employed when he took the examination, to the list of the Bureau of Penalties, to which he has since been transferred. Mr. Murray recommends that the request be denied.

Report of Mr. Murray transmitting a communication from David J. Coughlin, a candidate in the examination for promotion to Assistant Sump Inspector, held May 22, 1909, together with a copy of a report made by Mr. Murray on Sept. 10, 1912. Coughlin had not completed the required three years' service in the labor class, therefore was ineligible for examination for promotion to the competitive class. It was recommended at the time that his appeal to have his name placed on the promotion list be denied.

The following eligible list for statistician has been promulgated:

Ida M. Metcalf, 1,975 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, 84.95; Louis H. Lubarsky, 722 West 112th Street, 80.60; Francine P. Schlarone, 718 East 180th Street, 79.10; Hyman P. Jacobson, 5 Attorney Street, 78.10; Raphael Wolff, 84 East 108th Street, 76.20; Charles Segal, 1,559 Lyman Place, Bronx, 74.90; John A. Ross, 35 West Ninety-ninth Street, 70.70; Sidney Poppleweil, 1,863 Amsterdam Avenue, 70.40; Louis Levine, 158 East Broadway, 72.90; John J. H. Ammann, 1,185 Gates Avenue, Brooklyn, 71.80; James V. Smith, 118 West Ninety-fourth Street, 71.10; Bernard Jaffa, 24 Bay Twenty-third Street, Brooklyn, 71.10; David J. Schweitzer, 722 East Fifth Street, 71.00; Louis Schmitt, 806 Wyona Street, Brooklyn, 71.00; Charles H. Lewis, 116 Chauncey Street, Brooklyn, 70.70; Philip J. O'Connor, 790 East 181st Street, 70.60; Robert J. Fee, 2,011 Mapes Avenue, Bronx, 71.00; Arthur H. Russakoff, 805 Siena Avenue, Brooklyn, 70.30; Louis Hoth, 918 Westervelt Avenue, New Brighton, 70.00; Robert J. Langan, 618 Sixteenth Street, Brooklyn, 70.00.

United States.

The United States Civil Service Commission announces an open competitive examination, for men only, at the New York Custom House on March 5, to fill vacancies in the position of first-class steam engineer in the department service at Washington, D. C., and vacancies as they may occur in positions requiring similar qualifications. The usual entrance salary is $1,200 a year. Competitors will be examined in the following subjects, which will have the relative weights indicated: Letter writing, (a letter of not less than 100 words on some mechanical or electrical engineering subject. Competitors may select either of two subjects given).....10

Practical questions in mechanical and electrical engineering, comprising the construction and operation of the heating plant and electric lighting and elevator machinery in first-class public buildings)..65

Training and experience in mechanical and electrical engineering and fitness.....25

While graduation from a technical school is not necessary, due consideration will be given in the rating of the subject of training, experience, and fitness. Age, 20 years or over on the date of the examination. Applicants may be examined at any place at which this examination is held, regardless of their place of residence, but under a recent act of Congress only those who are examined in the State or Territory in which they reside, and show that they have been actually domiciled in such State or Territory for at least one year previous to the date of examination, will be eligible for appointment to a position in the superintendent service in Washington, D. C. This examination is open to all men who are citizens of or owe allegiance to the United States and who meet the requirements.

THE UNITED SERVICE.

Special to The New York Times.

The Army.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Col. I. A. Haynes, Coast Artillery Corps, to assume command of Coast Artillery School, Fort Monroe, Virginia.

The Quartermaster of Fort Stevens, Oregon, assume charge of construction work at that post.

Transfers in the infantry arm: Major D. H. Halley, from Twenty-third to Eleventh; Infantry; Major H. J. Hunt, from Eleventh to Twenty-third Infantry.

Commanding Officer, Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., or one of his commissioned assistants will make not to exceed two visits per month during April, May, and June, to Providence, R. I., to inspect material.

First Lieut. T. S. Prosmire, Medical Reserve Corps, ordered to active duty at Fort Sheridan, Illinois.

The following-named officers of the Medical Reserve Corps assigned to active duty at points designated: Capt. Victor E. Hoisington, Fort Brady, Michigan; Capt. T. A. Burcham, Fort Des Moines, Iowa; D. M. Selby, Fort Mackenzie, Wyoming; W. H. Newberry, Fort Wayne, Michigan.

Capt. C. Brady, Quartermaster Corps, relieved from duty as Quartermaster, Fort Crook, Nebraska, will turn over property to senior Quartermaster Sergeant, Quartermaster Corps, at that post, and Tunis to Lieut. Col. B. H. Ray, Quartermaster Corps, and proceed to Galveston, Texas, for duty as assistant to Chief Quartermaster, Second Division.

Capt. Miller, Infantry, and Lieut. Col. A. P. Blackmon, cavalry, to Galveston, Texas, and report to Commanding General, Southern Department, for duty pertaining to organization of a base and port of embarkation.

Capt. H. D. Bissland, Quartermaster Corps, relieved from duty as Quartermaster, Fort Des Moines, Iowa, and will turn over property, &c., to Lieut. Col. B. H. Ray, Quartermaster Corps, and proceed to Galveston, Texas, for duty as assistant to Chief Quartermaster, Second Division.

Capt. H. D. Bissland, Quartermaster Corps, relieved from duty as Quartermaster, Fort Wayne, Michigan, and turn over property to senior Quartermaster Sergeant, Quartermaster Corps, and the funds to Lieut. Col. B. H. Ray, Quartermaster Corps, and proceed to Galveston, Texas, for duty as assistant to Chief Quartermaster of that division.

Lieut. Col. C. R. Krauthoff, Quartermaster Corps, to Galveston, Texas, for duty as assistant to Depot Quartermaster, Second Division.

Capt. H. Sitterwerk, Jr., Quartermaster Corps, to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, for observation and treatment at hospital.

Major R. L. Brown, General Staff, relieved from duty, Washington, D. C., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty as Chief of Staff, Southern Department.

Lieut. Col. B. V. Keene, Medical Reserve Corps, ordered to active duty, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana.

Brig. Gen. D. A. Edwards, U. S. A., assigned to temporary command of Sixth Brigade, Presidio, Cal., is revoked.

An Army Retiring Board is appointed to meet at San Antonio, Texas, for examination of officers. Detail: Brig. Gen. C. H. Hilton, U. S. A.; Col. A. Smith, U. S. A.; Lieut. Col. C. C. Waters, U. S. A.; Major W. C. Rivers, U. S. A.; Capt. W. Noble, relieved duty as assistant to Quartermaster, Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming, and proceed to Galveston, Texas, for temporary duty to assistant to Depot Quartermaster, Second Division; Capt. J. D. Taylor, Quartermaster Reserve Corps, relieved duty as assistant to Quartermaster, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and proceed to Galveston, Tex

COURT CALENDARS.

FEDERAL.

Supreme Court.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Following are the Supreme Court orders issued to-day by the Chief Justice:

Arthur L. Davis of New York City was admitted to practice.

166—Umeno Shigemitsu, appellant, vs. H. Hackfeld & Co., Limited.—Dismissed, with costs.

695—Amory Eliot, administrator, &c., et al., appellant, vs. The United States.—Argument continued for the appellee and concluded for the appellants.

798—The United States of America, plaintiff in error, vs. Felipe Sandoval.—Argued.

162—Omaha Electric Light and Power Company, appellant, vs. The City of Omaha et al; and,

754—Old Colony Trust Company, appellants, vs. City of Omaha.—Argument commenced for the appellant in 754.

The day call for Feb. 28: 162, (and 754.) 59, 60, 71, 103, 105, 107, 109, 170, and 171.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Lacombe, J. Motion calendar at 11 A. M. 1—Thomson v. Barber. 2—Asbestos Protected Metal Co v. H W Johns-Manville Co. 3—Vidal v. So American Sec Co. 4—Phillips Const Co v. Cox. 5—D, L & W R R Co v. N Y, N H & H R R Co. 6—P R Ry Co v. same. 7—P R R Co v. same. 8—C R R Co of N J v. same. 9—L V R R Co v. same. 10—Erie R R Co v. same. 11—E O R R Co v. same. 12—Gwladys S S Co v. Gans S S Line. 13—McKennson v. Alabama Sea Co. 14—Barnes v. Trees. 15—Schulte v. Linderman. 16—Penn Steel Co v. N Y City Ry Co. 17—Guaranty Trust Co v. Met St Ry Co. 18—Farmers L & T Co v. same. 19—U S v. 15 Crates Frozen Eggs. 20—Gen'l Elec Co v. Gen'l Ry Signal Co. 21—Same v. same. 22—Ins Co of No Am v. S S Olinde. 23—Standard Trust Co v. L & W Valley Rap Transit Co. 24—Hale v. Arnold. 25—Equitable Trust Co v. Pallitz. 26—In re Schleifer. 27—In re Ack Goon. 28—In re Aug Huns Jang. 29—Auto Piano Co v. Am Players Action Co. 31—Robinson v. Johnson. 32—Borgfeldt v. Universal. 33—Copeland v. Hearn. 34—Parsons Non-Skid Co v. Pruden. 35—Nat'l Onion Salt Co v. Boyd Fruit Sugar Co. 37—Epstein v. Mandelbaum. 38—Duplex Printing Press Co v. R Hoe Co. 39—United Copper Sec Co v. Amalgamated Copper Co. 40—Same v. same. 41—Hohlfeld v. N Y Couch Bed Co. 42—Same v. same. 43—Ballard v. Audubon Nat'l Bank. 44—Fill v. Cunard S S Co. 45—El Palmer Rubber Estates v. Sarlet. 46—Dick v. Fuller. 47—Watson v. Huntington. 48-49—Universal v. Borgfeldt. 50—B V D Co v. Oskerofsky. 51—Gorham v. Lighter "Easton." 52—European Feature Film Co v. Levy. 53—F N Buit Co v. Nevins Church Trees (6.) 54—Olin, Gierson & Hilands v. Ohio Seamless Tube Co.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Holt, J. Jury calendar. Case on. 150—Cantalupo v. Lacorazza. No day calendar.

STATE.

Court of Appeals Calendar.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Feb. 27—The Court of Appeals day calendar for Friday: 823—Matter of Steinman v. Conlon. 825—Hochstein v. Schlanger. 826—Matter of Youngs. 835—Matter of Boyle. 826—People ex rel. Burke v. McLaughlin. 827—People ex rel. Massolles v. Hennessy. 829—Wood v. Wise.

New York County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Lehman, J. Litigated motions. 1—Matter of Theriot Ave (24th Ward.) 2—Dilg v. Strauss. 3—Kenyon v. Katz. 4—Hutchinson v. Smith. 5—Hogan v. Hogan. 6—Holdsphane v. Mygatt. 7—Greenberg v. Levy. 8—Glass v. Knickerbocker Ice Co. 9—Panos v. same. 10—Blecha v. Bohemian Benevolent & Literary Assn. 11—Cohen v. Cohen. 12—Matter of Warshawsky. 13—Orently v. Hirshfeld. 14—Met Sav Bank v. Deutsch. 15—Matter of Medford Realty Co. 16—Matter of Fleischmann Bros Co. 17—Musical Leader & Concert Goer v. Zollmar. 18—Equitable Trust Co v. Kaufman. 19—Lawyers Mtg Co v. Kaufman. 20—Hepner v. Hepner. 21—Friedrich v. Friedrich. 22—Matter of Stern (Wheyden.) 23—Matter of Browning (Burke.) 24—Blech v. Blech. 25—Berolzhime v. Lincoln Trust Co. 26—City N Y v. Bostwick. 27—Epstein v. Strauss. 28—Nusbaum v. Terry & Tench Co. 29—Maiman v. Babcock & Wilcox Co. 30—Slatter v. Bond Co. 31—86th St Amusement Co v. First. 32—Matter of Westchester Ave R T Comm. 33—Matter of Baum. 34—Kahn v. Darcy. 35—Goldesman v. Goldesman. 36—Matter of Behrman Co. 37—Lasker v. Ritter. 38—Michels v. Irwin Realty Co. 39—Blanck v. Schnurrer. 40—Willis v. Bird. 41—Karnes v. Roehling Const Co. 42—Roosevelt v. Roosevelt. 43—McEvoy v. McLarnon. 44—American Heating & Plumbing Co v. Van Wagner. 45—Matter of Paramount Knitting Co. 46—Nail Park Bank v. Salomon. 47—Ranger v. Locke. 48—Young v. Young. 49—Applebaum v. Herrmann Co. 50—Aragon v. McClure. 51—Gratz v. Erie R R Co. 52—Sterba v. Rogatsy. 53—Vajana v. Vajana. 54—Matter of City N Y (Fleming.) 55—Coleman, Cohen & Co v. Schlesinger. 56—Matter of Junghaus (Bergdorf.) 57—Sire v. Shubert. 58—Falk v. Proctor. 59—Gorsch v. Carnegie Trust Co. 60—Cox v Cryder. 61—Matter of Sohmer (Ring.) 62—People v. Hertz. 63—Overton v. Gabber. 64—People v. Nadel. 65—Greenwood Co v. Gardow. 66—Willis v. Bird. 67—Yudman v. Yudman. 68—Matter of New Court House. 69—Carhart v. Keene. 70—Greater N Y Film Rental Co v. Motion Picture Patents Co. 71—Same v. same. 72—Matter of George Schleicher Co. 73—Shannon v. Nati Horse Show Assn. 74—Wolf v. Wittekind. 75—Pittel v. Pittel. 76—Monarch Mining Co v. Mulligan. 77—People ex rel Weiss v. Bernstein Sick & Benefit Socy. 78—Bartholdi Realty Co v. Robard Realty Co. 79—Matter of Bishop. 80—Gilbert v. Bishop. 81—Walker v. Clarke. 82—Morenzo v. Johnston. 83—Building & Eng Co v. Northern Bk. 84—City N Y v. Levy. 85—Same v. Roanoke Realty Co. 86—Same v. N Y C Bapstist Mission Socy. 87—Condon v. Ingersoll-Rand Co. 88—McCann v. McNulty. 89—Fraser v. McNulty. 90—Waite v. same. 91—Horth v. same. 92—Stevenson v. Devins. 93—Matter of Borbrowsky (Levy & Bogolowitz.) 94—Regan v. Burr & Co. 95—Matter of McNulty (Ripsom.) 96—Roossin v. Stroh. 97—Howard v. Howard. 98—Kelly v. Kelly. 99—King v. Thorn. 100—Forester v. Met Iron & Steel Co. 101—Matter of Ceres Ladies Socy. 102—Sokolski v. Sokolski. 103—Duffy v. Higgins. 104—Sternberger v. Koppelman. 105—Horwitz v. Levy. 106—Lazarus v. Faiser. 107—N Y. West & Boston R R v. City of N Y. 108—Same v. same. 109—Hyland v. Waldo. 110—Seligman v. Sommer. 111—People v. Qualey. 112—Aspinwall v. Mandel.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Davis, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Bischoff, J. Motions. Preferred causes. 1017—Fabbri v. Meyer. 777—Furthmann v. Furth. Jenkins v. Jenkins. 1429—Rezzano v. Rezzano. 2147—Ottman & Co v. Van Clefe. General calendar. 1106—Elias v. Elias. 1847—Baumann v. Dutka. 1935—Gittleman v. Gittleman. 1944—Reid v. Reid. 1627—Hyatt v. Hyatt. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part V.—Erlanger, J., case on. Part VI.—Giegerich, J., clear; Part VII.—Hendrick, J., case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Criminal Term—Goff, J. Pleading—Dennis Sweeney (11.) Trial calendar. 1—Henry J. Luhmann. 2—Max Weinstein.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Page, J. 2967—Edge v. Hall. 3146—Lippmann v. Salleck. 3150—Fixel v. Trahan. 3167—Greico v. Rizzo. 3201—Malia v. Knapp. Case on.

SUPREME COURT.—Trial Term—Part III.—Newburger, J. 2185—Kopp v. Knoche. 1789—Meehan v. Joline. 5342—Weingarten v. Post & McCord. 2426—Duffy v. N Y C & H R R R. 2243—McCaulay v. Angus. 4832—Warshanski v. Cowan. 2473—Gibbons v. N Y C & H R R R. 5308—Baneroft v. N Y Produce Exchange. 2453—Buccino v. Int R T Co. 5405—Bashkoff v. Erie R. R. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IV.—Dugro, J. Case on. Stewart v. Rionaldi. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part V.—Ford, J. 2471—Pfaehler v. Ehret.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VI.—Delany, J. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VII.—Guy, J. Case on. Galvin v. Hall.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part VIII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part IX.—Whitaker, J. 2827—Toomey v. Ward Bread Co. 2414—Schoedlianer v. Joline. 1831—Strauss v. N Y Zeitung. 1882—Same v. N Y Eve Journal Pub Co. 1883—Same v. N Y Zeitung. 1805, 1806—Goldberg v. Weiderman. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part X.—Platzek, J. 1274—Boylston v. Thompson. 2539—Phillips v. Rectors, a corporation. 2304—Tierney v. Linch. 1091—Beck v. Harris. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Parts XI. and XII. Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIII.—Gavegan, J. 1717—Walker v. Mueller. 1725—McLaughlin v. Prudential Ins Co. 2053—Stehlick v. Havlicek. 881—Ward v. Siebrecht. 136—Wolff v. G A Kessler & Co. 2070—Baylis v. Windsor L'd & Imp Co. 2054—Thompson v. Lembeck. 2050—Hudson Cond Milk Co v. Kings Co Ref Co. 946—Chas Meads & Co v. City of N Y. 2055—Kinsella v. Primrose. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XIV.—Amend, J. Motion. 2597—Lichtenstein v. Large. Trial calendar. 3127—City of N Y v. Mayer. 1957—Schnitzer v. Field. 2059—Nicelle Olive Co v. Le Manna. Clear.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVI.—Donnelly, J. Case on. Societe Anonyme des Nationale Belges v. Kahn. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVII.—Greenbaum, J. Case on. Eckert v. Page. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XV.—Cohalan, J. 1818—North Eastern Const Co v. City of N Y. 1805—Lienst Farms Co v. St John. 1320—Small v. Knowles. 1852—Same v. Sanro Sales Company. 1790—Olcott v. Smith. 1794—Risque v. Delamater. 1773—Emerson v. Magoe Car Co. 1944—Reif v. Lonn. 1945—Caspar v. Caspar. 1841—Hanover National Bank v. Laying. 1915—Wood v. Fiske. 1936—Mitchel v. Lithauer. 1938—Beitler v. McGraw Tire & Rubber Co. 3157—Cuns v. Hall. 1956—Ferguson v. R H Sellers Co. 1813—Wannenger v. Riseley. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part XVIII.—Brady, J. 1163—Nathanson v. Blendermann. 1890—Bradie v. Illinois Surety Co. 2194—Gray v. Cox. 1283—Slaughter v. Turkel. 3211—Mahoney v. Smith. 457—Mitchell v. Boyer. 414—People ex rel Glynn v. Mercantile Safe Deposit Co. 1640—Abramowitz v. Sterngold. 1617—Varsey v. Dittmars. 1618—Brown v. Dittmars. 1052—Sallachin v. Comm'l Traders, &c, Assn. 448½—Kelly v. City N Y. Clear.

SURROGATES' COURT—Chambers—Cohalan, S. Motion calendar. James Williams, Louis Jeambey, Vivian Jordan, Vivian Jordan, John H. Bonnell, Albert Friedlander, Carrie M. Williams, George Schaefer, Margaret A. Brennan, Antonio Grieco, David Kest, &c, Laman Glickler, Arnold Wertheim, Loretta Bovasso, Harry Mund, &c, Lillie Petrie, Frederick P. E. Kamhole, Reuben H. Weaver, Jane B. Duff, William Ziegler, Frederick C. Thomas, Jr., Elizabeth F. Thomas, David C. Thomas, Ernest A. Haessler, Charles Faas, George Keller, Bridget Moran, Benjamin T. Babbitt, Margaret Weidler, John S. Mortimer, Annie Smith, Frederick Buse, William Ziegler, Margaret T. Murphy, George B. Boynton, Isaac Weiss, Katharina Knab, Nathan Jacobs, Louis E. Elson, William H. Traendly, Albert Klauber, William E. Ross, Peter Hartman, James Edgar, James J. Phelan, Thomas E. Crimmins, John Annin, Giuseppe Coppa, Biagio Castronuovo, Nicholas Betjeman, William S. Rodie, Paolo Rattotti, Carrie M. Williams, Vitto Ditta, Anna Herbert, Aline Tissot, Helen M. Jackson, William H. Webb, Julius Debrovszky, Alexander O. Bradley, Patrick Hicks, George Jacobs, Rebecca Boxsius, Delia Carl, &c, James Foley, Adele Z. Goffe, &c, Benjamin T. Babbitt, Benjamin F. Hogan, James J. Galligan, Maria Maiochi, Margaret Murphy, Otto Mleisch, Thomas Gilhooley, Catherine Glennon, Mary A. Williams, William E. Schneider, Ernest Reinking, John J. a' Becket, Thomas Nevins, George McHugh, George G. Sickles, Richard Hickson, Sabina Jost, Mentor Fisher, Richard C. Stahl, Peter Meyer, John Kremer, Mary L. Donnelly, Marie Dworniczak, Augusta Popp, Dell M. Bradley, William B. Finley, Rebecca Kaiser, Caroline Whitbeck, Hugh McMahon, John Lester, Mary G. Hoffman, George C. Freeborn, Mary E. Robert, David Froelich, Alexander Miller, Penelope McCrea, Elijah S. Cowles. In the estate of William Kirkpatrick. Wills for probate: Anna Weaver, Henryette Schimock, Jacob Polansky, Fannie Kelver, Alice V. Leavitt, Julie Hess, Anna Weaver, Caspar Senfert, Philip Fitzpatrick, Curtis Siddons, Louis Stroh, George H. McLean, Louis Walters.

SURROGATES' COURT—Trial Term—Fowler, S. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part I.—La Fetra, J. Motions.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part I.—McAvoy, J. 1993—D J Dillon Co v. People's Nat P I Co. 2006—McCarthy v. O'Donnell. 2156—Sidney v. Rectors. 2240½—Arenson v. Ruder. 2290—Hatch v. N Y C & H R R R. 1423—Hartnett v. McGuire. 1097—Rogove v. Gutteg. 2147—Buchbinder v. Ry Auto Sales Co. 2143—Bernstein v. same. 2163—Jacobson v. Advance Bldg Co. 2090. 2091—Am Woolen Co v. Schreiber. 2103—Himmelstein v. Piskosh. 2128½—Roach v. Mason & Seaman Trap Co. 2107—Gluckstein v. Joline. 2198—Schneider v. same. 2202—Greitzer v. same. 2208, 2200—Schnable v. Nat Bank of Commerce. 2210—Same v. Kountze. 1936½—Lefits v. Cohen. 1936—Greene v. Wells & Marvin Co. 2220—Unger Cloak & Suit Co v. Greenberg. 2273¾—Price v. Int R T Co. 2273—Cohen v. Man Cab Co. 4099½—Lyons v. McNulty. 2275—Galdiero v. West End M C Co. 656½—Trailer Marbie Co v. Brown Bros. 3609½—Dorff v. Norwich Union F I Co. 3607½—Same v. Glens Falls Ins Co. 1858—Siegel v. People's Nat Ins Co. 1859—Same v. Camden. 1860—Same v. Georgia Home Ins Co. 1861—Same v. Reliance Ins Co. 1862—Same v. Teutonia Ins Co. 1863—Same v. Glens Falls Ins Co. 1864—Same v. Liverpool, London & Globe Ins Co. 1865—Same v. Caledonian-Am Ins Co. 1866—Same v. Hamburg Breman F I Co. 1867—Same v. No Brit, &c, Merc Ins Co. Case on.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Part III.—Finelite J.—Clear.

CITY COURT—Part IV.—Schmuck, J.; case on.

CITY COURT—Part V.—Luce, J.; case on.

CITY COURT—Part VI.—Smith, J.; case on.

CITY COURT—Part VII.—O'Dwyer, C. J. Clear.

CITY COURT—Part VIII.—Lynch, J. Clear.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Part II.—Green, J. 5429—Farnum v. Wishart. 5432—Rieser v. Standard Pure Food Stores. 5387—Winton Motor Car Co v. Davis. 5424—Margolin v. Hirsch Bros. 5434—Breslin v. Gladstone. 5438—Sloan & Chace Mfg Co v. Nat Parameter Co. 5435—Rosenthal v. Spector. 5441—Com Truck Co v. Lederer. 5440—Bastine v. Pfurisich. 5460—Dupe v. Marx. 5439—Paldino Contracting Co v. Walsh. 5445—Taylor v. Pearlberg. 5448—Wallach v. Miller Garment Co. 5450—Fein v. Mountain View Realty Co. 5453—Simon v. Pincus. 5454—Le Cagnina v. Hertz. 5455—Equitable Trust Co v. King. 5456—Man Commi Co v. Stone. 5462—Mulholland v. M J & M Blake. 5466—Kugel v. Adelson. 5296—Schwartz v. Schemberg. 5382—Hyatt v. Adler. 5452—Hochstein v. Dreiebold. 5457—Spindler v. Liberty Knitting Mills. 5459—Marsh v. Burke. 5461—Duckett v. I. Schenp Co. 5464—Goldowitz v. Schoenholtz. 5467—Kimball v. Lang. 5213—Liebman v. Solomon. 5226—Smith v. Young. 4902—Rapone v. Ill Surety Co. 5404—Lindenborn v. Kutner. 5400—Vetrano v. Freeland. Clear.

Referees Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J. Wolf v. Deery—Arthur N Giegerich. Bryant v. Gurvich—William E Sengens. Hicks v. Kelly—William E Sengens. Bronx Ins Co v. Rack Realty Co. 42—William D Leonard. Matter of Masterson—Frederick I Lockman. Colitz v. Colitz—Philip W Jacobs. In re Roth—William C Arnold.

SUPREME COURT—Newburger, J. Rastetter v. Hoenninger—Abraham Stein.

SUPREME COURT—Lehman, J. Johnson v. Victory—William T Quinn.

Receivers Appointed—New York.

SUPREME COURT—Davis, J. Sara C Hadden v. Irving Bachrach—Henry Brady. Madeline G France v. Margaret T Conlan—Herbert I Goodwin. Farmers L & T Co v. Gottlieb M Karfas—Ely Neumann. N Y Trust Co v. 133 West 16th St Co—John V. Coggey. Louis M Lee v. Rosa Rappaport—Albert Ritchie. J Frederick Jarvis v. William P Crawford—Edward A G Wylie. Bank for Saving v. Michael H Gillespie—Blaine Ewing. Herman M Hess v. Leah Cohn—James E Graybill.

CITY COURT—Delehanty, J. J & M Haffen Brew Co v. Jos G Gruenfelder—Theodore H Friend, Jr.

Kings County.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Blackmar, J. Ex parte business.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term Trials—Garretson, J. Case on trial. Highest number reached on the regular call, 2945.

SURROGATES' COURT—Ketcham, S. No day calendar.

COUNTY COURT—Part I.—Criminal calendar. Dike, J. David Lachman, Frederick Scroler, Bernard Scully and James Dorman, Peter Markevich, Charles N. Bradford.

COUNTY COURT—Part II.—Tiernan, J. Jacob Shipprey, Alfred Assman, Stanley Olecneck, Charles Mahoney, alias Charles Reed, Albert McInenery, William Tighe.

COUNTY COURT—Part III.—Southard, J. Joseph Doyle, Charles Burns, Frank Brovedo, Bernhard Roberts, Antonio, Gereio, true name Antonio Desirio; Frank Condo.

COUNTY COURT—Part IV.—Civil calendar—Fawcett, J. 2860—Empire City Lumber Co v. Snediker Construction Co. 2859—Brooklyn Kalamein Door Co v. Parkside Court Realty Co.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term for litigated motions—Benedict, J. 1—Baker v. J P McCann Pub Co. 2—Weiss v. City of N Y. 3—Powers, Fanny, v. Powers, Wm. 4—Matter of Unnamed St in Richmond. 5—Matter of Pierce Av. 6—Muller v. Hawkhurst. 7—Matter of Flynn. 8—Silberman v. Schorr. 9—Matter of Fahr (Lyke.) 10—Vanderbilt v. Brooklyn Borough Gas Co. 11—Matter of Titus St. 12—Matter of Healy (People's Trust Co.) 13—Condon, Annie, v. Condon, Wm. 14—Goldberg, David, v. Goldberg, Gertrude. 15—Stenagaard, Edna, v. Stenagaard, Thomas. 16—Spiers, Mary, v. Spiers, Robert. 17—Matter of Prospect Stable & Garage Co. 18—Romano v. L I R R Co. 19—Matter of Damm. 20—Beckwith Co v. Ried. 21—Bell v. Bayside Infirmary Co et al. 22—Staunton v. C I & B R R Co. 23—Tuma et al v. Estate of Havemeyer Point. 24—Greater N Y Savgs Bank v. Rosentover et al. 25—Ferguson v. N Y Rys Co. 26—Benner v. same. 27—Gazelar v. same. 28—Mayer v. Joline and another. 29—Starr, Minnie, v. Starr, Alden. 30—Pitzpatrick v. Naushon Co. 31—Same v. same. 32—Matter of Senator St. 33—Matter of 85th St (Bishop.) 34—Kubick v. Met Life Ins Co. 35—Mechanics Bank v. Springer et al. 36—Caruso, Joseph, v. Caruso, Irene. 37—Matter of Schoefe's Confectionery. 38—Niederstein v. Dunham. 39—Weeks v. Weiss et al. 40—Mullan v. City of N Y and another. 41—Messner v. B H R R Co. 42—Stephen Bldg & Const Co v. B Tritschler Co.

Queens County.

SUPREME COURT—Trial Term—Part I.—Kelly, J.; Part II., Van Siclen, J. 1356—Greer v. N Y & Queens Co. Railway Co. 1277—J F Smith Co v. Drda and another. 1151—Hardoby v. N Y & Queens Co Railway Co. Highest number reached on the general calendar is 1381. Remainder of calendar passed until March 3, 1913.

COUNTY COURT—Trial of equity causes. Humphrey, J. Anletto v. Spinosa, et al. Walsh v. Weiss. Weichselbaum v. Elmhurst Homes Co. Teto v. Kissena Const Co et al. McCarthy v. Guzzo. McCarthy v. Guzzo.

Bankruptcy Sales

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS RAPOPORT, Alleged Bankrupt.

Notice is hereby given that the personal property of the above-named alleged bankrupt will be sold under the direction of Charles L. Greenhall, Esq., Receiver, through Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer, on the 28th day of February, 1913, at 10:30 in the forenoon, at the bankrupt's former place of business, 88 Eldridge Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York. The property to be sold consists of piece woolens, cottons, trimmings, linings, safe, office fixtures, typewriter, etc.

CHARLES L. GREENHALL, Receiver.

EUGENE L. BONDY, Attorney for Receiver, 366 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of CRUICE, KEELAN & CO., Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Thursday, March 6th, 1913, by order of the Court, at 2 P. M., at 141 East 23d St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of taxicabs, automobile parts, &c. Inspection March 4th and 5th, between 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. MOSES ELY, Receiver.

HERMAN B. GOLDSTEIN, Attorney for Receiver, 38 Park Row, New York.

BANKRUPT STOCK.

Charles Shongood, Auctioneer, sells on Tuesday, March 4th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., at 539-41 Broadway, bankrupt stock of ladies' coats, suits, cloaks, furs, (40) iron revolving racks, large lot of very fine wax figures, (1) imported figure costing $250, pictures, etc.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT FOR the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of THE ROTHSCHILD CO. 25c. DEPARTMENT STORES. WHEREAS, the offer in composition made by the Bankrupt, has been withdrawn, NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to an order of the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York, the undersigned, Receiver in bankruptcy of the above named bankrupt, will offer for sale the property, assets and effects of the above named bankrupt as follows: The stock and fixtures located at 539-541 8th Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, including the right, title and interest of the Receiver in and to the unexpired term of the lease of said premises; the stock and fixtures in the store located at 628-630 Penn Street, Reading, Pa., including the right, title and interest of the Receiver in and to the unexpired term of the lease of said premises; the stock and fixtures in the store located at South Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., including the right, title and interest of the Receiver in and to the unexpired term of the lease of said premises. Property may be inspected on the premises between the hours of 10:00 A. M. and 4 P. M. on and after the first day of March, 1913. Bids for one or all of said stores, and contents, including right, title and interest of Receiver to the unexpired term of the leases of respective stores, may be submitted to the Receiver at his office, No. 15 William Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before two o'clock in the afternoon of March 10th, 1913, at which time and place the bids will be opened by him and the creditors may attend and express themselves in reference thereto. Each bid must be accompanied by a certified check or cash for at least ten per cent. (10%) of the amount of such bid, and in the event that any or all of the bids received by the Receiver be rejected the property for which the bids have not been accepted will be sold at public auction on the premises as follows: The stock and fixtures in the store located at 628-630 Penn Street, Reading, Pa., including the right, title and interest of the Receiver in and to the unexpired term of the lease of said premises, will be sold at public auction on the premises on March 13th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M.; the stock and fixtures of the store located at 539-541 Eighth Avenue, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, including the right, title and interest of the Receiver in and to the unexpired term of the lease of said premises, will be sold at public auction on the premises on March 14th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M., by Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer; the stock and fixtures of the store located at South Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., including the right, title and interest of the Receiver in and to the unexpired term of the lease of said premises, will be sold at public auction on the premises on March 14th, 1913, at 10:30 A. M. The merchandise in the respective stores will be sold as of the close of business on March 8th, 1913. For further particulars, apply to the undersigned.

Dated, New York, February 28th, 1913.

PHILIP J. McCOOK, Receiver in Bankruptcy, 15 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

STROOCK & STROOCK, Attorneys for Receiver, 30 Broad Street, New York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, Southern District of New York.—In the matter of FARRINGTON & WHITNEY, Bankrupts.

To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts, and to all to whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that, by order of the court, the good-will and assets of Farrington & Whitney, consisting of a complete plant for the grinding, packing, and bottling of spices, for the manufacture of sauces and salad dressings, &c., and occupying the third, fourth, and fifth floors in Bush Terminal Building Number Five, 31-35th Street, Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, and including spices, raw material, cartons, trade mark of "Green Seal Salad Dressing," and other trade names and trade marks, will be offered for sale at public auction, through Charles Shongood, United States Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, at the premises of Farrington & Whitney, in the BUSH TERMINAL BUILDING aforesaid, on the 5TH DAY OF MARCH, 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. Among the machinery included in the above sale are the following: Four 20 H. P. motors, two 25 H. P. motors, 2 Schultz-O'Neil roller mills, 1 Foos mills, 2 Edgewell mills, 1 Burrstone mill, 1 Schultz-O'Neil limited mill, 1 Schultz-O'Neil disintegrator, 4 Wolf gyrators, 1 baking powder mixing machine, 1 polishing machine, 1 drumming machine, 1 crushing machine, 1 cleaning apparatus, 1 Abbe cutting machine, 1 large iron cracker, 1 large mixing machine, and 1 small mixing machine.

All of the aforesaid assets of Farrington & Whitney will be offered in bulk as a going concern, and separately in lots, pursuant to the rules of this court.

Receiver will receive SEALED BIDS for any or all of said property will be received by the undersigned receiver at the office of his attorney, MARTIN CHARLES ANSORGE, 100 BROADWAY, BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN, NEW YORK CITY, up to and including the 5th day of March, 1913. All bids must be accompanied by certified checks to the order of the undersigned receiver for an amount equal to 10% of the bids submitted. Said bids will be considered and acted upon at the time and place of the public sale, to be held on the 5th day of March, 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon. No sealed bids will be accepted for any or all of the said assets unless they be for 100% of the appraised value thereof.

The receiver reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

Inspection of the above property may be had at the premises of Farrington & Whitney, at the Bush Terminal Buildings, up to the date of the sale.

AUGUSTUS H. SKILLIN, Receiver.

MARTIN CHARLES ANSORGE, Attorney for Receiver, 100 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of LOUIS WEINBERG, Alleged Bankrupt.

To the creditors of the above named alleged bankrupt and to all whom it may concern:

Notice is hereby given that by order of the Court, the personal property of the above named alleged bankrupt, consisting of clocks, watches, jewelry, novelties, ornaments, leather goods, safe and fixtures, etc., etc., now located in the premises No. 325 Eighth Avenue, Manhattan Borough, New York City, will be offered for sale to the highest bidder at public sale by Sol. J. Freudenheim, Esq., Receiver herein, on the 3rd day of March, 1913, at 12 o'clock noon at the office of Messrs. Strauss & Singer, 160 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City, attorneys for the Receiver, at which time and place sealed bids will be received for said property, and opened in public, and said property sold to the highest bidder. All offers must be in writing and accompanied by a certified check to the order of the Receiver for an amount equal to 10 per cent. of the bid submitted, which check shall be applied on account of payment of the purchase price in case the bid is accepted. The balance of the purchase price must be paid to the Receiver within 24 hours after said offer is accepted, and in the event said balance is not paid as aforesaid, the deposit aforesaid shall be forfeited. No bid will be accepted which is for an amount less than the appraised value of said property.

In the event no bid is accepted, said property will be sold at public auction through Charles shongood, U. S. Auctioneer, for the Southern District of New York, at the premises of said alleged bankrupt, 325 Eighth Avenue, Manhattan Borough, New York City, on the 6th day of March, 1913, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon.

Inspection of the above property may be had at the premises of said alleged bankrupt on the 1st day of March, 1913, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

SOL. J. FREUDENHEIM, Receiver.

STRAUSS & SINGER, Attorneys for Receiver, 160 Broadway, Manhattan Borough, New York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of HARRY DREESBOLD, Bankrupt.—Chas. Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York in Bankruptcy, sells Friday, March 7th, 1913, by order of the court, at 10:30 A. M., at 390 Canal St., Borough of Manhattan, assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of woolen rags, remnants, clippings, baling machine, safe, fixtures, &c.

JAMES D. BOYD, Receiver.

HENRY ON SILVER, Attorney for Receiver, 291 Broadway, New York.

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Bankruptcy Notices

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of SAM. H. HARRIS, INCORPORATED, Bankrupt.

Upon reading and filing the annexed petition of Charles A. Riegelman, duly verified the 23th day of February, 1913:

Let all creditors and parties in interest show cause before me at my office, 67 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 10th day of March, 1913, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, why an order should not be made authorizing and directing Charles A. Riegelman, as receiver, to sell all assets of every kind, nature, and description, which came into his possession as receiver, and all assets which are now in his possession, upon the payment by the purchaser to all creditors whose claims may be allowed of 20% in cash, and 80% of the amount of the respective indebtedness in promissory notes executed by Sam. Harris, payable 20% in four months, 20% in eight months, 20% in twelve months, and 20% in sixteen months from the date of such sale.

Service of this order to show cause shall be sufficient by mailing a copy thereof to all the creditors known to the receiver on or before the 28th day of February, 1913, and by publication of this order to show cause in The New York Times ten days prior to the return day of this order, and upon the return day of this order.

Dated New York, February 26th, 1913.

WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 17,218.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York, in Bankruptcy.—In the matter of BERNARD LEVISON, LOUIS BRAUNSCHWITZER, individually and co-partners, trading as Levison Bros. & Co., bankrupts.

To the creditors of Bernard Levison, Louis Braunschwitzer, individually and co-partners, trading as Levison Bros. & Co., of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts: Notice is hereby given that on the 20th day of November, A. D. 1912, the said Bernard Levison; Louis Braunschwitzer, individually and co-partners, trading as Levison Bros. & Co., were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of Macgrane Coxe, Referee in Bankruptcy, Room No. 1,375, Hudson Terminal Buildings, No. 50 Church Street, City and County of New York, on the 11th day of March, A. D. 1913, at 12:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.

MACGRANE COXE, Referee in Bankruptcy.

Feb. 27, 1913.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—SCHWARZENBERG & SANDLER, bankrupts.

Notice is hereby given that Rose Schwarzenberg and Frances Sandler, individually and as copartners, trading as Schwarzenberg & Sandler, bankrupts, have filed their petition, dated Feb. 15, 1913, praying for a discharge from all their debts in bank

THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Old Riding Academy on West Fifty-sixth Street Purchased by Whitney Opera Company as Site for New Theatre—V. Everit Macy to Build on Fifth Avenue—Big Apartment Houses Planned.

There was plenty of activity in the realty market yesterday, several excellent deals being reported in various parts of the city. One included the sale of a large residence plot in the upper Fifth Avenue section, while another transaction of more than ordinary interest, in that it means the erection of a new amusement house for the presentation of operas at popular prices was made by the Douglas Robinson, Charles S. Brown Company, who sold a large plot in West Fifty-fifth and Fifty-sixth Streets, between Sixth and Seventh Avenues, to F. C. Whitney, President of the Whitney Opera Company. The property includes the old Tichenor-Grand stables and riding academy at 131 and 133 West Fifty-fifth Street, running through the block to 124 and 126 West Fifty-sixth Street, 200 feet deep by 99.6 on Fifty-sixth Street and 101 on Fifty-fifth Street. It was sold for W. S. Mason. The asking price was $500,000.

The Fifth Avenue deal involved the purchase by V. Everit Macy of a plot 35 by 100, being 60 feet south of Eighty-ninth Street. It was sold by the City Real Estate Company, acting, it is understood, for Edmund L. Baylies. Mr. Macy will erect a fine residence on the site. Benjamin N. Duke has lately completed a new house on the Eighty-ninth Street corner of the block, while the houses south of Mr. Macy's purchase are occupied by John H. Hanan, W. W. Fuller, and Philip Livingston.

Buys Fourth Avenue Corner.

Samuel K. Jacobs has purchased for investment the plot on the northwest corner of Fourth Avenue and Twenty-eighth Street from the Edgar estate of Newport. It includes 404 to 410 Fourth Avenue and 47 East Twenty-eighth Street, 75.7 feet on the avenue and 78 feet on the street, and is now covered by old houses altered for business. The new owner has no immediate plans for improvement.

Old Washington Place House Sold.

An interesting sale in the old Washington Square section was reported yesterday by the Charles F. Noyes Company which sold for R. J. Horner, 77 Washington Place, a private dwelling covering a lot 22 by 97 to C. & G. Razetti, owners of two adjoining houses.

The buyers now control a plot of 66 feet by half the block at this point, for which negotiations are underway for a resale to a prominent builder for an apartment house. There is a good demand for high-class apartment houses in this particular section of the city. Several have been planned, while those erected are fully tenanted and bring high prices. Many of the fine old houses in and about Washington Square have been turned into apartments.

The buyer gave in part payment 44 East Eighty-first Street, a five-story American basement dwelling, on lot 19 by 100, between Park and Madison Avenues. The entire transaction involves about $300,000 and it is understood that a thirteen-story apartment will be erected on the site. Leon S. Altmeyer was the broker in the deal.

Deal on Upper Third Av.

An investor has purchased from the Degelman Realty Company the five-story store and loft building at 2231 and 2233 Third Avenue. The structure, which is fully rented, occupies a plot 75 by 100 feet with a five-foot strip of land in the rear running to 122d Street. George W. Brettell negotiated the transaction.

Bronx Borough.

Ernst & Cahn have sold for Philip Wattenberg the two-story and basement private dwelling known as 2080 Lafontaine Avenue, on a lot 16.8 by 100.

The D. H. Jackson Company has sold to I. L. Pascal a plot on Bryant Avenue, near Garrison Avenue, 75 by 100. In part payment the Jackson Company took a two-story stucco house on State Road, near Bayview Avenue, Far Rockaway, 40 by 100. Philip Steinman & Son were the brokers in the transaction.

Clement H. Smith sold for Mrs. G. M. Cuddeback to Mrs. David M. Butcher Nos. 16 and 18 Bathgate Avenue, a dwelling on a plot 50 by 100.

Realty Co. Increases Park Av. Site.

Another important deal in the upper Park Avenue section that foreshadows the erection of a large apartment house was reported yesterday by Douglas L. Elliman & Co., who sold for William E. Low, 67 East Sixty-sixth Street, a four-story dwelling on a lot 18 by 100.5, and adjoining property, 65 East Sixty-sixth Street, a five-story American basement dwelling, on a lot 18.5 by 100, for Miss Jane C. P. Tiffany.

This plotage will be added to the recent purchase through the same brokers of the northwest corner of Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, and will give a frontage of eighty feet on Park Avenue by 110 feet on the Street. The Fullerton Weaver Realty Company is the purchaser, and will improve this site with a large fireproof apartment house, containing one apartment to a floor, consisting of 18 rooms and 6 baths. J. E. R. Carpenter will be the architect. A lease of one of the apartments has already been consummated.

Site For 13-Story Apartment.

Keitt P. Walker has purchased from the Alliance Realty Company 103 to 107 East Eighty-sixth Street, a group of four five-story flats, on plot 100 by 100.8, on the north side of Eighty-sixth Street, fifty-five feet east of Park Avenue.

Brooklyn.

Frank A. Seaver has sold three lots on the northeast corner of Fourth Avenue and Eighty-fourth Street for Waldron & Forman to an investor.

The John Pullman Real Estate Company sold for John Schroth 409 First Street, a three-story dwelling. The buyer is an investor.

John McCabe has sold to a client for investment the northwest corner of Fifty-eighth Street and Fifth Avenue, a double flat, with stores, on a lot 25 by 100.

Recent Buyers.

The Riverview Construction Company is the buyer of the plot, 96 by 99.11, on the south side of 158th Street, 72.3 feet east of St. Nicholas Avenue, sold Wednesday by Lowenfeld & Prager. The buyers will erect a five-story apartmnt house.

Mrs. M. Le Brun Cooper is the buyer of 64 East Sixty-sixth Street, reported sold Wednesday.

$1,300,000 Loan on Old Delmonico Site.

William Washington Cole, a Western investor, took title yesterday to the property purchased last week from the Johnson-Kahn syndicate, which consists of the block front on the south side of Twenty-sixth Street, between Fifth Avenue and Broadway, being 155.1 on the street, 60.5 on Broadway, and 50 on Fifth Avenue.

It was acquired by the sellers for about $1,000,000 from the Montgomery estate over a year ago, one of the principal owners being the wife of Chief Justice White of the Supreme Court.

Title was taken in the name of the Echo Investment Company, and a building loan of $1,300,000 was secured from the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company on the twenty-story building being erected on the site. Delmonico's and later the Cafe Martin occupied the site.

Isman to Build New Theatre.

A moving picture theatre will be erected by Felix Isman on the Seventh Avenue property between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, which he purchased last year. The plot to be improved has a frontage of 60 feet by 90 deep on the west side, 550 feet north of Forty-first Street. It will be known as the Seventh Avenue Moving Picture Theatre. The seating capacity will be 960, and its cost $80,000. William H. Hoffman is the arcnitect.

To Foreclose $225,000 Mortgage.

Justice Davis of the Supreme Court has named Harry E. Hecht receiver of the rents of 28 East Tenth Street, a mercantile and loft building, on a plot 48 by 92, in proceedings brought by the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, to foreclose a mortgage of $225,000 made by the Garfield Building Company on Feb. 4, 1908.

Theatre for Broadway and Eighty-First Street.

Negotiations were concluded yesterday between William I. Walter, as Trustee for the Adolph Bernheimer Estate, and the Fulton Building Company, of which A. L. Shakman is President, for a long-term lease of the vacant parcel at the southeast corner of Broadway and Eighty-first Street. A theatre will be erected on the site. The transaction involves about $2,000,000. Joseph P. Day negotiated the lease.

$250,000 for Queens Buildings.

The total estimated cost of building operations recorded at the Queens Building Bureau last week amounts to more than a quarter of a million dollars. There were seventy-seven applications for new buildings or an estimated cost of $223,-020; fifty-one applications for alterations of an estimated cost of $13,665, and sixty applications for plumbing permits of an estimated cost of $32,400.

Leases.

Moore, Schutte & Co. have leased 543-45 West 146th Street, a six-story elevator apartment house, to a client for a term of years.

M. and L. Hess have leased the five-story building at 409 East Twenty-fourth Street to Weisslitz & Snarf.

The Duross Company have leased for John J. Brogan the three-story and basement private house, 151 West Thirteenth Street, to Michael Gleason for a term of years.

Results at Auction.

Yesterday's offerings in the Real Estate Salesrooms, 14 and 16 Vesey Street, resulted as follows:

By Joseph P. Day.

116th St, 20 East, s s, 110 ft w of Madison Av, 20x100.11, five-story tenement, with store; voluntary sale; to M. E. Williamson, $32,000.

8th Av, 339, s w corner of 27th St, 24.8x60, four-story building, with three-story extension, with stores; withdrawn; to be readvertised; also Stanton St, 57, s s, 22.3 ft w of Eldridge St, 22.3x53.2, with 25"L" to 21f Eldridge St, 21.1x44.6, three-story dwelling and two-story building; estate sale; withdrawn; to be readvertised.

108th St, 9 East, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 25x100.11, five-story flat; administrator's sale; estate of Richard E. Barrett; knocked down at $23,000.

Platt St, 5, n s, 105 ft w of Pearl St, 22.10x80.2x irregular, four-story loft building; executor's sale; to Chester L. Huisking, $27,000.

Ann St, 47, n s, 118.5 ft e of Nassau St, 27.11x140.1x26x136.7, seven-story store and loft building; executor's sale; knocked down at $110,000; also Thompson St, 13, w s, 101.8 ft s of Grand St, 20.6x63.8, two-story building, with store; executor's sale; knocked down at $7,500.

Union Square West, 39, 31.6 ft s of 17th St, 28.6x150, five-story office building; voluntary sale; withdrawn.

Brooklyn—75th St, 1,815, n s, 94 ft e of 18th Av, 40x100, three-story dwelling; voluntary sale; to Catherine L. Beal, $7,000.

Lenox Av, 438, e s, 33.8 ft s of 132d St, 16.7x85, three-story dwelling; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Thomas Thedford, $9,500.

118th St, 12 West, s s, 201 ft w of 5th Av, 18x100.11, five-story tenement; foreclosure; adjourned to March 13.

By Herbert A. Sherman.

131st St, 605 West, n s, 100 ft w of Broadway, 50x99.11, one-story shop and three-story tenement; foreclosure, to the defendant, A. S. Sands, $11,875.

AT 3,208 THIRD AV.

By Joseph P. Day.

Elsmere Place, 813, n s, 125 ft w of Marmion Av, 25x100, two-story dwelling; foreclosure, to Mary Rene, $2,500.

206th St, 187 East, n w corner of St. George's Crescent, 72.9x298.4x irregular, three-story dwelling and vacant; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Samuel Keeler, $18,000; also,

Jerome Av, 3,168, e s, 161.7 ft s of Van Cortlandt Av, 25x100, three-story tenement and stores; foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Samuel Keeler, $8,500.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

List of Plans Filed for New Structures in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Blackwell's Island, e s, opposite 74th St, for a three-story bathhouse, 13x13; Department of Public Charities, owner; S. A. Taggart, foot of East 22d St, architect; cost, $6,000.

7th Av, w s, 39.9 ft n of 41st St, for a two-story theatre, 60x90; F. Isman, 1 East 40th St, owner; W. H. Hoffman, 39 West 38th St, architect; cost, $55,000.

St. Nicholas Av, s w corner of 176th St, for a five-story tenement, 50.9x88; T. & J. Smith Holding Co., 2,391 Walton Av, owner; A. J. Thomas, 2,526 Webster Av, architect; cost, $87,200.

Hunts Point Av, s e corner of Seneca Av, for two six-story brick tenements, 35.11x108.7, 41.11x96.8; George G. Graham Construction Co., George G. Graham, 6 Church St, President, owner; C. Steinmetz, 6 Church St, architect; cost, $120,000.

Watson Av, n s, 405 ft w of Castle Hill Av, for a two-story frame dwelling, 21x52; William A. Bertkkan, 1,087 Tremont Av, owner; Henry Nordheim, 1,087 Tremont Av, archtect; cost, $4,500.

Gifford Av, n s, 155.71 ft e of Balcom Av, for two two-story frame dwellings, 21x48; Rudolph Hall, Gifford Av, owner; Henry Nordheim, 1,087 Tremont Av, architect; cost $10,000.

Hill Av, e s, 525 ft s of Edenwald Av, for a two and one-half-story frame dwelling, 22x45; Robert Wahidner, 642 Mead St, owner; Henry Nordheim, 1,087 Tremont Av., architect; cost, $5,500.

Valentine Av, e s, 346.62 ft n of 194th St, for four five-story brick tenements, size irregular; John J. Tully Co., John J. Tully, 1,603 Boston Road, President, owner; Kreymborg Architectural Co., 163d St and Southern Boulevard, architects; cost, $100,000.

Alterations.

(Items under $5,000 omitted.)

3d Av, n w corner of 123d St, to a three-story store and dwelling; estate of Robert J. Brown, 20 Nassau St, owner; Sommerfeld & Steckler, 31 Union Square, architects; cost, $8,000.

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

THURSDAY, FEB. 27.

With name and address of purchaser and attorney. When attorney's name is omitted address party of the second part.

Manhattan.

AUDUBON AV, s e corner of 189th St, 49.11x100; Clara E. Hohenfels to Rosa Rosenbaum, 707 St. Nicholas Av, Feb. 1; attorney, A. H. Curberg, 128 Broadway $100

BROADWAY, s w corner of 98th St, 100.11x175; Adolphus and Lilly Busch to Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, St. Louis, Mo., quitclaim, Dec. 20, 1909; attorneys, Carter, L. & M., 54 Wall St $1

CHRISTOPHER ST, n s, 60 ft e of Waverley Place, runs n 70z e 20 x n 20x e 20x s 60 to street x w 40 to beginning; Herman C. Gissel to Paulward Co, 258 Broadway, Feb. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway $100

ESSEX ST, 126, n s, 17.6x50; Harry Rieh to Beckelman Co., Inc., 126 Essex St, all liens, Feb. 6; attorney, S. N. Tuekman, 320 Broadway $1

LENOX AV, s w corner of 144th St, 40x100; Maurice Cohen to Manuel Oppenheim, 120 West 46th St, Feb. 19; attorneys, Hyman & O., 105 East 16th St $100

LEXINGTON AV, 1,738, w s, 24.10x100, Simon Bieler to Edward C. Prescott, 148 West 105th St, (mtg $16,500,) Feb. 19; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

LEXINGTON AV, n e corner of 92d St, 100.8x 20; George Mulligan to Emily C. Mulligan, 124 East 71st St, (mtg $25,000,) Feb. 24; attorneys, Gregg & McG., 141 Broadway..$5,000

NORTHERN AV, w s, 178.3 ft n of 181st St, runs w 196.6x n w 164.8 to s s of Riverside Drive at point 203 11 ft n of 181st St x n on curve 398x147.3x82.10x16.3x e 50x n e 292.9 to w s of avenue x s 242.10 to beginning; Adolphus and Lilly Busch to Emil S. Clauss, 3,670 Flora Av, St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 18; attorneys, Carter, L. & M., 54 Wall St $1

SAME PROPERTY; Emil S. Clauss to Lilly, wife of Adolphus Busch, St. Louis, Mo., Feb. 20; attorneys, same $1

SHERIFF ST, 54, s e s, 25x100; Harry Rieh to Beckelman Co., 126 Essex St, all liens, Feb. 6; attorney, S. N. Tuekman, 320 Broadway $1

WALKER AV, Lot 139, second map of Nell estate with all title to strip between West Farms Road and Walker Av; Edward A. Schill to Domestic Realty Co., 28 West 22d St, (mtg $3,400, all liens,) Feb. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $10

1ST AV, 2,190, w s, 25x100; Garpano Paiano and others to Maria Cipollaro, 2,171 1st Av, (mtg $38,000,) Feb. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

3D AV, 594, w s, 19.3x76; John A. Bensel and another, executors Mary A. Bensel, to Maurice G. C. Goodman, 594 3d Av, Feb. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway....$17,825

5TH AV, s w corner of 26th St, 56.5x134.1 to s s of Broadway x60.5x155.7 to beginning; Fifth Av. and 26th St. Co. to Echo Investing Corporation, 30 Broad St, (mtg $775,000 and all liens,) Feb. 25; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av $100

8TH AV, n w corner of 150th St, 99.11x112.6; Herman F. Bindsell to Bernhard Schlegel, 227 Franklin St, Borough of Queens, (mtg $135,-000,) Feb. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee Co, 176 Broadway $100

9TH ST, 240-242 East, s s, 45.2x46.8; Fannie Shapiro to Julius Hesse, 98 8th Av, (mtg $36,-000,) Feb. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

10TH AV, 339 East, n s, 25x94.9; Hy. I. Flicker to Peter Vogler, 341 East 10th St, (mtg $16,000,) all liens, Feb. 27; atorney, H. P. Botty, 302 Broadway $100

11TH AV, w s, 140.5 ft n of 35th St, runs n 123.4x w 100x n 24.9 to n s of 36th St, x 25x s 98.9x e 25x s 49.4x e 100 to beginning; 11th Av, n w corner of 36th St, 24.9x100; Adolphus Busch to Anheuser-Busch Brewing Co, St. Louis, Mo., quitclaim, Dec. 20, 1909; attorneys, Carter, L. & M., 54 Wall St $1

12TH ST, n s, 158 ft e of Avenue C, 25x100; Luigi Sciorra to Isaac Tarshis, 523 10th St, Brooklyn, (mtg $16,000,) Feb. 5; attorney, J. Sternecker, 329 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn..$1

SAME PROPERTY; Isaac Tarshis to John Sternecker, 329 Ocean Parkway, Brooklyn, Feb. 21; same attorney $1

12TH AV, s e corner of 34th St, 25x100; 12th Av, e s, 50 ft s of 34th St, 25x100; 34th St, s s, 125 ft e of 12th Av, 25x98.9; 34th St, s s, 225 ft e of 12th Av, 75x98.9; 34th St, s s, 325 ft w of 11th Av, 126.10x98.9; 34th St, s s, 300 ft w of 11th Av, 25x98.9; 34th St, s s, 250 ft w of 11th Av, 25x98.9; 34th St, 200 ft w of 11th Av, 25x98.9; 34th St, s s, 150 ft w of 11th Av, 25x98.9; 34th St, s s, 100 ft w of 11th Av, 25x98.9; 11th Av, s w corner of 34th St, 25x100; 11th Av, w s, 50 ft s of 34th St, 25x100; Rebecca A. Mills to New York State Realty and Terminal Co., 452 Lexington Av, all liens, Feb. 27; attorney , Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

16TH ST, 427 West, n s, 25x92; Patrick G. Tighe to Public Service Realty & Mortgage Co., 309 Broadway, Feb. 25; attorney, Lawyers Title & Trust Co., 160 Broadway $1

19TH ST, 37 West, n s, 25x92; Adolf H. Landeker to Morris Shalita, 787 East 176th St, (mtg $57,500,) Feb. 26; attorney, Max Schenkman, 98 William St $100

56TH ST, 247 East, n s, 25x100.5; James T. Nevin to Julius Levy, at Far Rockaway, Borough of Queens, (mtg $18,000,) Feb. 24; attorney, M. Cooper, 20 Vesey St $1

60TH ST, 251 West, n s, 25x100.5; Isak Tupper to Carrie L. Jacobs, 600 West 138th St, quitclaim, Feb. 20; attorneys, Eisman, L., C. & L., 135 Broadway $100

69TH ST, n s, 230 ft e of 5th Av, 40x100.5; Elvine Richard and others to James W. Ellsworth, 18 East 53d St, all liens, Jan. 16; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway $100

71ST ST, n s, 368 ft e of 1st Av, 25x102.2; Albert Wokal to Carrie Wokal, 345 East 73d St, (mtg $8,000,) Feb. 26 .....$1

74TH ST, n s, 328 ft w of Central Park West, 22x102.2; James M. Donald to S. Ormond Goldan, 59 West 74th St, Feb. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $1

77TH ST, 264 West, s s, 18.9x102.2; Emma L. Pinkney to Cornelius S. and Townsend Pinkney, 115 Broadway, (mtg $21,000,) Sept. 3, 1896 .....$26,000

118TH ST, 61 East, n s, 30x100.11; George E. Welleh, referee, to Henry Van Bergen, 209 North 9th St, Newark, N. J., (mtg $22,000,) Feb. 25; attorney, F. H. Comstock, 36 Wall St $2,500

120TH ST, 411 East, s s, 25x100.10; Paulward Co to Herman C. Gissel, Freeport, L. I., Feb. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway $100

140TH ST, 457 West, n s, 18x99.11; Carrie R. Macdonald to Rose Heinrich, 457 West 140th St, A. T., all liens, quit claim, Feb. 26; attorney, Ernest H. Juergens, 27 Cedar St..$100

Bronx.

AMUNDSON AV, e s, 300 ft s of Randall Av, 50x100; Monticello Av, w s, 375 ft n of Randall Av, 36.1x100; Andrew S. Hamersley, referee, to Aloysius Fellenstein, 840 East 229th St, (mtg $3,600,) Feb. 25; attorney, Joseph I. Zoetyl, 68 William St $500

ANTHONY AV, 2,081 and 2,083, w s, 50.10x 83.1; Charles Shuldiner and others to Rebecca Shuldiner, 1,035 East 16th St, Brooklyn, Aug. 19, 1912 .....$1

BASSFORD AV, 2,252, e s, 36.6x76; Abraham Benedict to Theresa Turk, 104 Lenox Av, Feb. 27, (mtg $19,000;) attorney, M. D. Moss, 150 Nassau St $100

BROOK AV, w s, 458.2 ft n of 163d St, runs s 132.7 x 20 x w 98.9 x n — x e 98.3; Brook Av, w s, 438.2 ft n of 163d St, 100x—; Adolphus Busch to Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association, St. Louis, Mo., quitclaim, Dec. 20, 1909; attorneys, Carter, L. & M., 54 Wall St $1

CLINTON AV, 1,812 to 1,828, 100x200; 175th St, 793 East, 100x200; Morris Shalita to Adolf H. Laudeker, 57 West 90th St, (mtg $89,400,) Feb. 24; attorneys, Taylor & Patt, 132 Nassau St $100

COLUMBUS AV, n s, Lots 41 and 42, map of Downing estate, 50x100; Josephine Sullivan to James J. Burke, 425 East 141st St, (mtg $1,486,) June 22, 1912; attorneys, Neuman & N., 43 Cedar St $1

CYRUS PLACE, s s, 91.7 ft w of 3d Av, 37.6x 100; Angelo Fasany to Casolaro Fasany Co., 615 Fordham Road, Feb. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway..$100

DELANCEY PLACE, w s, Lots 173 to 176, map of Downing estate, 100x95; Josephine Sullivan to James J. Burke, 425 East 141st St, (mtg $5,000,) June 21, 1912; attorneys, Neuman & N., 43 Cedar St $1

DE VOE TERRACE, n w s, 294 ft s of 190th St, 18.8x70; Fordham Realty Co. to John O. Mallnberg, 2,477 De Voe Terrace, (mtg $4,000,) Dec. 19 .....$100

FINDLAY AV, 1,258, e s, 16.8x100; Thornton Bros. Co. to Abr. Sheinfeld, 11 East Houston St, (mtg $3,000,) Feb. 24; attorney, Title Guarantee Co., 176 Broadway $100

HONEYWELL AV, w s, 184.3 ft s of 180th St, 22x—; Jacob Koehm to Tri-Borough Holding Corporation, 2,075 Honeywell Av, (mtg $5,000,) Feb. 17; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1

LOT 123, Map Sec. A, Vyse estate; Sarah Gluck to Daniel-Augustus Realty Co., 30 Church St, (mtg $6,000,) Jan. 28; attorney, J. G. Abramson, 30 Church St $1

LOT 11, Block 46, map of Morris Park; Lot 196, map of Johnson Pk.; Thomas Heaney to William Heaney, 153 East 113th St, 1-3 part, Feb. 21; attorney, G. Goodman, 346 Broadway $500

LOT 16, revised map of Seneca Park, 30.2x 97.5; Herman H. Isch to William Giehl, 3,350 East Chester Road, (mtg $4,450,) Jan. 28; attorney, E. Rolph, 535 East 177th St. .$1

SAME PROPERTY; William Giehl to Jacob Lotter, 2,339 Baychester Av, Feb. 17, (mtg $4,450;) attorney, same $100

LOT 243, map of Forster & Schmitt; Henry Forster to Hannah Nyden, 259th St and Riverdale Av, Feb. 24; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Co, 160 Broadway..$100

PARKER AV, s w s, 50 ft n w of Rose Place, two lots; Parker Av, s w s, Gore A. Map Daily estate; Christian Broschart to Paul G. Decker, 1,633 Zerega Av, Feb. 21; attorney, Frank Gas, Westchester $100

SETON AV, w s, 350 ft s of Randall Av, 25x 100; Mt. Vernon Trust Co. to Marie M. Neuweiler, 952 Freeman St, Feb. 25; attorney, A. F. Gescheidt, Mt. Vernon, N. Y. $100

ST. MARY'S AV, w s, 200 ft n of Central Av, 50x100; St. Mary's Av, n s, 275 ft n of Central Av, 200x100x irregular; Lawrence Av, e s, 25 ft s of Central Av, 75x90; Rudolf Leuchtenburg to Alice V. Conklin, 1,451 Minford Place, Feb. 26; attorney, F. Gass, Westchester $100

SWINTON ST, 150.11 ft n of Eastern Boulevard, 27.3x92.5; John R. Peterson to Andrew J. Swanson, 200 West 145th St, Feb. 26 .....$100

TEE TAW AV, 2,460 to 2,464, e s, —x—; Samuel I. Goldberg to Edna A. Patton, 2,470 Webb Av, Feb. 26, (mtg $4,500;) attorney, Henry D. Patton, 27 Cedar St $250

UNIONPORT ROAD, e s, 45 ft n of Morris Park Av, 25x71.5; plot begins 440 ft w of White Plains Road x145 n of Morris Park Av 25x75; Irene Tafuri and Anthony Tafuri and another, 1,817 Amethyst St, Feb. 15; attorney, J. M. E. Kraeyer, 44 Court St, Brooklyn..$100

VYSE AV, w s, 275 ft n of Jennings St, 75x 100; Adela M. Harrington to Hargton Building Co, 1,478 Vyse Av, (mtg $10,200,) Sept. 13, 1912; attorneys, Manhattan Mortgage Company, 200 Broadway $100

3D AV, e s, 389.9 ft n of 174th St, 25x100; Francis W. Judge, referee, to Co-Free Realty Co., 620 East 168th St, Feb. 10; attorney, Jacob Freeman, 115 West 42d St $14,200

179TH ST, n s, 150.4 ft w of Crotona Av, 20.3x —; Anna Scelfo to Arthur Erber, 153 East 79th St, Feb. 27, (mtg $1,800) $100

RECORDED MORTGAGES.

With name and address of lender and lender's attorney. Interest is at 5 per cent. unless otherwise specified.

Manhattan.

CHRISTOPHER ST, 23 to 25, n s, 40x—; the Paulward Company to Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway, Feb. 27, due as per bond $16,000

ESSEX ST, 107, w s, 20x87.9; Joseph Kleinberg to Emilie Macher, East Rutherford, prior mtg $31,000, Feb. 26, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, J. Macher, 54 Malden Lane....$1,000

MADISON AV, 296 and 298, 48x64.7; James C. Colgate to Bank for Savings, 280 4th Av, Feb. 21, 3 years, 4½ p. c.; attorneys, Strong & C., 40 Wall St $185,000

WEST ST, 224, leasehold; Daniel F. Connelly to Melville H. Bearus, 95 Joralemon St, Brooklyn, Feb. 24, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, M. H. Bearus, 10 Hubert St $3,000

2D AV, e s, 81.2 ft s of 113th St, 41.8x100; Basonio Construction Co. to John B. Harrison, New Rochelle, N. Y., Feb. 24, demand, — p. c.; attorneys, Stewart & S., 45 Wall St $3,000

3D AV, 594, w s, 19.3x76; Maurice G. C. Goodman to John A. Bensel and another, executors, 1,967 Broadway, due as per bond, Feb. 25; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $11,800

5TH AV, s w corner of 26th St, 56.5x134.1; Echo Investing Corporation to Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., 1 Madison Av, Feb. 27, due March 1, 1918, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av $1,300,000

9TH ST, 240-242 East, s s, 45.2x46.8; Julius Hesse to Fannie Shapiro, 240 East 9th St, prior mtg $28,000, Feb. 26, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Steiner & F., 309 Broadway, $8,000

16TH ST, 427 West, n s, 25x92; Public Service Realty & Mortgage Co. to Patrick G. Tighe, 124 Park Av, Yonkers, N. Y., Feb. 25, due April 1, 1917; attorney, P. L. Ryan, 220 Broadway $11,000

167TH ST, s s, 177.5 ft e of Irving Place, 25x 103.3; Gertrude E. Kellogg to Greenwich Savings Bank, 246 6th Av, Feb. 27, due as per bond; attorney, B. A. Sands, 31 Nassau St $500

19TH ST, 37 West, 25x92; Morris Shalita to Adolf H. Landeker, 57 West 90th St, Feb. 27, prior mtg $57,500, 2 years, 6 p. c.; attorneys, Taylor & F., 132 Nassau St....$1,700

42D ST, s s, 325 ft w of 7th Av, 75x98.9; Dunmore Realty Company to Poughkeepsie Savings Bank, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., 5 years, Feb. 27; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway $35,000

82D ST, 122 to 128 East, 75x102.2; Frontenac Realty Co. to Union Dime Savings Bank, 701 6th Av, Feb. 27, due as per bond; attorneys, Woodford, B. & B., 1 Madison Av $10,000

120TH ST, 416 East, 25x100.10; Herman C. Gissel to Title Guarantee and Trust Company, 176 Broadway, Feb. 27, due as per bond, $12,000

SAME property; same to Caroline Miller, 28 West 97th St, Feb. 27, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, same $6,000

157TH ST, 503 West, n s, 25x99.11; Merwin Realty Co. to Winifred Kaltenbach, 150 Alta Av, Yonkers, N. Y., Feb. 26, 5 years; attorney, Edward P. Mowry, 92 Liberty St $10,000

215TH ST, s s, 275 ft e of 9th Av, 195.9x—; John L. Miller and others to Frank W. Blauvelt, 66 St. Nicholas Av, 3 years, 5½ p. c., Feb. 27; attorney, Lawyers Title Insurance and Trust Company, 160 Broadway....$25,000

Bronx.

CYRUS PLACE, s s, 91.7 ft w of 3d Av, 37.6x 100; Caiolaro Fasany Co to James G. Wentz, 335 West End Av, demand, 6 p. c., Feb. 26; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway $24,500

FINDLAY AV, 1,258, e s, 16.8x100; Abraham Shenfeld to Thornton Brothers Co., 1,320 Clay Av, prior mtg $3,000, Feb. 24, due, &c., as per bond; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $1,300

HONEYWELL AV, w s, 184.3 ft s of 180th St, 22x140.3; Tri-Borough Holding Corporation to James A. Donegan, 529 East 145th St, (prior mtg $5,000) Feb. 19, due March 31, 1914, 6 p. c.; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co., 176 Broadway $650

LOT 123, map of Section A, Vyse estate; Daniel-Augustus Realty Co. to Samuel Bitterman, 122 West 114th St, prior mtg $6,000, Feb. 24, 1 year, 6 p. c.; attorney, Joseph G. Abramson, 30 Church St $1,250

LOT 284, map of Benson estate, Throgs Neck; Xavier Burr to Lena Farkas, 2,450 Allen Av, Feb. 25, due as per bond; attorney, R. H. Arnold, 120 Westchester Square $200

OLD BOSTON ROAD, w s, 275 ft s of Hunts-beth St, 25x101.5; Felice Di Pietro to Joseph Iatommaso, 3,648 Holland Av, Feb. 24, 4 years 6 p. c.; attorney, Charles L. Ulman, 3,221 White Plains Av $1,000

SETON AV, w s, 350 ft s of Randall Av, 25x 100; Marie M. Neuweiler to Mount Vernon Trust Co, Mount Vernon, N. Y., Feb. 25, 3 years, 5½ p. c.; attorney, A. F. Gescheidt, Mount Vernon, N. Y. $3,500

SAME PROPERTY; Marie M. Neuweiler to Josephine Fuss, 952 Freeman St, Feb. 25, prior mtg $3,500, 3 years, 6 p. c.; attorney, Leonard J. Langbein, 302 Broadway....$800

ST. ANN'S AV, 160, n e corner of 135th St, 25x 100; John P. Indorf to Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank, 51 Chambers St, Feb. 27, 5 years; attorney, William C. Orr, 51 Chambers St $7,000

TINTON AV, w s, 79.9 ft s of 163d St, 18.4x 95; Henry De Vivo to Joseph Bartolo, 922 Tinton Av, Feb. 25, 2 years $4,047

VALENTINE AV, e s, 104.8 ft n of 194th St, 409x97.10; John J. Tully Co to City Mortgage Co, 15 Wall St, Feb. 26, demand, 6 p. c.; attorney, F. A. Snow, 15 Wall St....$218,000

3D AV, e s, 414.10 ft n of 174th St, 25x100; Co-Free Realty Co to V. E. Macy and another, trustees, Ossining, N. Y., Feb. 24, 3 years; attorney, Title Guarantee and Trust Co, 176 Broadway $10,000

RECORDED LEASES.

With name and address of lessee.

ALLEN ST, 150, all; Michael Karp to Isaac Liebowitz, 70 Rivington St, 5 years, from Feb. 15, 1913; attorneys, Schleider & S., 150 Nassau St $3,750

AVENUE A, 1,360, all; Mary Higgins and another, guardian, to Joseph Zavitkovsky, 1,362 Avenue A, 3 years, from March 15, 1913; attorney, E. F. Wokal, 345 East 73d St..$1,020

BROOK AV, 30, double store; John H. Dierks and another to Heinrich Rankel, 130 Brook Av, 3 8-12 years, from Sept. 1, 1912; attorney, Charles A. Furthman, 3d Av and 148th St $900

ST. NICHOLAS AV, 1,246, store and basement; Charles Pfizer, Jr., Co. to Raphael Perlmann, 1,246 St. Nicholas Av, 3 2-12 years, from Feb. 1, 1913 .....$310

8TH AV, n e corner of 155th St, 25x100, all; Harriet G. Coogan to Henry Baumann, 101 East 14th St, 10 years, from May 1, 1913; attorneys, George Ringler & Co., 203 East 92d St $4,500

11TH AV, 459 and 461, ground floor; Mary Sweeny to National Metal Molding Co., Pittsburgh, Penn., 3 years, from April 1, 1913 .....$2,400

74TH ST, 317 East, store and part of basement; John A. Weekes to Joseph Nemes, on premises, 5 years from May 1, 1913....$900

101ST ST, 51 East, store; Joseph L. B. Mayer to Andrea Mazzola, 51 East 101st St, 3½ years, from Nov. 1, 1912 .....$360

MECHANICS' LIENS.

BROADWAY, n e corner of 140th St, 99.11x 225x irregular; John P. Kane Co. against Bradhurst Construction and Amusement Co., owner; Cramp & Co., contractors; Macolithic Concrete Co., sub-contractor $994

MANHATTAN AV, 450 to 454; Amsterdam Paint and Wall Paper Supply Co. against David Richey, owner; Louis Lupowitz, contractor $53

NORTHERN AV, 63 and 65; Fishel Wunsh against D. Charles, Martin, and Adolph Weschler, owners and contractors $134

NORTHERN AV, 63; same against same..$133

NORTHERN AV, 65; same against same..$134

THOMPSON ST, 132 and 134; John Clayton against Domenico Abbate, owner; Leonardo Carlo, contractor $125

WHITLOCK AV, e s, 100 ft s of Tiffany St, 175x150x irregular; M. F. O'Neill, Inc., against Lockwhit Co., owner and contractor....$3,050

WHITLOCK AV, e s, 431 ft s of Tiffany St, 150x90, same against same $2,126

2D AV, 389; United Roofing Co., Inc., against Louis Voelker, owner and contractor.....$12

2D AV, 2,035; Louis Bayer against Jacob Ganefried and Nathan Schwartz, owners; Gordon & Stein Contracting Co., Inc., contractors $165

115TH ST, 70 and 72 East; H. Greenberg's Sons against Sarah and

The New York Times Censored Want Advertisements

"Only advertisements fit to print."

Censored Want Advertisements for next Sunday must be received before 9 o'clock Saturday night.

Pressure of advertising necessitates closing at this hour.

Send your advertisement in early, or telephone Bryant 1000 and give it to an experienced ad-taker, who will attend to all details.

The type used for "Wants" is called agate. By counting six average (seven short) words to the line in small type or four words if set in capitals, you may readily estimate what your advertisement will cost by consulting the following table:

Classification.	Per Agt. Line.
Help Wanted.....	15c
Situations Wanted.....	
Agents Wanted.....	
Boarders & Board Wanted.....	20c
Rooms to Let or Wanted.....	
Apartments to Let or Wanted	
Country Board.....	
Employment Bureaus.....	25c
Real Estate.....	
Horses and Carriages.....	
Houses to Let or Wanted.....	
Business Notices.....	
Automobile Exchange.....	
Business Opportunities.....	30c
Lost, Found, Rewards.....	
Purchase and Exchange.....	
Public Notices.....	40c

Real Estate.

Manhattan—For Sale.

$2,000 cash, above a small, first mortgage, will buy brick factory in Manhattan. S. Furst, 80 Nassau St., Brooklyn.

West Side.

69 WEST 23D ST.,
Five-story altered building, for sale or lease. Horace S. Ely & Co., 21 Liberty St.

East Side.

BARGAIN.—CORNER PLOTS OF 10 OR 15 LOTS, TO SETTLE AN ESTATE. NEAR QUEENSBORO BRIDGE, FOR FACTORY, INSTITUTION, &c.
BIER, 60 LIBERTY STREET.

Bronx—For Sale or to Let.

Will manage real estate near Freeman St. Subway station, Bronx, to the satisfaction of real estate owners. C. F. Heitmann, 2,482 7th Av., Corner 144th St.

Westchester—For Sale or to Let.

RYE.—By electric express trains in 41 minutes from Grand Central Station. One block from the Sound. Finest bathing beach. All year round or Summer seashore proposition, suitable for both automobile and boat. Sewers, water and gas. A limited number of cottages and bungalows will be built for June 1st occupancy on small cash payment, balance monthly as rent. The longing for the sea may be satisfied in this highly restricted colony at a minimum of expense. Address H, 65 Times.

Scarsdale.—For rent, 9 rooms, 50x100, $660 a year; 10 rooms, one acre, garage, $1,000 a year; 15 rooms, nine acres, stable, $1,500 a year. Angel, 507 5th Av. and Scarsdale, N. Y.

Long Island—For Sale or to Let.

Sage Foundation, Forest Hills, L. I.—Lots 20, 21, 22, ideally located, in Section 5D; four minutes from station, thirteen from Manhattan; only obtainable lots in this choicest, wooded section; convenient to courts West Side Tennis Club; liberal ten-year 4½ per cent. mortgage. Room 222, 24 State St. Phone 4251 Broad.

To rent, furnished, for season of 1913, modern, up-to-date house, fronting on Port Jefferson Harbor; five master's bedrooms, three baths; private dock and garage. For photos and particulars address Stephen Yates, 243 West 34th St., New York City.

Buy or rent a house from owner and save commission; do it now and have your pick of several new and distinctive places in residential park in centre of Flushing; write for descriptions. Wallace-Appleton Company, Waldheim, Flushing, L. I.

Beautiful home with waterfront rights, on L. I. Sound; 26 minutes out; at a sacrifice; must have $350 cash. Van T., W 101 Times.

New Jersey—For Sale or to Let.

EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE at beautiful Hillsdale, in hills Northern Jersey; close to city; excellent train service; near station and school; plot 50x112; parquet floors, tiled bath with shower, white enamel bedrooms, open fireplace, concrete cellar, beam ceiling in dining room; $6,000; easy terms. JOHNSTON, 801 Singer Building.

East Orange.—Doctor's estate, 14 rooms, all improvements; stable, chicken house; plot 60x193; beautiful trees; $15 000; to adjust estate, compelled to sacrifice $12,000; $3,000 cash. Trustee, Lock Box 132, East Orange.

12-room, modern house, lot 50x105, 86 Halsted Street, East Orange, N. J., for sale on easy terms, or low rent to good tenant; all agents, Brick Church, N. J.

Builder sacrifices new house, six rooms and bath, Hackensack, plot 50x150; improvements; $3,200; $500 cash, $20 monthly, account principal and interest; larger house, $4,500. Box 383 Madison Square.

Closing Estate.—Front on Shrewsbury River, (with riparian rights,) running to main road, at Oceanic, N. J.; frame house; price $10,000. Particulars Brittell, Executor, 184 East 123d St., New York.

Modern house, 10 rooms, 2 baths, conveniently situated, with eastern exposure; roomy plot, with garage; a real bargain; $6,700; photos and particulars. Gordon & Forman, Ridgewood, N. J.

At Ridgewood.—Complete information regarding commuting farm; village property for sale or rent; ask for illustrated booklet. Fred'k Tetor, Ridgewood, N. J.

Nutley.—Owner's reverses compel sacrifice $16,500 home, large grounds; $12,500; $3,500 cash needed; plot 215x150, corner. Trustee, Lock Box 132, East Orange.

East Orange.—10 rooms, stucco, all improvements; plot 50x100; garage; $7,500, $2,000 cash. Jennings-Allsopp, Firemen's Bldg., Newark.

Virginia—For Sale or To Let.

Handsome country home and orchard situated within ¼ mile of station in Albemarle County, Virginia. Large modern house of sixteen rooms. Orchard of 1,000 bearing trees 20 years old; 2,000 young trees; 185 acres. Nine hours from New York, with four trains daily. Price $30,000; terms, one-fourth down, balance to suit purchaser. K. W. Yancey, owner, Crozet, Va.

Farms.

BEST LAND VALUES IN AMERICA, $15 an acre up; easy terms; in Southeastern States, bordering Southern Ry. lines; big crops, excellent markets; annual profit, $50 to $200 an acre; best social and school privileges; farm lists, "Southern Field" magazine free. M. V. Richards, Land and Industrial Agent, Room E 219, Washington, D. C.

Country Property Wanted.

Farm of about 200 acres—some woodland—fresh water, and reasonably accessible; within 50 or 75 miles of N. Y. City. Price must be low. Address Colcord Upton, 136 West 52d St.

Real Estate.

Real estate and insurance broker, notary public; insurance agents wanted. Wm. Giles, Jr., 69 West 125th St.

Real Estate Wanted.

Want 50 feet Eighties or Nineties, Columbus and Amsterdam; must be cheap. M. M. HAYWARD & CO., 2,640 Broadway.

Mortgage Loans.

For sale, choice first mortgages, $3,500-$5,500, 6 per cent.; property worth double. Jenks, 115 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

Single flat, near Central Park West, for private house. Duross Co., 155 West 14th St.

City Houses to Let—Unfurnished.

48TH ST., 20 WEST—Four-story and basement house, 18 rooms, three baths; three-story extension; electric light, hardwood floors; immediate possession. Caretaker, or Charles C. Bull, 27 William St. Phone 587 Broad.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Page 19 and 20.

Business Opportunities

I have a contract with a large manufacturing concern for the sale of a block of their treasury stock. I have well-equipped offices executing their manufacture. I shall place this stock direct among my acquaintances and others by personal solicitation, and am willing to share profits with a man of good repute who can sell stock in this manner.
Suite 514, 100 Park Av.

PROMINENT SPECIALTY HOUSE
desires to let out a
SHOE DEPT.
and a
PIANO DEPT.
on a straight rental or on a percentage basis, in a territory with no opposition.
Address CONFIDENTIAL, Box V 227 Times Downtown.

Excellent Opportunity.—Will sell long term lease and fixtures reasonable; cloak and suit store; Grand, corner Allen St.; cheapest rent in locality; established 10 years; business $50,000 to $60,000 average yearly; profit $10,000; have outgrown locality; will move March 15 to 2 West 14th St. Inquire M. Holtzer, 309 Grand St., New York.

For Sale—Strictly high-class restaurant and furnished apartment business; choice residence neighborhood; permanent all the year round clientele; fine net income; possession immediately; owner retiring. Address Prosperous, X 51 Times.

We are manufacturing and selling a new auto accessory, big and proven field; need party with $10,000 to enlarge business will give substantial interest; don't answer unless you mean business. Lucrative, X 57 Times Uptown.

AGENCIES WANTED FOR CANADA
from Manufacturers or Wholesalers.
Showroom if necessary. Security given.
Address R. M., Box 1,754, Montreal.

YOUNG MAN from South Africa, going back, would like to get in touch with American manufacturers to place their goods on the market; bank references. X 45 Times.

YOUR ONE CHANCE to buy two five ton imported trucks; best made; used about six months; better act quickly. Apply 90 West St., Room 520.

Need thousand dollars handle legitimate proposition; big profits within sixty days; no Wall Street scheme; particulars at interview. P 26 Times.

I have a complete office and sample room; references; will take agency any reliable business anywhere. Room 203, 25 West 42d St.

A 34th St. fine art store wants services woman take charge floor; able to invest. Call Monday morning, 163 West 34th.

New puzzle for sale. Will rival "Pigs in Clover." Address Embler Co., 2,112, 90 West St.

Wanted—Partner with $10,000; water power, milling, and municipal lighting. P 14 Times.

GOOD opportunity for partner; $1,200 needed; restaurant, lively neighborhood. P 80 Times.

Pianos and Organs

Steinway mahogany upright piano, in excellent order; will sell for $125. 318 West 42d.

Purchase and Exchange

I pay the highest cash prices for furniture, [illegible] rugs, pianos. Myers, [illegible] Stuyvesant.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Page 19 and 20.

Real Estate.

To Let for Business Purposes.

IN TIMES SQUARE,
STORE to rent,
with Part of Basement.
MODERN OFFICE BUILDING,
102-104 West 53th St.,
NEAR BROADWAY AND SIXTH AV.
RENT LOW. Apply on premises.

NEW YORK LAW SCHOOL BUILDING,
172-174 FULTON ST.
—MODERN—FIREPROOF—CONVENIENT—
OFFICES TO LET.
WARREN & SKILLIN, on premises.

Approximately 7,000 square feet, on Hudson, near 14th St., mostly on ground floor, balance in light, dry cellar; suitable for any light manufacturing business; excellent light office; furnace. Crist & Herrick, 389 Bleecker St.

STORE FLOOR.
135-7 WEST 20TH STREET,
Size 60x92; steam heat; rent $4,000 per annum.
C. F. DURYEA, 107 Lafayette St.

Desk Room for Rent.—Commodious office, nicely furnished; all office facilities, including stenographer; $25 monthly. Room 401, Times Building, 42d St.

A rare opportunity for right party to secure desk space; good equipment, excellent service, opportunity for solicitors. Meacham Co., 149 Broadway.

Desk room or private office; furnished, if desired; every convenience and service guaranteed. Fifth Av. Bldg., 200 5th Av., Room 1178.

Light, airy loft for rent at 80 and 82 West 3d St. for light manufacturing and studio purposes. Inquire at 82.

$15 Up Month, 109 Broad St.—Exceptionally light and cheerful OFFICES in modern fireproof building.

LOFT TO LET, 25x98; LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES; STEAM HEAT; ELEVATOR. 306 EAST 40TH.

50TH, 51 WEST.—Doctor, dentist; well appointed office parlor floor; use of reception room.

Lofts, 25x100 and 27x63, with power; woodworking allowed. Fagan, 202 West Houston St.

Factory to let, 3-story brick, upper Manhattan; $1,500; cheap. Owner, 2,960 3d Av.

Lofts, 59 and 61 Orchard St., 50 by 87½ feet. Apply E. Ridley, 59 Allen St.

Sublet part of large front office facing Library. B. Shoninger Co., 505 5th Av.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

West Side.

202 WEST 78TH STREET.
7 rooms and bath, ground floor, for doctor or dentist; heat, hot water, hall, phone service; $47.50.
Broadway REMCO, 98th Street.

To sublet at a very reasonable price, exquisite 5-room apartment in new elevator building; all large outside rooms. Apply to Superintendent, on the premises, 736 Riverside Drive, corner 151st St.

233 West 43d St., (Near Broadway.)—Eight rooms and bath; beautiful apartment; steam heat; hot water supply; $65 monthly. Apply Janitor.

301 West 91st St, cor. West End Av.—Attractive apartment, 8 rooms, 2 baths, to sublet. Supt. on premises; rental moderate.

611 West 137th St.—A five-room corner apartment, overlooking Drive; exceptional; moderate; Subway. Ensle.

Unfurnished, first-class 5-room apartment to sublet; southern exposure; elevator. 701 West 178th St.

610 West 113th, near Riverside Drive.—Six rooms, beautifully furnished high class. VAIL.

Riverside Drive, 550, Alabama Apartments.—Seven rooms; southern exposure; concessions.

Riverside Drive, 550, Alabama Apartments.—Six rooms, overlooking Drive; concessions.

123D, 547 WEST, (Broadway.)—Elevator, front apartment; 6 rooms, bath; $50 a month.

29TH ST., 345 WEST.—Floor in private house; four large heated rooms and bath.

Unfurnished apartment to sublet at bargain. Apply 829 West End Av.

East Side.

144 E. 22d St.—Five sunny rooms, elevator apartment; furniture for sale; Gramercy neighborhood.

Two rooms, bath, $45 to $55; full hotel service; greatest offer in New York. 35 East 27th.

Brooklyn.

Park Slope.—Elegant six light rooms, bath, separate toilet, heat, hot water, telephone; $34-$36. Apply 511 6th St., between 7th and 8th Avs.

Apartments to Let—Furnished.

A.—A.—CATHEDRAL PLAZA,
100 Cathedral Parkway, 110th and Columbus Av.
Elegantly furnished, also unfurnished
1, 2, AND 3 ROOMS;
private bath, kitchenette, 'phone; $25, $30, $40 up monthly; elevator; hotel service if desired. Near "L" and Subway; reference essential. Can inspect evenings. 'Phone 3970 Riverside.

Apartment, five rooms, bath, attractively, completely furnished, southern exposure; three minutes Subway; sublet six months, possibly longer; references; worth investigating. Apartment 7, 515 West 139th.

115th St., 601 West, Apartment 125.—Sublet furnished apartment, 5 rooms and 2 baths; every room overlooking the Hudson River; $150 monthly. Call after 12.

Beautifully appointed apartment, 7 rooms and 2 baths; highest class throughout; immediate possession. Boyle, 916 Belmord, 86th St. and Broadway.

Desirable small and large furnished apartments to rent for 3 months or longer; reasonable; immediate possession and April 1. P 47 Times.

Sublet—2 rooms, bath, south exposure; desirable; one at $50, one at $60; newly decorated; full hotel service. Hotel Ganoga, 35 East 27th.

92d St., 7 West.—Handsomely furnished 6-room elevator apartment; sublet; reasonable; telephone. Inquire Apartment 62.

4 large rooms, bath; fully furnished; hotel service; sublet to June 1. Manhattan Square Hotel, 50 West 77th. Apt. 94.

114TH ST., 610 WEST.—Four rooms, luxuriously furnished; high-class apartment house; near Riverside Drive.

Furnished Apartments Wanted.

Five to seven room apartment or house, preferably suburbs; three children. Box X 31 Times.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Pages 19 and 20.

Business Opportunities

I have a contract with a large manufacturing concern for the sale of a block of their treasury stock. I have well-equipped offices executing their manufacture. I shall place this stock direct among my acquaintances and others by personal solicitation, and am willing to share profits with a man of good repute who can sell stock in this manner.
Suite 514, 100 Park Av.

PROMINENT SPECIALTY HOUSE
desires to let out a
SHOE DEPT.
and a
PIANO DEPT.
on a straight rental or on a percentage basis, in a territory with no opposition.
Address CONFIDENTIAL, Box V 227 Times Downtown.

Excellent Opportunity.—Will sell long term lease and fixtures reasonable; cloak and suit store; Grand, corner Allen St.; cheapest rent in locality; established 10 years; business $50,000 to $60,000 average yearly; profit $10,000; have outgrown locality; will move March 15 to 2 West 14th St. Inquire M. Holtzer, 309 Grand St., New York.

For Sale—Strictly high-class restaurant and furnished apartment business; choice residence neighborhood; permanent all the year round clientele; fine net income; possession immediately; owner retiring. Address Prosperous, X 51 Times.

We are manufacturing and selling a new auto accessory, big and proven field; need party with $10,000 to enlarge business will give substantial interest; don't answer unless you mean business. Lucrative, X 57 Times Uptown.

AGENCIES WANTED FOR CANADA
from Manufacturers or Wholesalers.
Showroom if necessary. Security given.
Address R. M., Box 1,754, Montreal.

YOUNG MAN from South Africa, going back, would like to get in touch with American manufacturers to place their goods on the market; bank references. X 45 Times.

YOUR ONE CHANCE to buy two five ton imported trucks; best made; used about six months; better act quickly. Apply 90 West St., Room 520.

Need thousand dollars handle legitimate proposition; big profits within sixty days; no Wall Street scheme; particulars at interview. P 26 Times.

I have a complete office and sample room; references; will take agency any reliable business anywhere. Room 203, 25 West 42d St.

A 34th St. fine art store wants services woman take charge floor; able to invest. Call Monday morning, 163 West 34th.

New puzzle for sale. Will rival "Pigs in Clover." Address Embler Co., 2,112, 90 West St.

Wanted—Partner with $10,000; water power, milling, and municipal lighting. P 14 Times.

GOOD opportunity for partner; $1,200 needed; restaurant, lively neighborhood. P 80 Times.

Pianos and Organs

Steinway mahogany upright piano, in excellent order; will sell for $125. 318 West 42d.

Purchase and Exchange

I pay the highest cash prices for furniture, [illegible] rugs, pianos. Myers, [illegible] Stuyvesant.

Other Real Estate Advertisements on Pages 19 and 20.

Public Notices

Wanted—A temporary home, within ten miles of New York, for two refined girls, aged 1½ and 2½ years; care and constant attention required. Address, with terms and references, M 26 Times.

Lost

LOST—On Monday morning, Stern's, 23d St., or on 6th Av. and 59th St. car, a gray suede shopping bag; contents keys, diary, two miniatures valued as heirlooms, and other small articles. Liberal reward. Return to E. E. B., Great Northern Hotel, 118 West 57th St.

LOST—Gold bracelet, Wednesday morning, from 6th Av. and "L" structure, between 51st and 50th Sts., engraved outside in old English "Popple"; inside are initials R. T. M., '11. Communicate with E. H. Muir, Long Acre Building, 42d St. and Broadway; reward.

LOST—Diamond pin, fleur de lis design, on Subway express train from Grand Central Station to 14th St., or party walked down 5th Av. from 57th St. to Hotel Manhattan. Finder returning to Hotel Manhattan cashier will receive liberal reward.

LOST—Diamond drop earring, Wednesday, Feb. 26, about 3 o'clock, near 1,646 Madison Av. or Clarendon Apartment, corner Riverside Drive and 86th St.; reward, $50. Mrs. F. R. Foss, Clarendon Apartment, 137 Riverside Drive.

LOST.—In front of 14 West 45th St., small fur neckpiece, Thursday morning, Feb. 27. Reward if returned to Needlework Department, Young Women's Christian Association, 14 West 45th St.

LOST—Or Mislaid, two $5,000 notes, (Nos. 1,453 & 1,464) of New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. Co., due Dec. 1913. Coupons attached. Rockhill B. Potts, 43 Exchange Pl.

LOST.—Between 42d St. and Pennsylvania Station, a single pearl earring, mounted with diamond at the top. Liberal reward for return to Monroe, Paris & Co., 452 5th Av.

LOST.—Sunday, Feb. 23, black leather bag, lined purple. Finder may keep money, but will kindly mail keys to 4 East 88th St.

LOST—Pair of cut steel slipper buckles, between 110th St. and Altman's. Reward if returned to Apt. 12A, 515 West 110th St.

LOST—Small purse, containing solitaire diamond ring. Return Clendening Hotel, 202 West 103d St.; reward.

LOST—Silver purse, Broad St., Exchange Place, Thursday. Room 2,108, 37 Wall St.; reward.

LOST.—Silver card case marked "A." Return and keep money. Alter, 552 Riverside Drive.

$500 REWARD.—Lost, a pearl necklace, between 35th and 36th Sts., on Madison Av., on Feb. 27. Return to Howard & Co., 624 5th Av., corner 50th St.

Found

FOUND.—Friday morning, Feb. 21, in 5th Av. stage, small leather purse containing money; returned on identification. Sayre, 14 West 48th.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, Ave. A and 24th St., or to the receiving station at 37 East 155th St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Business Notices.

GOING WEST. REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH CAR SERVICE
on Household Goods and Automobiles.
BEKINS HOUSEHOLD SHIPPING CO.,
290 B'way., N. Y. Tel. 1150 Worth.

ANTIQUE AND MODERN FURNITURE REPAIRED AND POLISHED. PARQUET FLOORS A SPECIALTY. CHARLES ROAK, 429 WEST 39TH ST. TELEPHONE 3626 BRYANT.

Multigraph letters, 300, $1.50; 1,000, $2; 10,000, $10; delivered promptly; addressing, mailing; samples submitted. Telephone 1332 Cortland. William Gray, 93 Nassau.

Fac-simile multigraph typewritten letters, 1,000, $1.50; 10,000, $8; work called for and delivered. Telephone 5860 Morningside. 215 West 116th St. Weatherford.

Boarders Wanted

East Side.

47TH, 130 EAST.—Newly furnished rooms, board; phone; near Grand Central; table boarders.

53D ST., 37 EAST.—Room, with board; table board; references.

West Side.

16TH ST., 20-22, 33 WEST.—Large and small rooms; well heated; unexcelled board; telephone.

44TH ST., 253-260 WEST. (Alliance Hotel.)—Quiet place for quiet people, with home comforts, in the heart of New York City; single and double rooms; also suites with private baths; steam heat, elevator and telephone service; rooms and board optional; references required. 'Phone 6068 Bryant.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large single rooms; private baths; house, table strictly first class; references.

49TH ST., 68 WEST.—Established 24 years; rooms and suites; private baths; telephones; superior table.

52D ST., 250 WEST.—Handsome single and hall rooms, with board; near Broadway.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Large and small rooms; references.

57TH ST., 323 WEST.—Nicely furnished back parlor; excellent table.

57TH ST., 351 WEST.—Large, small front rooms; southern exposure; private bath; good board; telephone.

57TH ST., 411 WEST. (The La Grange.)—Unequaled accommodations; Double, (board two,) $16; Single, $8; Southerners.

58TH ST., 37 WEST.—Newly decorated large, small; private bath; electricity; superior table; references.

71ST ST., 120 WEST.
Two attractive rooms; southern exposure; all conveniences.

80TH, 143 WEST.—Large sunny front room; parlor dining; telephone; references exchanged.

81ST, 116 WEST.—Large, desirable room; strictly high-class board; satisfactory references necessary.

813T, 138 WEST.—Large, small room; excellent table; table guests; new management. Schuyler 8510.

81ST ST., 120 WEST.—Refined patrons wanted for table board; very reasonable rates; excellent cuisine. MacDonald.

82D ST., 50-52 WEST.—Comfortable rooms; business people. Telephone 8397 Schuyler.

84TH ST., 37 WEST.—Beautifully furnished suite; private bath; suitable two or three; superior table; Jewish.

86TH, 149 WEST.—From March 20, rooms, together or separate; table guests; references.

88TH ST., 261 WEST.—Pleasant large and small rooms; private family, with few boarders; references.

88TH, WEST.—Large, sunny room, running water; private house; board optional. 586 West End Av.

94TH., 144 WEST.—Desirable rooms; southern exposure; parlor dining; table guests; convenient.

97TH, 145 WEST.—Private house; unusually attractive, handsomely furnished front room; southern exposure; bath.

103D, (corner West End, 879.)—Large corner room; all conveniences; splendid cuisine; table guests.

105TH, 76 WEST.—Good rooms, good table, good service. Good company; references; reasonable; Southerners.

113TH ST., 625 WEST.—Large rooms; private bath; couple, gentlemen; unusual table. Morningside 8136.

122D ST., 2,047 7TH AV.—Airy rooms; steam; phone; hot water; excellent meals; healthy location.

137TH, 602 WEST. (Broadway Subway, Near Riverside.)—High-class accommodations; front room; refined Jewish family; excellent German cooking; elevator apartment.

140TH ST., 455 WEST.—Large rooms; electricity; with or without private baths; references; table guests.

149TH ST., 552 AND 554 WEST. AUDUBON ANNEX. Two newly furnished houses. Following vacancies:
Two large-size rooms, $10 and $12.
Two medium-size rooms, $9 each.
Two smaller rooms, $8 each.
Add $5 table board each additional person.
Prices include first-class meals and services.
Parlor dining room; superior accommodations; social surroundings; most beautiful, healthful section. Telephone 2757—Audubon.

152D ST., 361 WEST, (corner Broadway.)—Large corner room, suitable for two gentlemen; home table; Southern cooking. Phone 4678 Audubon.

ADULT FAMILY having beautifully furnished apartment, Riverside Drive, near 116th Subway; southern exposure; will take refined married couple who desire such accommodations in preference to hotel; references exchanged. C 100 Times.

THE EVELYN LODGE.
Charming Winter residence; elegant, sunny rooms, suites; every luxurious convenience; superb dining room; excellent chef and service; separate tables; 20 minutes Manhattan; rates 25% lower than New York. 71 Central Av., Tompkinsville, S. I.

UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY for couple or gentlemen seeking refined home; references required. 'Phone 5262 River.

WOODBURY, 855 Riverside Drive, two blocks north of 157th Subway; beautiful grounds. Audubon 4412.

Brooklyn.

MONTAGUE TERRACE, 5.—Heights; aristocratic neighborhood; Subway five minutes Wall St., trolley; every locality Manhattan; River view apartments; bath, small, large rooms; moderate; high-class board. 905 Main.

Furnished Rooms

East Side.

30TH ST., 119 EAST.—Large, newly furnished room; private house; modern conveniences; electric light; telephone.

34TH ST., 55 EAST.—Large, handsomely furnished, clean room with bath; gentleman; $8 per week.

43D ST., 4 EAST.—Front hall bedroom; telephone 8489 Bryant; reference.

57TH ST., 23-25 EAST.—Elegant suites; single, double rooms; $4, $5, $6, $7, $10.

45TH ST., 25 EAST.—Rooms with and without bath; gentlemen; references.

76TH ST., 32 EAST.—Sunny suite, suitable doctor's office or studio; furnished, unfurnished, board optional.

83D ST., 155 EAST.—Sunny large room, adjoining bath; modern improvements; private house; telephone; superior table; suitable for couple or physician.

OUTSIDE room, use bath; $7 week; for two, $9; room, private bath, $9; hotel service. 35 East 27th St.

West Side.

5TH AV., 25.—Refined surroundings; beautiful, large, medium sized rooms; running water; bath; breakfast.

9TH ST., 41 WEST.—Large front room; southern exposure; every convenience; medium-sized rooms; phone.

9TH ST., 17 WEST.—Private house; two charming rooms for bachelors; modern; transit facilities unsurpassed; references.

9TH, 37 WEST.—Elegant large room; private bath; refined surroundings; moderate; also small $2.

39TH ST., 39 WEST.—Large and small rooms; all conveniences; telephone; also parlors; straight lease.

46TH ST., 136 WEST.—Attractive, large rooms for couple; board optional; all conveniences; respectable; telephone.

48TH ST., 120 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, gentlemen; reference.

50TH ST., 70 WEST.—Two rooms, private bath, $8; hall rooms; steam heat; telephone, Subway.

52D ST., 244 WEST.—House, newly renovated; cheerful, homelike; near Broadway; reasonable; references required.

52D ST., 55 WEST.—Large room; private bath; gentlemen only; reference.

56TH ST., 207 WEST.—Large room, modern apartment; refined home, right party. Apartment 2 east.

68TH ST., 38 WEST.—Bachelor apartments, absolutely private; unrivaled service; hot and cold water in every room; breakfast optional.

68TH ST., 70 WEST.—Unexcelled appointments; parlor floor; suites with private bath; large single rooms.

58TH, 122 WEST.—Large room, nicely furnished, bath connected; southern exposure; electricity, telephone; breakfast.

70TH ST., 117 WEST.—Elegantly furnished large rooms; private bath; telephone; reference.

70TH, 128 WEST.—A desirable room in quiet house, on second floor; references exchanged.

70TH ST., 130 WEST.—Large second-story front room; private bath; hot water supply; references.

71ST ST., 165 WEST.—Handsomely furnished, decorated, large, small rooms; furnishings new, up to date; immaculately clean; cozy home for refined people only; Subway around corner; conveniences; telephone.

73D, 160 WEST.—Nicely furnished room, for gentlemen; large closets; private house; near Subway.

74TH, 149 WEST.—Attractive, single room; near bath; refined surroundings; references.

76TH ST., 125 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms in refined neighborhood; breakfast optional; telephone; references.

79TH ST., 213 WEST.—Delightful small front room, southern exposure; gentlemen only; near Subway; reasonable.

80TH, 122 WEST.—Bachelors; choice rooms; attractive; to those seeking quiet, comfortable home; reference.

80TH ST., 135 WEST.—Large room; hot water; convenient; $5 per week. 'Phone 9759 Schuyler.

81ST ST., 159 WEST.—Desirable, nicely furnished large room; running water; southern exposure.

82D ST., 27 WEST.—Attractive rooms, all conveniences; refined, quiet house; breakfast optional; references.

82D ST., 47 WEST.—Sunny, large front room; first-class house; gentlemen preferred; references; moderate.

82D ST., 56 WEST.—Newly decorated large front room; private bath; electric light; telephone; references.

82D ST., 114 WEST.—Comfortable, large front room; doctor's residence; nicely furnished; large closets; gentlemen; reference.

82D, 134 WEST.—Exceptional accommodations; sunny second floor rooms; single or connected; private bath.

84TH ST., 29 WEST.—Sunny outside room; modern apartment; moderate; refined family; phone, Ochs.

85TH, 250 WEST.—Very desirable rooms for gentlemen; corner Broadway; near Subway; telephone. Hawkins.

86TH, 306 WEST.—Handsomely furnished rooms with private bath; breakfast optional; Subway, "L;" references.

86TH ST., (537 West End Av.)—Attractive rooms; refined surroundings; breakfast optional; reference.

87TH ST., 176 WEST.—Large, attractive room; also small; refined home; telephone, Subway, "L." Bruns.

88TH ST., 181 WEST.—Large, comfortable room; private bath; telephone; select house; also small room.

88TH ST., 101 WEST.—Desirable rooms in refined apartment; board; references. Coleman.

89TH, 276 WEST.—Beautiful single and double rooms; every modern convenience, an unexcelled table.

92D ST., 51 WEST.—Large, well-heated, nicely furnished room; running water; bath adjoining.

93D ST., 59 WEST.—Nicely furnished room; up to date; handy cars. 'Phone 0874 Riverside.

93D ST., 35 WEST.—Desirable single rooms in private house; $3; telephone, &c.

97TH ST., 115 WEST.—Attractive large front room, three windows, bath adjoining; medium room; telephone.

97TH ST. 256 WEST.—Private Jewish family; front room; lavatory; high-class apartment; breakfast optional. Grossman.

97TH ST., (758 West End.)—Attractive, homelike; independent; outside; lavatory; elevator; small private family; gentleman; private.

103D, 128 WEST.—Attractive, sunny room; private house; bath, phone; one block from Broadway; subway, "L" stations; $6.

105TH ST., 224 WEST. (Near Broadway.)—Furnished room to rent in private family.

106TH, 63 WEST.—Opportunity, business people, married couples; single, double rooms, suites, kitchen privileges; scrupulously clean, comfortable, home-like surroundings; $4 to $7. Lawrence.

110TH, 200 WEST, (Amsterdam.)—Sunny front room; also smaller; elevator; reasonable. Apartment 2 D.

112TH ST., 605 WEST.—Two nice rooms, large and small. Reasonable. Lady or gentleman. Apartment 2.

115TH, 419 WEST.—Light rooms, modern, bath, shower; telephone; elevator; gentlemen. Apartment L.

113TH ST., 622 WEST, (near Riverside Drive.)—Attractive rooms, suite or singly; elevator. Apt. 31.

115TH ST., 606 WEST.—Bright, attractive, warm room; running water, desirable neighborhood; references. White.

116TH ST., 404 WEST.—Attractive rooms; 1 block Broadway Subway; overlooking Morningside Park; reasonable. Morse.

118TH ST., 418 WEST.—Outside side room, sunshine, $3.50; elevator, telephone, subway; references. Apt. 64.

118TH ST., 414 WEST, (near Columbia.)—Elevator, telephone; single rooms, double, $5.50-$6. Smith.

121ST ST., 170 WEST.—Corner rooms; all conveniences; telephone; single, en suite, $3, $5. Hungerford.

123D ST., 209 WEST.—Large furnished front room; southern exposure; all improvements; phone; "L" Subway.

126TH, 36 WEST.—Large, sunny back parlor; clean, and all conveniences; private house. Kerpen.

136TH, 607 WEST.—Large room; all conveniences; congenial surroundings; Subway block; breakfast optional. Heck.

137TH ST., 401 WEST.—Comfortably furnished room; elevator apartment; half a block from Subway. Apt. 41E.

137TH ST., 601 WEST, (Subway block.)—Exceptionally large room; elevator; American Jewish family. Apartment 56.

137TH, 606 WEST, (near Broadway Subway.)—Very desirable front room; elevator, electricity; reasonable. Norbury.

137TH ST., 611 WEST.—Suite, single rooms; high-class accommodations; subway block. Apt. 22A.

179TH ST., 651 WEST.—Two front rooms, handsomely furnished; kitchen privileges; separate entrance. Elberts.

ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME, WITH NONE OF THE WORRIES. SUITE OR SINGLY, WITH OR WITHOUT MEALS. MAGNIFICENT LOCATION, ADJOINING CENTRAL PARK WEST. TELEPHONE EACH ROOM; EVERY MODERN CONVENIENCE. REFERENCES RIGIDLY DEMANDED. FIRST INSTANCE. P. O., 1716.

GENTLEMAN can have beautiful front room, private residence; West End. X 29 Times.

LARGE, sunny room, vicinity Grant's Tomb; musical institute; Columbia and Barnard Colleges; will rent to lady or couple; references. W. 165 Times.

LARGE, sunny bedroom, [illegible] 70th near Central Park. W 2 Times.

Furnished Rooms

West Side.

MORNINGSIDE DRIVE, 110.—Large room; large closet; reasonable; refined, business woman only; elevator. Grissing.

RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 550.—Alabama Apartments; rooms, singly and en suite; private bath; references.

SPLENDID, light, furnished room for rent on Riverside Drive, $8 weekly. X 26 Times.

THREE CONNECTING ROOMS, 114th St.; well furnished, light, airy; running water, steam heat; Hudson River outlook; kitchen privileges; reasonable. W 122 Times.

TWO elegantly furnished rooms, private family, on Broadway; one block from Subway, corner 93d St. Telephone 3064 Riverside.

WEST END AV., 611.—Delightful small room; private family; near 91st St. Subway; gentleman; reasonable; reference.

Rooms Wanted—Furnished

Two refined young men wish large room in 70's or 80's; private house preferred; no other roomers; state rates. W 50 Times.

Help Wanted, Female

BEST & CO.,
Fifth Av. at 35th St.,
require experienced fitters on women's gowns and suits. Apply all week, sixth floor.

CAPABLE young woman to represent our select entertainers. International Lyceum Bureau, 51 Chambers St.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of a number of
TALL GIRLS
at the age of 16 or over to serve as
PARCEL WRAPPERS.
Positively no applications will be considered unless the applicant has her working paper or Birth Certificate.
Apply Employment Office, 5th floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of a number of
SALESWOMEN
for their
UNTRIMMED MILLINERY DEPT.
Only those thoroughly experienced need apply.
Apply Employment Office, 5th floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS.
New York,
desire the services of
MILLINERY SALESWOMEN
for their
FRENCH SALON
Those having exceptional ability in selling high-class millinery and are of good personality can find remunerative and long season positions.
Apply Employment Office, 5th floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS.
New York,
require the services of experienced
SALESWOMEN
for their
LAMP DEPARTMENT
Apply Employment Office, 5th floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS.
New York,
require the services of experienced
SALESWOMEN
for their
FLOWERS AND FEATHERS DEPARTMENT.
Apply Employment Office, 5th floor, 32d St. side.

GIMBEL BROTHERS,
New York,
require the services of experienced
SALESWOMEN
for the
MILLINERY, RIBBON AND FEATHER DEPARTMENT.
Apply Employment Office, 5th floor, 32d St. side.

OFFICE ASSISTANT.—Young, quick, accurate at figures; some experience; knowledge stenography and typewriting preferred. Apply own handwriting, stating references, particulars of previous employment, and salary required, etc. Timothy F. Crowley, 40-42 East 22d

WANTED—Competent women to call on dry goods, general and department stores to instruct salespeople in handling established line; six months trip; state experience and salary expected. P 57 Times.

WANTED—Expert saleswomen for city; also travel on road to sell and demonst

FRIEDMANN DELAYS FEDERAL CURE QUEST

Cultures Not Yet Ready and Surgeon General Blue's Agents Learn Little from Him.

TALKS OF CLINIC FOR POOR

May Begin Treatments on Saturday and Ask for Space in Bellevue Hospital—Sick Appeal to Him.

Dr. Frederick Franz Friedmann, the young Berlin physician whose announced discovery of a remedy for tuberculosis has made him the most conspicuous of his fraternity in the world to-day, spent several hours yesterday behind the closed doors of his Waldorf-Astoria suite in conference with Surgeon John F. Anderson, Director of the Hygienic Laboratory of the Public Health Service, and Surgeon Milton H. Foster, head of the Immigrant Hospital on Ellis Island.

Both these men called on Dr. Friedmann as representatives of Surgeon Gen. Rupert Blue. Immediately after the conference Dr. Anedrson started for Washington to report to the head of the service not only just what was said behind those closed doors at the Waldorf, but also just what impression he and Dr. Foster formed of Dr. Friedmann.

On the basis of Dr. Anderson's report Surgeon Gen. Blue will decide whether or not the United States Government will make an official test of the Friedmann "cure." This statement will come as a surprise to the many who had understood from various members of the Friedmann party that the only question left to be decided was when and where and how this Government test would be made. The impression had been created that Dr. Foster's purpose in meeeting Dr. Friedmann at the pier was to make this offer of a Government examination of the treatment, but now it appears that Dr. Foster was merely taking that first opportunity to arrange for a further interview. Like the reporters who met the Berlin physician at the pier, he wished to see what Dr. Friedmann had. And, like the reporters, he did not find out.

Learned Little; Got No Cultures.

Furthermore, it can be said on the best of authority that in the conference at the Waldorf yesterday neither Dr. Foster nor Dr. Anderson succeeded in learning much about the famous Friedmann treatment, the advance announcements of which stirred the hopes of sick folk in the tuberculosis colonies from Saranac Lake to Los Angeles. They talked for a long while, but Dr. Friedmann's secret is still Dr. Friedmann's secret.

Moreover, the dispatches that came from Washington yesterday with the report that Dr. Anderson would soon be in the capital with some of the Friedmann cultures were in error. Neither Dr. Foster nor Dr. Anderson carried away any cultures with them, for the cultures were not ready to turn over to them. That much was explained later by Mr. Hundt, Dr. Friedmann's secretary. The two representatives of the Public Health Service carried away only such facts as they could gather and their impressions of the Friedmann party.

What those impressions were Dr. Anderson left without imparting to the curious reporters, and Dr. Foster did not care to describe them to any except his superiors. But it was whispered in the various precincts of the Public Health Service that the public need not be altogether amazed if it never heard anything more of a Government test of the Friedmann treatment.

This did not mean that surgeons and chemists in the Public Health Service would not be apt to examine the Friedmann remedy should it ever become available, and, should it prove valuable, use it in the service. The Public Health Service, it was said, would simply be averse to committing itself to any authorative report on the treatment.

Government May Use But Not "O. K." It.

The reason that accompanied this prediction was simple. The Public Health Service, which has all the weight of the Government at Washington behind it, would be loth at any stage to give its indorsement to a patent medicine. The Public Health Service never made any report on Salvarsan, but it uses it. This was recalled yesterday by the predictions of certain well-informed medical men that Dr. Friedmann would never be able to present his remedy to the American people with the "O. K." of Surgeon General Blue written across it. If it is "O. K.," these men said, it can flourish without any such indorsement. Even a mark of disapproval from Washington could not keep it down. And if the trials should show that Dr. Friedmann's treatment had raised false hopes in the hearts of countless sick folk, the Public Health Service would be glad to be out of the whole thing.

Another interested caller at the Friedmann suite yesterday afternon was Albert Von Hoffman of St. Louis, who, as was told in THE TIMES on Thursday, had come East to remind the Berlin physician that he, Von Hoffman, had in the safest of keeping a contract for the sale of the Friedmann remedy. Dr. Friedmann, when confronted with this discovery on Wednesday night, said that all negotiations had been broken off with Von Hoffman; that he had refused to see the St. Louis man; that he was not interested primarily in the financial future of his treatment, and that he would continue to refuse to see Mr. Von Hoffman. Yet, when Mr. Von Hoffman went to the Waldorf-Astoria yesterday, he went at the invitation of Dr. Friedmann, who appeared to have experienced a change of heart.

Friedmann and Von Hoffman Confer.

They talked there in the Friedmann parlor for nearly an hour, and the air did not appear to have cleared much when the talk was over. Mr. Von Hoffman seemed to have no inclination to depart a single jot from the statement he made earlier in the day, when he said:

"I have a contract signed by Dr. Friedmann, agreeing to sell me the exclusive right for the United States of his discovery, after its value as a 'cure' for tuberculosis shall have been fully demonstrated. This contract is still in force."

Mr. Von Hoffman will start for St. Louis to-morrow, and return after a few days there. He is biding his time. The various letters and cablegrams from Dr. Friedmann, which he had in his possession yesterday, he declined to show or to describe, and he explained his refusal on the ground that he had too great a human interest in the success of the Friedmann work, and too great a financial interest to wish to see it hampered in any way at this time.

It remained a matter of uncertainty whether or not Dr. A. C. H. Friedmann, the brother and shrewd adviser of the Berlin physician, had ever heard before of the relations between Dr. F. F. Friedmann and Mr. Von Hoffman, relations which Mr. Von Hoffman said were so complete that in October of last year they reached the stage of a binding contract, and which Dr. Friedmann himself insisted were so tentative that he was able to break them off on Jan. 23.

After the conference yesterday afternoon the reporters were not successful in learning much about that earlier contract from the Friedmanns.

No Contract in Force, Brother Says.

"Whatever contract may have existed in the past is a mater of the past, and of no possible concern to the public," said Dr. A. C. H. Friedmann cryptically. "There is no contract in force at present, and my brother is contemplating no arrangement at present for the marketing of his remedy."

When the brother was urged to give some interpretation of the inescapable fact that Dr. Friedmann had been negotiating for the sale of his remedy, he said:

"If that is all you have against him, what of it? It is nothing against him that he wants a just reward."

Meanwhile the Waldorf was visited pathetically all day yesterday by sick men and women who had not understood the hotel's stipulation that Dr. Friedmann could regard the Waldorf only as his residence and would treat only from an office. Letters innumerable pour in there, pour in on President Finley of the Astor National Bank, and up the office of Surgeon General Blue in Washington. A glance at them serves to remind the Friedmann entourage how fearful would be the crash of hopes built up by Dr. Friedmann's confident announcement of his remedy, hopes that are flourishing despite the skepticism that is greeting the "cure" in so many high places.

"I am a little girl of 13," one characteristic letter read. "My lungs are in bad shape. Won't you please come and treat me? God bless you. Good-bye."

Would Treat Poor at Bellevue.

The doctor said that by Saturday afternoon he would be ready to give treatments, although no appointments have yet been made. This morning will be devoted to a search for an office suite, and Mr. Hundt predicted that to-day formal application would be made for clinic space in Bellevue Hospital. He had suggested a day set aside for the tubercular poor.

"One day! Three days!" was his quotation of Dr. Friedmann's outburst of generous eagerness to heal.

Should such a clinic be under way, it was promised, the sick sent by physicians and the sick who came alone would be treated, one and all, and that doctors would be welcome to watch and learn. Return visits to the clinics would be necessary in order that Dr. Friedmann might determine the time for the next injection of his preparation.

That time would be anywhere from three to six weeks after the first. It could be determined upon only by a skilful examination of the condition at the point of infiltration. It was the skill needed in judging this, Mr. Hundt said, which presented the difficulty of the treatment and would make it necessary for the ordinary physician to spend at least six weeks in fitting himself for the use of the Friedmann preparation.

The exact number of injections needed would depend on the progress of the patient, but Mr. Hundt know of no case where more than three had ever been needed. Both he and Dr. A. H. Friedmann pictured in strong terms the eagerness of the Berlin physician to sit down among the poor of New York and, by his wonder-working, crush the skepticism that had evidenced itself.

But why had he not done it in Berlin? the reporters asked.

"Do you know Germany?" asked Dr. A. C. H. Friedmann in turn. "Do you know those people? Do you know that they first ask, 'Is this Koch?' 'Did Von Behring do it?' 'Did Ehrlich do it?' 'No?' 'None of the German University professors?' 'Then let us doubt!' That is Germany. In America it is different. Here they give a man a chance. They give him at least the benefit of the doubt."

Friedmann Talks to Physicians.

Dr. Friedmann was present by invitation last night at the regular meeting of the New York Physicians' Association, at Madison Avenue and Fifty-ninth Street, where he spoke in German for five minutes on one or two general features of his secret consumption "cure." This was a disappointment to some of the physicians, who had expected that the young scientist would more fully describe his work in connection with so important a subject.

MAY PREVENT SALE OF "CURE."

Government Can Stop It Under Serum Act if It Fails Under Test.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—"We would have to prove it out thoroughly before the Government would permit its use on human beings."

This statement from Surgeon General Rupert Blue, Director of the United States Public Health Service, to THE NEW YORK TIMES to-night represents the attitude of the Federal health authorities toward the widely heralded Friedmann secret serum for the prevention and cure of tuberculosis. It means that until the purity and efficacy of the Friedmann serum have been ascertained by scientific laboratory test and analysis the Federal Government will not allow the sale or exchange of the serum in inter-State commerce.

The Federal Virus-serum-toxin act of July 1, 1902, will be invoked against any such sale if attempted without approval of the serum by the Public Health Service.

Surgeon General Blue's statement is not to be accepted as indicating any hostility toward Dr. Friedmann or his serum. On the contrary, Dr. Blue and his associates will approach the tests with open minds as scientists and act according to the result. But there must be a Federal analysis of the serum and a license obtained from the Secretary of the Treasury before the Friedmann serum can be sold or exchanged in the United States.

"The Secretary of the Treasury," said Surgeon Gen. Blue to-night, "asked me to direct Dr. Anderson to go to New York for this conference with Dr. Friedmann to make arrangements with him to get a culture of the Friedmann serum and test it in the hygenic laboratory. We do not yet know the character of this serum or whether the cultures are live or dead, but if we are able to obtain a tube of live cultures we can propogate them in our laboratory if necessary, and in that way develop more of the serum. All we need is a viable culture, one that contains life to propogate the serum."

Explaining the serum-virus-toxin act of 1902, Dr. Blue said this regulates the propagation and sale in inter-State traffic of viruses, serums, toxins, and analogous products. By its provisions licenses are issued by the Secretary of the Treasury to establishments to engage in such traffic. Before the issuance of licenses inspections are made of each establishments making the serums by officers of the United States Public Health Service, and examination is made of all products for which a license is desired."

The law of 1902 prohibits the sale of such a serum also which comes from a foreign country, and this would apply to the Friedmann serum, which came from abroad, giving the Federal authorities clear power over the matter of requiring a license after laboratory test.

PENNSYLVANIA DIVIDEND.

Checks to 75,492 Shareholders Will Aggregate $6,807,169.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will mail today dividend checks amounting to $6,807,169 to the 75,492 shareholders on the company's books. This is the largest number of stockholders the company ever had. Of the total, 36,457, or 48.3 per cent., are women. The stock is widely distributed, as is shown by the fact that 12,634 holders own less than 10 shares each. The average holding, however, is 120 shares. Nearly all of the stockholders are individuals and nearly one-third of them live in Pennsylvania. In New England there are 15,384 and in New York 12,968 holders.

All the checks for American shareholders are mailed in Philadelphia, but on the same date checks are mailed in Europe to 10,646 foreign holders, so that American and European shareholders receive dividends simultaneously.

Since 1850 the Pennsylvania has never failed to pay a cash dividend. These dividend payments have now amounted to $414,175,006, or 91.25 per cent. of the par value of the total amount of capital stock at present outstanding.

BOMB SHAKES TENEMENT.

Explodes in Back Yard and Puts Residents All Around in Terror.

A bomb was exploded last night in the back yard at 342 East Fortieth Street, where there is a five-story brick tenement house occupied largely by Italians. It had the effect of shattering hundreds of windows in this and adjoining houses, and also in houses fronting on East Thirty-ninth Street. The tenants were in a panic.

The back door of Piedro Marsale's grocery store was blown off and his stock scattered.

Policemen Ballin and Regan found an excited crowd on their arrival, and in the East Thirty-fifth Street Station Sergt. Galvin heard the report. He gathered up the reserves and made a quick run to give assistance.

Henry Fry, whose mother is janitress of 242 and 244 East Fortieth Street, told the police that she found what she thought was a bomb in the back yard at 242 several months ago. She gave it to the ashman.

Since then, Fry said, she had found two others.

Mrs. C. J. Oppenheim, Jr., Sues.

Mrs. Etta H. Oppenheim began suit for divorce yesterday in the Supreme Court against Charles J. Oppenheim, Jr., whom she married April 2, 1912. She asked ample alimony, saying that her husband, the son of a cloak and suit manufacturer, had maintained a town house in West Fifty-eighth Street and a country [illegible] Cedarhurst. [illegible] no children.

FEAR THE STOCK TAX WILL DRIVE OFF TRADE

Merchants' Committee Are Told by Witnesses It Will Give Chicago an Advantage

AND HURT NEW YORK BANKS

Brooklyn Manufacturer Writes Gov. Sulzer Showing How New York Lost Trade That Never Came Back.

The special committee appointed by the Merchants' Association to consider the various bills affecting the Stock Exchange had a hearing on the subject yesterday. The committee consists of Edward D. Page, Professor Joseph F. Johnson, Alfred S. Marling, E. H. Outerbridge, Welding Ring and Willard V. King. In opposition to the proposed four-dollar tax on stock transfers there appeared on behalf of the Stock Exchange Eugene Meyer, Jr., H. B. Fuller, and H. K. Bird. President Mr E. DeAguero, W. L. S. Webster and Ogden D. Budd appeared for the Consolidated Exchange. J. W. Wood, an arbitrage broker, T. H. E. McKnight, Treasurer of the Pennsylvania Co., and Charles G. DuBois, Comptroller of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., also spoke against the proposed change.

Mr. McKnight characterized the stock tax as improper, since it is laid upon a business function. He compared it to a tax on every visitor coming to New York, to be collected by the hotels. "If this tax is increased, every large corporation will have to have an outside transfer office," he said. "Gradually sales will be made outside, banks and trust companies will lose much of their business, and the importance of New York as a financial centre will decrease. If Chicago once gets the lead as the principal exchange the honor will never come back to New York."

Mr. McKnight said that the railroads would be sorry to see the present situation changed, as New York City now provides a market where they can sell their stocks and bonds.

Charles E. Perkins, a merchant and manufacturer of Brooklyn, has written Gov. Sulzer regarding the proposal to double the transfer tax:

"I have been in business in this city for nearly fifty years," he says. "When I commenced in the wholesale dry goods business there were a great many dry goods jobbers who distributed goods all over the United States, but a number failed, and many went out of business because their trade was taken away by the advantages given the jobbers of Chicago, St. Louis, St. Paul, and other cities. To-day, where we had twenty-three houses in that line, we are reduced to two. This distributing trade has left us. The New York Produce Exchange, when I first commenced my business career, was the leader for all the country. To-day should you ask any of its members, he will tell you that the trade in ain has gone to Chicago, Duluth, and other Western cities, and upon investigation you will find that the City of Duluth, with its 60,000 inhabitants, is doing more in that line than the great City of New York.

"The State of New York, as you know, is spending hundreds of millions of dollars in widening the Erie Canal, endeavoring to regain this l st trade, but it is gone and probably will not come back. This city has grown to be the great financial centre of the country and a competitor of London, the financial centre of the world. But to-day every conceivable thing is being done to hammer and discredit the men who have made it possible for the interests of the world to come here for financial relief. New York has banks with deposits large enough to answer the calls of the great manufacturing plants of the country, and a Stock Exchange to place their securities in the hands of the investing public.

"Now the suggestion comes that every one of these customers must pay a double tax for the privilege of doing business here. Should this proposed law go into effect, what will prevent these good friends from sending their orders to Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, or even Jersey City?"

PROVIDENT LOAN PROSPERS.

Funds Employed $7,258,353, an Increase of $604,385.

The Provident Loan Society of New York made 437,493 loans in 1912 and advanced a total of $14,724,563 to the needy, according to a report for the year by President R. W. deForest. There was an increase of $604,385 over 1911 in the outstanding loans.

In the early months the demand for accommodation was heavy, while in the latter half of the year there were large redemptions, indicating more prosperous working conditions in all occupations in the city.

The society now has $1,207,565 invested in land, buildings and equipment for nine of its offices. All of this property is free of incumbrance, the mortgage of $90,000 on the central office building at Fourth Avenue and Twenty-fifth Street, having been paid off during the year. At the beginning of the year the society had a floating indebtedness of $400,000. To meet the need for new capital an additional issue of $1,000,000 certificates of contribution was authorized and oversubscribed, making a total of $5,000,000 outstanding.

James Speyer, Treasurer of the society, reports that at the end of 1912 the society had funds employed amounting to $7,258,353, an increase of $613,358 over the previous year. The net earnings were $672,218 and the surplus after interest payments $319,271. The profit and loss surplus account after crediting the above surplus and deducting the cost to date of sites and construction expenses, stood at the end of the year at $771,853.

ITALIAN KILLED IN FEUD.

Anthony Marro Shot as He Leaves Work at White Plains.

Special to The New York Times.

WHITE PLAINS, Feb. 27.—Anthony Marro, a young Italian woodworker, was shot and killed to-day as he left the Kelsey-Smith Company mill. The murder was the outcome of a feud which started when Sheriff Henry Scherp drove from Mount Kisco and Croton the Black Hand men who lived by levying on the Italians in that section.

Marro was shot from behind with a shotgun loaded with "slugs," and the charge entered his head. The murderer stood behind a fence in Bank Street, and as Marro passed, he fired from a point only twenty-five feet away. When Marro fell the murderer fled through the wealthy residential section in Fisher Hill and was caught by Police Capt. John Harmon and Lieut. John Joyce a mile from the scene of the murder. He refused to make any statement.

That Marro expected to be attacked is known from what he had said. When he fell his right hand was in his overcoat pocket, and the Coroner found his fingers stiffened about the handle of a revolver.

The police think this killing was the outcome of the feud that was brought to their notice when the homeof Mary Fedele in Bronx Street was dynamited two years ago. Marro and his father were both under suspicion at the time, and the elder man was arrested. He was released for want of evidence. Following this a little over a year ago an attempt was made on Marro's life as he was about to enter a saloon in the lower end of Railroad Avenue.

SINGS STRANSKY'S SONGS.

Mme. Schumann-Heink Heard in "Mondaufgang" and "Requiem."

Josef Stransky made his bow as a composer-conductor last evening at the concert of the Philharmonic Society at Carnegie Hall. An unusually large audience heard Mme. Schumann-Heink sing his two "symphonic songs," "Mondaufgang" and "Requiem." The reason for the descriptive adjective became apparent when they were played, because Mr. Stransky has written much music for two short verses. The tehemes in each instance are developed symphonically, while the singer is idle a good part of the time.

As a composer Mr. Stransky seems to be modern, and yet not of the most modern school. As Henri Matisse in the world of painters stands somewhere between Manet and Picabia, Mr. Stransky stands somewhere between Wagner and Arnold Schoenberg.) There is no denying the weird descriptive quality of his music, but it was the orchestral parts rather than the vocal that made the most effect. Mme. Schumann-Heink, in excellent voice, gave authority, dignity, power, and a certain subtle suggestiveness on occasion to her interpretation of the songs. Later she was heard in the "Spring Song" from "Samson et Dalila."

The programme was a long one. The symphony was Brahms's third in F major. There were two overtures, that to "Die Meistersinger," and Schumann's "Manfred." And Mr. Stransky also conducted César Franck's seldom-performed (in this country) tone poem, "Le Chasseur Maudit." It is an effective bit of writing of about the same sort that Dukas contrived to write in "L'Apprenti Sorcier."

'CELLIST AND PIANIST HEARD.

James Liebling and Egon Putz Play with Good Tone.

James Liebling, 'cellist, and Egon Pütz, pianist, gave a joint concert at Aeolian Hall last evening. Their playing was capable and of a sort to give pleasure to audiences of not too much discrimination. Both played with good tone and a certain facility, and in the one number which they performed together, the Grieg concert sonata for 'cello and piano, they observed the sense of the ensemble spirit. However, their sentiment occasionally verged on sentimentality, and their restraint at times meant lack of effect.

Besides the Grieg sonata the programme included Brahms's B minor rhapsody, Schümann's "Warum," Egon Pütz's "Serenade Melancolique," Chopin's Scherzo, B flat minor, Ballade in A flat, Berceuse, Valse, C sharp minor, and Polonaise in A flat for piano, and Boellman's symphonic variations, Dvorak's "Waldsruhe" and "Humoresque," Max Liebling's "Berceuse" and Fitzenhagen's "Perpetuum Mobile" for 'cello. Max Liebling played the accompaniments to the 'cello numbers.

AIDS JEWISH CHARITIES.

New York Institutions Benefit Under the Will of Mrs. Bache.

The will of Mrs. Elizabeth Bache, widow of Semon Bache and mother of Jules S. Bache and Leopold S. Bache, the bankers, was filed yesterday in the Surrogates' Court for probate. Mrs. Bache died on Feb. 4 and the will was dated Nov. 24, 1909.

There are nine bequests to charity, including $250 each to the Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews, United Hebrew Charities, Mt. Sinai Hospital, Emanu-el Sisterhood of Personal Service, Hebrew Orphan Asylum, Hebrew Technical School for Girls, the Crippled Children's East Side Free School, and the Hebrew Technical Institute. The Montefiore Home and Hospital for Chronic Invalids and Country Sanitarium for Consumptives receives $500.

Bequests are made to four servants, James Broker and Frances Carroll, who get $2,500 each, and Minna Vetter and Kate Cummings, who get $1,000 each. Frances Gruntal, a sister, gets a life interest in $5,000. The principal upon her death passes to two nieces, Clara L. and Alice F. Gruntal. Mrs. S. Fahr gets $250.

The residuary estate is divided between two sons and four daughters, each receiving one-seventh of the estate. The other seventh goes to the children of a daughter who died. The sons are Jules S. Bache of 8 East Sixty-seventh Street, and Leopold S. Bache of 112 West Seventy-fifth treet. The daughters are Mrs. Blanche B. Neukirch of 86 East Fifty-sixth Street, Mrs. Henrietta B. Bayser of 10 East Eighty-first Street, Mrs. Leonora B. Rossbach of 42 East Seventy-fifth Street, and Mrs. Miriam Polizter of 36 Hyde Park Gardens, London. George B. Thurnauer of Hilltop Farms, White Plains, and Mrs. Amy Sinauer of 150 West Seventy-ninth Street are the grandchildren who benefit under the terms of the will.

Jules S. Bache and Leopold Rossbach, a son-in-law, are the executors. Leventritt, Cook & Nathan are counsel of record.

DIPHTHERIA IN SCHOOL.

Six Cases Close Two Classrooms in No. 16, Williamsburg.

Diptheria among the pupils in Public School 16, Wilson Street, near Lee Avenue, Williamsburg, has caused the closing of two of the classrooms and the teachers are worrying lest the disease spread. There have been six cases discovered among the pupils so far. The cause is supposed to be the unsanitary condition of the building. Recent improvements in the neighborhood have resulted in the shutting off of light and air from the school buildings, and the teachers and parents believe this to be the cause. A year ago there was a similar manifestation of diphtheria in this school. Many parents are keeping their children at home.

Dr. Cohen of the Board of Health found the six cases. All were from two rooms in the building, and he immediately ordered that the rooms be closed and their contents destroyed.

HOLD AUTO-TRUCK DRIVER.

Use of Windshield Held to be Factor in Killing of Old Man.

David Schire of 362 West 117th Street, a shoe salesman, 80 years old, was run over and instantly killed at 6:40 o'clock last night at 116th Street and Manhattan Avenue by an automobile truck driven by Samuel Grovpuck of 324 Broome Street. After an investigation by Coroner Holtzhauser, Grovpuck was arrested on the charge of homicide. This was done because Grovpuck was driving in the semi-darkness with a leather windshield in front of him, which allowed him a sight of the street ahead only through small panes of glass.

The body of the old man remained unidentified at the Lenox Avenue Police Station till 11 o'clock last night, when his daughter, Mrs. Minnie Wilds of 326 West 117th Street, learned of the accident.

WILLIAM MORRIS' WONDERLAND
CIRCUS WEEK—FREAKS—DANCING IN AND ABOVE NEW YORK THEATRE
12—Big Acts—12—Salome ALL FOR 10c
GARDEN THEATRE, 27th St., Mad. Av. TO-NIGHT 100TH TIME KELLERD & HAMLET

Wallach Bros.
Third Ave., cor. 122d St. (Open Evenings) | Broadway, at 29th St. (Southwest Corner) | 246-248 W. 125th St. (Open Evenings)
Hart, Schaffner & Marx Suits and Overcoats Special Sale at $16
IF you New York men only realized the values this sale offers we couldn't hire clerks enough to wait on you. Just think of it, you may find a $45 or $50 Overcoat, or a $40 Suit waiting for you at $16. Take a little time, come to our nearest store and see.

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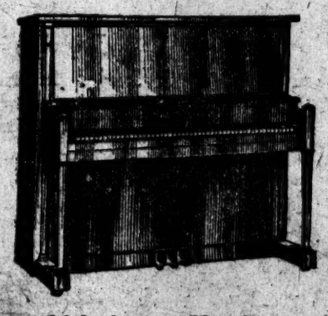
$275 up
The Best of All Moderately Priced Pianos

The *price* of the Harrington Piano is indeed moderate, but its *merits* are superlative.
In every respect—musical qualities, outward appearance, assured stability—the Harrington is to be compared only with Pianos of the highest class.
In addition to its forty years of individual reputation, it has behind it, too, a reputation which for nearly three-quarters of a century has been second to none in the World of Music.
For the Harrington is fully guaranteed by Hardman, Peck & Company, the makers of the Hardman Piano.
They guarantee it because it is made under their direct supervision and that of their experts in one of their factories.
And yet the price of the Harrington is no more than that of instruments which, practically nameless, are sold without any such sweeping guarantee.
Prices from $275 upward
Terms of payment arranged to suit purchaser's convenience. Liberal allowance made for old pianos taken in exchange. Handsomely illustrated Catalogue sent on request.
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Brooklyn Store 524 Fulton St.
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EMPIRE THE SPY EMPIRE MARCH 8
KNICKERBOCKER. Broadway & 38th St. Evs. 8. Mats. To-mor. & Wed. 2. JULIA SANDERSON with JOSEPH CAWTHORN in THE SUNSHINE GIRL
LYCEUM 45 St. nr. B'way. LAST 2 NIGHTS 8:20. LAST MAT. TO-MOR. 2:30. Charles Cherry—Marie Doro in the Comedy, THE NEW SECRETARY. NEXT MONDAY—SEATS NOW.
H. B. WARNER in a new play THE GHOST BREAKER
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-mor. & Wed. 2:15. Robert Hilliard in THE "ICKLE CASE."
HUDSON W. 44 St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:20. Mats. To-mor. & Wed. 2:20. IF YOU LOVE CHILDREN, SEE THE Poor Little Rich Girl By ELEANOR GATES.
FULTON 46th St. Beg. Mon., Mar. 3. Seats 7 Nights & 3 Mats. only. Now PERSONAL APPEARANCE LILLIAN RUSSELL "HOW TO LIVE 100 YEARS." 50c. $1.50.
GARRICK 35th St., nr. B'way. Evs. 8:30. Mats. To-mor. & Wed. 2:30. The Conspiracy
THE MASTER MIND HARRIS REG. MAT. TO-MOR. POP. MAT. THURS. with Edmund Breese. is the Biggest, Newest, Surest Hit in Town.
NOW at the NEW AMSTERDAM W. 42d St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. To-mor. & Wed. 2:15. OH! OH! DELPHINE The Last Word in Musical Comedy
LIBERTY W. 42 St. Evs. 8:15. Mat. To-mor. & Wed. 2:15. Wed. Mat. 50c. to $1.50 ONLY 4 WEEKS MORE Next Mon. Gala Souvenir 200th Performance. MILESTONES by Arnold Bennett & Edward Knoblauch.
GAIETY B'way & 46 St. Evs. at 8:30. Mats. To-mor. & Wed. 2:30. FOR LAUGHING PURPOSES ONLY. "Stop Thief" A Farce by Carlyle Moore.
PARK 59 St. Col. Circle. Every Ev. incl. Sun. Mat. Wed., Sat. & Sun. Pop. Prices. THE MIRACLE Stupendous Picture Spectacle. & Russian Symphony Orchestra & Chorus of 150. MATINEE TO-MORROW.
GLOBE MONTGOMERY & STONE, ELSIE JANIS, THE LADY OF THE SLIPPER.
GEO. M. COHAN'S THEATRE, B'way & 43d. Mat. To-mor. 2:15. A BRAND NEW LAUGH THAT'S BOUND TO LINGER. MAY IRWIN in "WIDOW BY PROXY"
ASTOR B'WAY, 45 ST. EVES 8:15 MATS. WED. & SAT. POP. PRICE MAT. WED. ALL STAR CAST ROBERT EDESON WILTON LACKAYE MAX FIGMAN, ROSE COGHLAN FINE FEATHERS
GRAND Mat. To-mor. Geo. M. COHAN "Broadway" Jones
Ad. Philipp's Ev. 8:15. Mat. Sat. 87 St. Th., nr. 3 Av. Tel. Plaza 812. Auction Pinochle
METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE
To-night at 7:45. Tristan. Fremstad, Matzenauer; Urius, Braun, Gorlitz. Conductor, Toscanini.
Sat. at 2. Manon. Farrar; Caruso, Gilly, Rothier, Reiss. Conductor, Toscanini.
Sat. at 8. Pop. Prices. Gioconda. Destinn, Matzenauer, Duchene; Martin, Amato, Segurola. Conductor Polacco.
Sun. Evs. Concert. YSAYE The Great Belgian Violinist. 50c. to $1.50.
De Pasquali; Jorn. Entire Orchestra.
Next Mon. at 7:30. Walkuere. Matzenauer, Gadski, Homer; Urius, Braun. Cond., Hertz.
Wed. at 8. Koenigskinder. Farrar, Robeson; Jorn, Gorlitz, Reiss, Didur. Con., Hertz.
Thurs. at 2. Spt. Mat. Tales of Hoffmann. Hempel, Borl, Duchene; Jorn, Gilly, Rothler, Reiss, Segurola. Cond., Polacco.
Thurs. at 8. Aida. Destinn, Homer; Caruso, Gilly, Didur, Rossi. Cond., Toscanini.
Fri. at 8. Cyrano. Aida; Martin, Amato, Reiss, Griswold, Hinshaw. Conductor, Hertz.
BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tues., Mar. 4, at 8. Tosca. Fremstad; Caruso, Scotti, Rossi. Conductor, Toscanini.
HARDMAN PIANO USED.
PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.
JOSEF STRANSKY CONDUCTOR.
This Afternoon at 2:30. Carnegie Hall.
SOLOIST, MME. Schumann-Heink
Schumann, Brahms, Josef Stransky, Cesar Franck, Saint-Saens, Wagner.
NEXT SUNDAY AFTERNOON AT 3.
Soloist, RUDOLPH GANZ Pianist.
Tickets at Box Office. Felix F. Leifels, Mgr.
SYMPHONY
Society of New York.
WALTER DAMROSCH Conductor
New Aeolian Hall, 34 W. 43d St.
Next Sunday Afternoon, March 2, at 3.
FIRST PERFORMANCE IN AMERICA.
SIBELIUS SYMPHONY No. 4
Soloist, ARTHUR HARTMANN
SYMPHONY CONCERTS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE
Saturday Aft., March 1, at 2:30
New York Symphony Orchestra
WALTER DAMROSCH ..... Conductor
The Development of the SYMPHONY.
FAIRY TALES IN MUSIC.
Koenigskinder, Cinderella, Mother Goose.
Tkts. at Office, 1 W. 34 St. & Carnegie Hall.
Carnegie Hall, Tuesday Aft., March 4, at 3.
THE GREAT MUSICAL EVENT
YSAYE and RUDOLPH GANZ
Programme will end with THE KREUTZER SONATA.
"Better hear this wonderful Concert."
Seats at Box Office. Mgt. R. E. Johnston.
BUTT-RUMFORD Farewell Concert
CARNEGIE HALL, Next Monday Evening.
All English Program. Mgt. Loudon Charlton.
F. F. Proctor's N. Y. THEATRES 5th AVE. B'way at 28th St. Mat. 25c. Ev. 25c-$1. 4 STAR ACTS. Pathe's Talking Motion Pictures. Edwards Rid Kabaret. Minni Amato. The Apple of Paris. Walter Law & Co.
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WOMAN'S Industrial Exhibition GRAND CENTRAL PALACE 11 A. M. to 11 P. M. Feb. 27-March 8. Admission 50c.
CARNEGIE HALL (Pop. Prices.)
BURTON HOLMES SUN. EVE. at 8:30. PANAMA
Aeolian Hall, Saturday Aft., March 1, at 3.
PIANO RECITAL.
HERBERT Sachs-Hirsch
Seats on sale at Box Office.
Belasco Theatre, Sun. Eve., March 2, at 8:15.
JOINT RECITAL. FLUTE & PIANO.
Barrere-Consolo
Seats at Box Office. Direction C. A. Bamman.
OPERA Tickets For All Operas. SEATS FOR CARUSO in MANON & AIDA. Kaiserhof Ticket Office, opposite Met. Opera House. Office in Kaiserhof Dining Room B'way & 35th. Tel. 3863-3864 Bryant.
Carnegie Lyceum, 57th St., 7th Av. 25c. to $1.00. Twice daily and Sundays, 2:30 & 8:30 P. M.
PANAMA CANAL—BALKAN WAR IN KINEMACOLOR.
IRVING PLACE THEATRE
To-night, Sat. Mat., Fuehring in Kabale und Liebe. Sat. Eve., Brandt-Christians in Schilling's Fiesco.
COLUMBIA B'WAY & 47TH Burlesque Mat. To-day SOCIAL MAIDS
BIJOU B'way and 45th St. Evs. 8:30. MATINEE EVERY DAY 2:30. PAUL J. RAINEY'S AFRICAN HUNT
OLYMPIC TO-NIGHT COUNTRY STORE. E. 14th St. Phone 1200 Stuy. Mat. To-day, Seats 25c. TROCADERO BURLESQUERS
HIPPODROME 6 Av., 43d-44th. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Ev. 8. GYPSY LIFE Plunging Horses MAMMOTH NEW CIRCUS. In addition to the Great Spectacle. UNDER MANY FLAGS
WINTER GARDEN HONEYMOON EXPRESS GABY DESLYS AL JOLSON Matinee To-morrow. Best Seats $1.50. Sunday Night Concert—15 New Star Acts.
39TH ST. Thea., 39th nr. B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee To-morrow 2:15. LAST 3 TIMES THE BRIDAL PATH Beginning MON., MARCH 3 Seats Now on Sale. THE FIVE FRANKFORTERS A COMEDY SHOWING THE RISE OF THE HOUSE OF ROTHSCHILD.
Weber & Fields' 44th St. Thea., W. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15. THE MAN WITH 3 WIVES
PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Last Matinee To-morrow 2:15. LAST WEEK LITTLE WOMEN 200th Perf. To-mor. Mat. Souvenir Programs. Beginning WED., MAR. 5. Seats Now. THE PAINTED WOMAN A romantic play by Frederic Arnold Kummer.
48TH ST. Theatre, E. of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15. All The Fun In Town At WILLIAM COLLIER in Never Say Die 5th Month.
BROADWAY Theatre. Daily Matinees. Cor. 41st. Evs. 50c., 75c., $1, $1.50, $2. HARRY LAUDER Last Week. Beginning MON., MAR. 3 (Seats Now.) LOUISE GUNNING in THE AMERICAN MAID A new comic opera. Music by John Philip Sousa.
SUN. EVG. Marie Dressler ALL-STAR GAMBOL All Stars & Headliners, headed by Marie Dressler & Jefferson De Angelis. 50c to $1.50
CASINO B'way & 39th St. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15. TRENTINI in THE FIREFLY
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Thea., 39th, bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:30. Mat. To-morrow 2:30. ROMANCE
William Collier's COMEDY 41st E. of Bwy. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15. FANNY'S FIRST PLAY
LYRIC 42d, W. of Broadway. Evs. 8:15. Matinee To-morrow 2:15. SAM BERNARD ALL FOR THE LADIES.
MANHATTAN OPERA HOUSE 34th St. & 8th Av. Evs. 8. Mats. at 2. Evs. & Sat. Mats. at 2:15. THE WHIP Wed. Mat. 25c. to $1.
WEST END 125th, W. of 8th Av. Mat. To-mor. MARIE DRESSLER All-Star Gambol. Marie Dressler, Jefferson De Angelis, others. Next Week ..... LITTLE WOMEN
Wallack's B'way & 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Matinees Wed. & Sat. 2:20. The Original IRISH PLAYERS To-night—"Riders to the Sea," "Land of Heart's Desire," and "The Jackdaw."
JOSEPH AND HIS BRETHREN at the CENTURY THEATRE Evs. 8 on the minute. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at